

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 14, 1913.

TALMUD TORAH AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS

by

Moses Levin, Principal of a Talmud Torah

The third impediment obstructing the progress of the Talmud Torah is the employment of a non-authoritative and vague system of teaching Hebrew. It is a well-known fact that when someone wishes to express himself clearly, he uses a language which is understood by the person or party with whom he converses, and words which are so simple and understandable that the listener should be interested in whatever is being discussed. When one does not understand what is being told to him he loses interest in the conversation; no sooner is his interest lost, than every effort made to tell him anything is wasted. If this generalization be true among adults we must conclude that it is also true, even to a greater extent, among children.

Our neighbors who support the public schools understand the above-mentioned maxim. They, therefore, are very much concerned in selecting only the most

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simple and most interesting lessons for the beginner so that he can easily grasp the meaning and become interested in the subject. We would also like to carry out this maxim, but before we can do it we are confronted with a specific question which must be answered. The question is: "Which language is more familiar to the Jewish child, English or Yiddish [i. e., in which language should the Hebrew subject matter be translated, English or Hebrew]?"

Apparently the best way to answer this question would be to give a certain number of children in a locality a language test and determine the percentage of children who understand one language or the other. The language employed as a medium would then differ with the locality: Yiddish would be used in those areas where the children understand Yiddish, and English where it is better understood.

Various opinions are very often expressed by members of the board of education of the same Talmud Torah. Some believe that American children, because they attend the public schools, understand English better than Yiddish. Therefore,

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Hebrew should be taught with English as the explanatory tongue. Others oppose the use of English as the explanatory tongue. They say that by using this language system, the teacher will completely estrange the children from their parents, from their older relatives, and from the Jewish people who are scattered throughout the entire world. It is, therefore, a sacred obligation to teach in Yiddish only in the Talmud Torah, the school for religious training.

The Hebraists then appear on the scene saying: English is a gentile language; Yiddish is not our original language; only Hebrew was the language of our prophets, kings, and poets. Hebrew is our ancient mother tongue, and it should, therefore, be the language of instruction. We do not wish to delve into the above-mentioned proposition, and we shall completely omit our personal opinion as to who is right because that is not the purpose of this article. We merely wish to observe that our strength is being wasted and expended in numerous channels, in diversified debate on the difficulties confronting us in solving the problem of Hebrew instruction--not to mention [the time spent] discussing the general question of our educational philosophy. The public schools do not experience this [difficulty].

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The West Side schools can serve as an example. There are three schools in that locality. Each has a different system of teaching the Hebrew subject matter. Two schools are conducting their classwork in English and one in Hebrew. Now what can be said about the others?

The fundamental principle of instruction deals with the arrangement of the studies. A systematic course of study is the most essential thing. If this is lacking, nothing can be accomplished. If each Talmud Torah inaugurates its own program it follows then that a child who is transferred from one Talmud Torah to another loses whatever knowledge he had previously acquired. The public school has practically one method, one system, and one program throughout the entire land. Whenever a child is transferred from one school to another school he takes along a transfer card which indicates the grade he is in, and he is immediately placed in his proper class.

The study course must be a graded one, and must conform with the degree of the child's development. When a child is taught to count, for example, you begin by illustrating one object and then another object--then you explain to him that

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one and one are two. It would be impractical, even foolish, to teach a child larger numerals when he has no conception of smaller ones. Multiplication cannot be taught without a knowledge of addition.

I shall now leave the problem of elementary studies and discuss that of the study of the Pentateuch. The child translates, for example, the phrase Va-yomer (and he said), and he evidently understands the meaning of Va-yomer. Take away, however, the prefix Va (and) from Vayomer and he does not know what Yomar (he will say) [The word Yomar alone is in the future tense, but when the prefix Va is added the tense automatically becomes past and the Yomar becomes Yomer. The word Amar is the third person, masculine singular, basic conjugation form of the Hebrew word "said".] means. The word Amar is entirely foreign to him. I, therefore, ask a simple question: How can a child be taught the numeral three before knowing anything about one? Quite frequently I meet children who have studied three, or even all five, books of the Pentateuch but cannot translate correctly even one chapter. Thousands of dollars are wasted in this manner on Jewish studies annually. They yield small results because we

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are disunited--because anarchy prevails in our midst.

And what about composition? In every country in the world language is not taught without teaching the pupil how to write it. Composition is an important factor in helping the child to remember a word since he studies the separate letters of the word he is writing. In the Talmud Torahs composition was completely ignored, and that is the reason why the instructor did not succeed. We conduct classes in Bible, Talmud, and Rashi [commentary on the Pentateuch and most of the Talmud], but we ignore the main thing, writing. It is, therefore, not surprising that our synagogue leaders and many of our teachers who are capable of detecting grammatical errors in books and newspapers cannot write a letter without making mistakes. Since the founders of the Talmud Torahs were Jews who belonged to the older generation and who studied at a time when writing was given but little attention because it was not considered essential, it is not surprising that children who study the Talmud haven't the least understanding of the language. They, therefore, forget everything upon leaving the Talmud Torah or Yeshivah. That is why the

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progress of the Talmud Torah has been so retarded.

Now let us deal with the contents of the course of study itself. Which parts of the Pentateuch should be taught to small children first when they begin to study the Pentateuch? Many teachers agree that several parts of the Pentateuch should not be taught to young children: namely, the story of Lot and his daughters, Joseph's experiences [with the wife of Potiphar], etc. The rabbis will then ask: "Why skip? We studied everything and it didn't harm us. Everything should be taught to the child from 'the beginning of Genesis to the end of Leviticus.'"

We now face still another question which is very important. If this question were properly answered the wrangling would cease. The question is: What is the Talmud Torah, a school where Hebrew should be taught as a language or a religious school where Jewish children should be taught the practices of the Jewish religion? The progressive element argues that Hebrew is a language like every other language. It should not be considered holy; it should not be embalmed and used only for prayers in the synagogues. Hebrew should be used

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daily; we should converse and write in Hebrew. In the Talmud Torah Hebrew should be taught as a language having no connection with religion. In the public school it is legally forbidden to teach religion; that is why the public schools are more successful.

The more conservative Jews argue, on the other hand, that the purpose of teaching children Hebrew is that they should understand the Bible and remain true Jews. A great deal of energy should not be expended on the Hebrew language proper. By not acknowledging the sacredness of Hebrew we tear out the essence and spirit of Jewish life and we shall quickly perish. They also state that religion is not taught in the public schools because the pupils are composed of various nationalities and creeds. Therefore, no single interpretation can be taught since this would arouse great protest. The Talmud Torah is a Jewish school, however, composed of Jewish students and supported by Jews; Hebrew should be taught there primarily for the purpose of understanding the great book, the Bible, Jewish history, Jewish religion, and everything else pertaining to Judaism.

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These are the disputes--the different opinions regarding our courses of study--which hinder the progress of the Talmud Torah. We discussed the above-mentioned facts regarding the course of study because they reveal how much lack of unity there exists in the courses of study in the various Talmud Torahs. All the facts pointed out are very important; they should interest the principals and teachers of the Talmud Torahs as well as the pupils' parents. Steps should be taken to alleviate or solve this difficult problem.

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 7, 1913.

TALMUD TORAH AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS

by

Moses Levin, Principal of a Talmud Torah

In the previous article [same title, Courier, March 30, 1913] we have pointed out that one of the reasons why the Talmud Torah does not make as much progress as the public school is because the classes meet during a very poor time of day. In this article we shall discuss the problem of school housing, especially the striking difference between the two types of school buildings and their effect on the children.

Jews, more than any other nation, were the first nation in the world to recognize the importance of child education--at a time when there wasn't even a trace of a school [among the other nations]. In one of the brilliant passages of the Talmud the story of the establishment of a large Jewish school is related. It was called the Yeshivah ben Gamlah. The rabbis said Judaism was preserved because of the merits of the Yeshivah.

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It would appear, therefore, that the Jews should have solved this problem--the school problem--and should have a better understanding of it than any other nation. Unfortunately, the contrary is true. Other nations have surpassed us in this respect. We are backward.

Let us consider the structure housing [a Hebrew school and a public school], and note the great difference. The public school building is large and possesses every convenience: a beautiful entrance, windows removed from the street to prevent any interference with the lesson, and large playgrounds. As the child enters the school he begins to feel a certain amount of respect toward it. Inside the school building the rooms are clean, well-ventilated, and well-lighted; the equipment is the best, most beautiful, and costliest. Nothing seems too good for the health and comfort of the pupil.

Such a situation makes a good impression on the pupil. His physical health is safeguarded as well as his intellectual development. A doctor is within the school premises in case of sickness, and a fire escape and fire alarms are

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available in order to safeguard the pupils in time of danger.

Hosts of people support the public schools. They have plenty of money and millions of workers who are engaged in educational work and who are planning how to improve the school building as well as the educational system.

The difference between the building situation in the public schools and the Talmud Torahs now becomes clear. It is well known how a Talmud Torah is established. The masses are usually indifferent. Only a few Jews, prominent individuals interested in Jewish education, assemble and decide to build a Talmud Torah before they even dream of buying a lot. They begin to gather collections and then start to work on their plans. They also act as architects, drawing up a plan for the school. Then, "with the aid of God," the building is completed, the name "Talmud Torah" is given to it, and classes are opened in it for study.

We do not wish to stop and speak of Talmud Torahs where children are taught in garrets, where the floors have not been washed since creation (this, of

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course, is not important in education!), and where the pupils write profane language on the dusty windows. Such Talmud Torahs are not worth discussing because they do more harm than good. When we speak of Talmud Torahs we mean those buildings that were originally built for educational purposes. These structures are usually close to the street and have no playgrounds where children can spend their time before going to class. There are no ventilators, no good seats, and no fire escapes. Even those Talmud Torahs which have fire escapes lack fire alarms. The corridors leading to the different classes are dark and narrow, and the steps are made of wood.

I do not know who constructed our Talmud Torahs. I am sure, however, that they had no love or devotion to Jewish education when they built them. They made a few mistakes--for which they cannot be blamed--whatever cannot be amended cannot be helped. Yet such trivial things as fire alarms can be installed at any time.

In the public schools the windows are installed in such a way that the light should enter on the left side of the child--so that his hand should not hide the light when writing. We conduct our classes in small rooms where sunshine

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never enters. In the public schools the rooms are measured in order to determine the air capacity, and thereby know how many pupils can be accommodated in one classroom. We crowd seats into our rooms and command two children to sit at a single desk. The children are pressed together like sardines in a can. A law was at one time enforced among us which did not permit a teacher to have more than twenty-five pupils. Now we allow classes including anywhere from thirty-five to sixty pupils to exist.

Some will say that it is foolish to point out the need for a beautiful Talmud Torah when what we need is a good educational system. Our parents studied in poor schools and studied there with pleasure. They knew nothing about public schools or their modern conveniences. School included all of their interests in life and could be compared to nothing else.

In America, however, we should point out that the situation is entirely different. When the Jewish child leaves the beautiful public school and enters the Talmud Torah he loses respect for his Jewish studies, the teacher, and the

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principal. And when respect is lost--everything is lost.

School housing, therefore, is the second thing which obstructs the progress of our Talmud Torahs. When I consider the detriment which stands in our way on the one hand, and the work we have accomplished on the other hand, I marvel at the patience possessed by the Jewish teacher and the knowledge that the children have gained during the season.

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TALMUD TORAHS AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS
by

Moses Levin, Principal of a Talmud Torah

We return to the old problem of education which should, and must, interest every father and teacher, and anyone concerned with Jewish education. This problem is a very old one. Ancient problems are always great problems. No one has ever declared a problem superfluous merely because it was ancient.

One of our outstanding social workers asked me: "Why can't we make the Talmud Torahs as good as our public schools--for poor children as well as for rich? Why should the results of Hebrew-school instruction not be as good as those of the public schools? These questions are important--they are vital issues. If these questions could be answered, it seems to me that the problems of Jewish education in America would be automatically solved.

It is true that the Talmud Torah in America is not considered as important as the

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European Talmud Torah. In Europe the Talmud Torah was for children of poor parents, but in America, where experienced teachers are rare, even rich parents cannot secure competent teachers for their children. It is as much the sacred obligation of the community to provide the schools attended by rich children with competent teaching staffs, as it is its sacred duty to provide free schooling for poor children.

Our problem becomes more difficult, however, when we attempt to solve these questions: What are the chief impediments which obstruct and hinder the progress of the Talmud Torah? Why shouldn't the Talmud Torah actually become the focal point, the lighthouse, for general Jewish education in America? We need not go too far [to secure the answers]. Anyone can readily see that one of the reasons why the progress of the Talmud Torah is retarded is--time. We should not forget that in Europe the child went to the Talmud Torah about twelve hours a day for six years--until he was twelve or thirteen years old. Yet, [in spite of this period of training], ninety per cent of the masses of Orthodox Jews who attended the European Talmud Torah cannot read the **prayers** intelligently--let alone the

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Pentateuch or Rashi [commentary on the Pentateuch]. The institution existed; but it accomplished very little considering the time the child spent there.

The period during which the Jewish child studies Jewish subjects in America is the worst possible time of the day. After spending his whole day in public school, the Jewish child must go to Hebrew school at four o'clock in the afternoon, while other children are doing their homework or playing outdoors. Tired, nervous, and often hungry the child enters the classroom and begins his Hebrew studies for two or three hours.

Comparing the time spent in the public school and in the Hebrew school, we can easily see why the Talmud Torahs cannot progress as much as the public schools. I wish to state that the Talmud Torahs do even more work and attain better results than the public schools, considering the time- limitation element.

Note how the Catholics understand this problem better than we Jews. They have separate schools where they teach their children their dogmas during the best

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time of the day. Give us schools where we can have the children during the entire day and where they will devote their time to Jewish studies only--then you shall see than we can accomplish much more than the teacher in the European Talmud Torah. Then we could also be favorably compared to the public schools.

Our rabbis, the faithful guards of Judaism, should know that the future of Judaism in America depends upon the education we will give our children. They should consider the proposal of establishing a Jewish school where Hebrew will be taught during the day and English at night. In the meantime, we should be satisfied with the Talmud Torah and do the best we can with it.

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JEWISH EDUCATION FOR GIRLS

(Editorial)

Several young Jewish men and women in Chicago have recently become interested in the matter of Jewish education for girls. According to their views, Jewish education, in which the best Jews are interested, is denied to the female sex. They, therefore, are determined to establish an organization to be called Agudoth Beth Sefer Lenaaroth. The program in the school for girls will include course in Hebrew, Bible, Jewish history, Hebrew literature, and national and Hebrew songs. The fee will be only fifteen cents a week.

The organizers of this group know that it is impossible to create something of importance if the dues are so small. They are, therefore, attempting to secure the support of generous hearted men for the Agudoth Beth Sefer Lenaaroth so that the best teachers may be hired and the finest methods of teaching introduced. There is no doubt that such a school is a necessity in so large a Jewish

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community as Chicago. It is also natural that as a result of the changes in the social structure, which are constantly occurring in our own times, the woman will become more independent.

Truthfully speaking, we are not so much in need of an organization to extend Jewish education to Jewish girls. What Chicago needs is an organization to extend Jewish education to Jewish children. The first question, therefore, which we can put before these noble people is: If you have the financial and cultural opportunity to erect Jewish school--let us assume even only one modern Jewish school--why should boys be excluded from that school? Even the gentile suffragettes demand only an equal status for women. Why should these Jews go farther and bar boys from securing a modern Jewish education?

It is true that the Talmud Torahs, which were established up to date, were founded upon Jewish religious principles; and, because women are exempt from fulfilling religious obligations, the Talmud Torahs become "masculine institution" from which girls were barred. Nevertheless, it is also true that the

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future Talmud Torahs which will be built in the Chicago Jewish community will be established upon broader principles. Religion will be merely one of the many studies taught there. When the Chicago Jewish community is ready to establish these Talmud Torahs then the question of Jewish education for girls will become a part of the question of Jewish education for Jewish children.

Instead of spending time in solving a phase of Jewish education--each one adhering to a different opinion, creating confusion, and obstructing the practical work to be done--it would certainly be much better if those who are devoted to Jewish education would create a suitable system of education for boys and girls.

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OUR CHILDREN

by

Moses Levin, a Principal in a Talmud Torah

The problem remaining [Editor's note: this is the last of a series of articles by the same author] is the method a teacher should use in order to be successful in teaching his course of study. [In order to solve this problem], the first prerequisite is that competent and experienced teachers should be engaged. It is a well-known fact that a non-experienced craftsman will ruin his work even though he possesses the most elaborate tools, and a poor, incompetent teacher will not help his students become proficient even though he employs the best methods. A simple, ordinary, practical, but mechanical method of teaching Hebrew, like that used until the present, can be employed by "common" teachers--by people with "average" knowledge; but it will bring the least possible results. A new method, adaptable to the mental faculties of a child, and adjustable to the differences of the children should be put into practice. Such a method requires correct application, a knowledge of which few teachers possess. Any ,

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teacher can pound the alphabet into the minds of his pupils; but teaching them to read intelligently instead of mechanically is another matter.

To continue with the old methods, with the antiquated system, is very bad. In order to improve our teaching, a new method--one which will be a Jewish, national method and will be suited in our land and to the present conditions--and good practical teachers who can apply the method in a practical manner are needed. Where can we get such teachers?

The teacher in an American Talmud Torah must have a thorough knowledge of the Hebrew language, the Bible, Hebrew grammar, Talmud, and modern Hebrew literature. He must also have a good command of the English language. The children are Americans, and if the teacher does not speak English properly they will lose respect for him. He must be a practical teacher, love his profession, and be devoted entirely to the Jewish studies.

The Chicago Jewish teachers cling to teaching as part-time work--as an addition

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to their chief financial sources. Most of them are shohatim who are engaged in slaughtering animals during the day and who conduct classes in the evenings. Very often they come to class unprepared to assign work. Usually they are tired from overwork and their hands and face are covered with drops of blood. Other teachers work in the factories until 3 P. M. in the afternoon and are very exhausted when they begin their work in the Hebrew schools. Aggravated and impatient, they pour out their wrath, anger, and grief piled up throughout the day upon the children. This sort of a teacher, who works part-time at a trade and part-time as a teacher, is a great pessimist. He, himself, does not believe in the possibility of [giving a child] a good Jewish education in America. His soul is filled with despondency. He detests his work. He looks forward to the happy day when he will be able to discard his teaching profession when he can get rid of this "cheap" and "ungracious" profession.

There are, however, several intelligent young men who have good command of both the Hebrew and English language. Obviously they would make good teachers--in fact, they can become excellent teachers within a very short time. They possess the prerequisites in satisfactory proportions. They, however, refuse to become

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teachers in Talmud Torahs since the wages are extremely low and the work is so hard. The wages are tragically low! I believe that picking feathers from chickens pays much more. Is it then surprising that the teachers seek other positions? The salary they receive as teachers is barely sufficient to supply a wife and children with food. And with what will they pay rent or buy clothing?

We may say that the officials of the Talmud Torahs in Chicago do not wish to consider the necessity of an intelligent man making a decent living--a man in whose hands lies the future of Judaism in America; who is engaged in the most sacred of Jewish tasks, teaching; who is the peacemaker in a school; and who must influence and rear the future Jewish generation in this country. In fact, the teacher makes less than the poorest [dress] operator. Poverty leads to many [unpleasant] situations. He finds no peace in his home; the grief of his wife and his children embitter his life. He must resort to other means of a livelihood. He must lower himself and become ingratiatory. Our officials of the Talmud Torahs are responsible for bringing such a condition about by fixing such low salaries for the teachers. The day is not far when

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the directors and the teachers will set forth, each, their new demands--the former will plead for better teachers, whereas the latter will demand human wages! Moreover, I wish to state with positiveness that so long as the teachers' work is evaluated at such a low level--so long as the wages will be so drastically low--so long will we not have any real professional teachers, and so long will we have to wait before scientific methods will be applied in all the Jewish schools of Chicago.

[Several things can be done to better the situation]. First, all Jews should demand of the directors that a unified system should be set up to include all the Jewish schools in Chicago. All the teachers should then unite themselves into one association--at least the outstanding professional teachers of Chicago. The teachers should discuss the various methods of education and hear lectures on the subject. Such a union of all the Jewish schools and of the better teachers would help a great deal in improving the system of Hebrew instruction. Moreover, propaganda on the subject of education should be disseminated among the parents so that they may become more interested in the material welfare of the teachers. Let us trust that we have enough people in Chicago who will undertake this difficult, but vital task.

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 12, 1913.

OUR CHILDREN

by

Moses Levin, Principal of a Talmud Torah

We believe that the method of gaining the confidence of a child, so that the teacher will be considered as a friend, guide, and guardian, is as follows: It is wise and good for a teacher to amuse and entertain a beginner in a Hebrew school in a sociable manner, to show him pictures and acquaint him with their Hebrew names, to permit him to move about freely, and, at the same time, to teach the child Hebrew. Under no circumstances should the Hebrew school be turned into a prison. The child must find some attraction in the Hebrew school which will give him pleasure. It isn't very sensible to give the young child who can hardly connect the letters of a word together a prayer book and command him to read.

It is a well-known fact that a child in first grade cannot read a third-grade reader, and that a child in the third grade is unable to understand a seventh-grade reader. Shakespeare's works are taught in high school and college for

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the first time. Is our prayer book, which contains prose and poetry, any easier? Yet it is given as reading material to a small child after he learns the alphabet. Would it not be proper for the teacher to reconsider his technique and employ a more simplified method whereby he can attain the same purpose more easily.

The teacher need not walk blindly in his way. Let him consider the suggestions of nature, and observe those things which the child likes best--with which he is most familiar. Why not teach the child, at first, words known to him: household words and names of animals which he sees, understands and can conceive of in his mind. After he has mastered this step give him enough small, easy sentences so that he will be able to understand a short story in Hebrew. Select easy Hebrew books for children which are attractive and interesting and let the child read them. Do not give him a prayer book or the Pentateuch until he knows how to read. Prayers should also be taught after the child is able to read. As far as the actual study of the Pentateuch is concerned, notwithstanding how dear, sacred, and precious we consider it and how eager we are to have our children

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study it, it should not be taught to children before they are adequately prepared. After a child has acquired a sufficient knowledge of Hebrew, he can then be taught the Pentateuch.

The teacher should remember, above all other things, that he is dealing with children who possess different backgrounds and abilities. There are always exceptional students which the good teacher can pick out from among his class. The children should be treated in a mild and friendly manner. To scold and spank children is an antiquated method of discipline. Children can be taught valuable habits only by using humane methods.

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OUR CHILDREN
by
Moses Levin

What do we do with our children when we wish to teach them Judaism and bring them up as Jews? This question was asked in the last article, and we shall endeavor to answer it.

The child is reared in a home where he speaks English or Yiddish to his mother, the members of his family, and his playmates.

The child knows absolutely nothing about Hebrew; neither do his parents, nor the other members of the family, nor the people with whom he comes in contact. He is reared in a Yiddish- or an English-speaking world; his mother tongue is Yiddish or English.

When the child begins Hebrew school he is told to repeat words that are meaningless to him--words that he never heard before in his life. The language is

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foreign to him and difficult to remember. As a result he becomes discouraged.

After the child completes the first step [involved in learning the language: namely, becoming acquainted with the vowels and letters of the Hebrew alphabet] he is told to read the separate letters together--as words. He still is indifferent to studying the language. He does not understand it. Nor does he have any conception of what he reads or says. The teacher commands him to read--and he reads.

The child cannot be pleased with this type of a procedure. The words are strange and meaningless to him. They cannot give him a favorable impression of the language; on the contrary, they cause the child to become discouraged with his studies. The lessons become a burden upon him; they tire him. He is compelled to study, and, therefore, he attempts to absent himself from the Hebrew classes.

The parents ask: "Why is it that the children are eager to attend public school, and run off to school even before it is time to leave the house, while they must be driven to attend Hebrew school?"

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Poor innocent parents! They are not aware of the fact that it is not the child's fault. No one should wonder at the fact that the child does not want to attend Hebrew school.

It is also not surprising that it takes the Jewish child much longer to learn to read and write Hebrew than it does for any other child to learn the language of his race. The other nationalities teach a living language, a language in which the child is born and bred, a language which he hears and understands. We teach a language which he never hears at home, on the streets, or anywhere else--a dead language.

It is difficult to imagine that the other languages could be successfully taught if the child did understand them. Yet, among the Jews, a child is taught to read, to render benedictions, even to pray in a language he does not understand. Is it not pitiful?

The teacher [of Hebrew] is also in an awkward position (more so than the principal

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of a Talmud Torah). We can easily picture a father demanding that his child be taught to recite the prayers rapidly. The teacher must fulfill this demand, and in doing so, must teach the child to read something he does not understand and something which is, therefore, uninteresting. This task is not an easy one. The child who is compelled to pursue this course of study for a few hours daily becomes dissatisfied. He does not want to tolerate it. He becomes impatient, and tearfully protests against it. He becomes obstinate and hardened. He looks upon the teacher as a tyrant--as one who deprives him of the freedom he desires so much. His contempt for the teacher grows; Hebrew school becomes a prison for him.

It is an incontrovertible fact that mechanical reading has no value. By reading Hebrew and reciting Hebrew prayers the child does not acquire an understanding of the language.

Many people will criticize me for telling the truth. A great number will dare to deny it. Others will ignore it, because they do not want to take into consideration the present-day Hebrew educational system. Every qualified teacher,

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however, and every right-thinking person will admit that the facts I have stated are true.

Every practical teacher will agree that the relationship between the teacher and his pupils under such circumstances becomes hostile and even vindictive. Such a system creates only anxiety, grief, and discouragement for the child, and is regarded by him with contempt. And unless the teacher makes an impression upon the student, he [the pupil] will detest and despise him. The study will then have no value to the student.

The teacher who knows his profession observes and studies the temperament, thoughts, and sentiments of the child. He helps the child express his abilities by sympathizing with him and by simplifying things. The child then pays stricter attention, becomes more obedient, and studies more diligently and with greater will power.

To summarize: The pupil must regard the teacher as his friend, guardian, and

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guide. How the teacher can bring this situation about under the present circumstances is a question which we shall attempt to answer tomorrow.

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The Occident, Nov. 13, 1891

OUR VISIT TO THE JEWISH TRAINING SCHOOL

A magnificent institution richly endowed by Leon Mandel and the Jews of Chicago by voluntary contributions, situated on Judd between Clinton and Jefferson streets, and in the midst of the Russian-Polish settlements; containing now some eight hundred children of both sexes and under the superintendency of Prof. Gabriel Bamberger.

The editor of The Occident paid a brief visit to this school last week and was most agreeably impressed with the system, order, decorum and general arrangement of the school which is destined to reform and improve the new generation of these helpless people, who were driven from their homes and firesides in Russia. We noticed many interesting features which exhibit the acumen of a thorough pedagogue, and by progressive instruction leads the hands and minds into channels of practical knowledge, even the youngest children from 3 to 5 years of age. A corps of able assistant teachers are at work in carrying out the discipline and systematic studies which are so greatly simplified and improved, that nothing can impede the acquiring of all elementary branches of education. It is not only a pleasure

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The Occident, Nov. 13, 1891.

to observe the deft hands of those children in their work but one of the greatest blessings which humanity is capable of bestowing upon their less favored brethren. Eighteen spacious school rooms are now fully occupied with these children. From the most infantile apartments to the most advanced and higher branches of tuition this school is a model. The manual training department is however the great aim and is destined to make the pupils not only self-sustaining in after years but useful members of society. The English language only is used. The kindergarten for the infants is one of the most inductive of its character in our city. The sewing, dress-making, embroidering, mending and repairing departments are well nigh perfect. The modeling and designing in clay department is a feature which in our youth was not known except in schools of art and sculpture, but even this is a part of this school so as to bring out all the genius and talent which children and youth possess. The greatest facilities are given in this school. Great care is taken in giving children the physical exercise through gymnastics and calisthenics.

The ventilation and heating of the rooms are perfect. The scholar of this institution when he graduates may retain a record of his work from the day

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The Occident, Nov. 13, 1891.

he enters until he leaves the institution. Professor Bamberger is the patentee of a triangular pencil which is used in this school and by other institutions in this country, which has entirely supplanted the slate and slate-pencil. It does away with smut, avoids the prating and scratching so annoying to many. Altogether, this Jewish Training School is a model of its kind in the Far West.

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Observer, November, 1912.

Chicago Hebrew Institute.
English Classes Over-Crowded.

The popularity and success of the English classes have been sufficiently demonstrated this season by its large registration. Every available class room has been pressed into service, and as it is, hundreds of applicants have been refused admission. The class rooms have an average attendance of 45 and every seat in the room is taken. The eagerness with which the young immigrant hurries to the class room after a hard day's work, and then is willing to spend several hours every evening in an effort to master the intricacies of our language clearly points out the efficiency and value of the work. The 7 classes meet four times a week and the grading is such that pupils who apply themselves more diligently than others are encouraged and sent to a higher class.

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Observer, November, 1912.

In most cases the students remain until they have completed the course. The applications have been so numerous and coming in so persistently that the novel scheme of reserving places and keeping a waiting list has been suggested. Many applicants have paid their fees for the English course and it is expected that within ten days another class may be organized for those who have paid their advance dues.

The following figures will give some idea of the increase in attendance this month:

September, 1912
October, 1912

Registration
246
337.

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Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, November 1912.

Corset factory hands - - - - -	1
Clerks - - - - -	26
Druggists - - - - -	12
Weaver - - - - -	1
Blacksmith - - - - -	1
Messenger Boys - - - - -	3
Milliners - - - - -	15
Barber - - - - -	1
Optician - - - - -	1
Furriers - - - - -	2
Collector - - - - -	1
Laborers - - - - -	9
Bookbinders - - - - -	11
Photographers - - - - -	4
Peddlers - - - - -	17
Jewelers - - - - -	7
Office Workers - - - - -	7
Upholsterers - - - - -	2
Cabinetmakers - - - - -	5
Stockyards - - - - -	1

Printers - - - - -	11
Carpenters - - - - -	13
Locksmith - - - - -	1
Shoemakers - - - - -	2
Hebrew teacher - - - - -	1
Egg Candles - - - - -	3
Tinners - - - - -	11
Dressmakers - - - - -	33
Laundresses - - - - -	4
Electricians - - - - -	2
Hairdresser - - - - -	1
Painters - - - - -	22
Milkman - - - - -	1
Brass Worker - - - - -	1
Machinists - - - - -	8
Watchmakers - - - - -	7
Brass Polisher - - - - -	1
Janitor - - - - -	1
Newsboy - - - - -	1
Plumbers - - - - -	9

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The above includes new pupils only and does not account for those carried over from the previous year.

The pupils of this department are organized into a club called the Institute Educational League. The meetings are devoted for the most part to social and educational purposes. The lectures and social programs of the club were of excellent quality. One of our English teachers, a post-graduate student of the University of Chicago, is the director of the club. Recently the members decided to make financial contributions to the institute at regular intervals. The first check was already received by the Institute a few weeks ago. Many of the pupils of this department come to us from long distances, including the Lawndale district as well as the Northwest side.

	1912 - 1913		1911 - 1912
Expense - - - - -	\$ 2,691.99	Expense - - - - -	\$ 2,287.29
Revenue - - - - -	1,876.43	Revenue - - - - -	1,100.18

We are very glad to say that the certificate from our school is accepted by the board of education and also by factory inspectors.

Kindergarten.

In our kindergarten we had 212 individual children, 110 male and 102 female, against 138 last year, not including the Summer registration. Owing to the larger registration four teachers, instead of three, were employed. The work of this department is somewhat handicapped by the lack of exclusive accommodations. The kindergarten room, just like the other rooms in the building, because of limited space, has to be used for various purposes. The total attendance for the year was 9,300 against 9,237 last year. The average attendance per day was 39.

	1912 - 1913		1911 - 1912
Expense - - - - -	\$ 800.92	Expense - - - - -	\$ 789.10
Revenue - - - - -	40.88	Revenue - - - - -	53.80

Sewing Classes.

Two sewing classes were maintained, one for beginners and the other for more advanced pupils. The registration (indoor and outdoor) was 129 as against 86 (indoor registration) last year and the total attendance was 2,734 as against 3,626. The average attendance per day was 15. There were 5 free pupils. The decrease is probably due to the fact that greater emphasis is being laid in the public schools of the

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neighborhood, on manual training. Upon investigation among the hundreds of children who visit the Institute it was found that the great majority of them take sewing in the public schools.

	1912 - 1913		1911 - 1912
Expense - - - - -	\$ 413.67	Expense - -- - -	\$ 409.79
Revenue - - - - -	32.34	Revenue - -- - -	35.09

Dancing Class

Just as during the previous year the dancing class was conducted every Saturday evening in the social hall. The total attendance this year 4,165 as against 3,192 last year, representing 471 season card holders, 267 male and 204 female. The average attendance per night was 97 against 62 the previous year. During the winter season the attendance frequently ran up to over 150. The price of admission was 10 cents per lesson but only season cards, containing ten admissions, were sold,. No single admissions were permitted. This was done for the purpose of securing a more regular attendance and also to limit the number of individuals to some extent. The net profit of this department for the year was \$238.75. The class was continued all through the Summer.

	1912 - 1913		1911 - 1912
Expense - - - - -	\$ 332.25	Expense - - - - -	\$ 260.80
Revenue - - - - -	571.00	Revenue - - - - -	332.15

Civics Bureau.

The bureau consists of two divisions, one for regular instruction in American citizenship and the other where information is furnished regarding American citizenship. A charge of \$1.00 for four months is where expense is involved. In that event the actual cost of securing the information desired is charged. In the regular class there were 36 individuals, against 22 of the previous year. The total attendance was 693 as against 204 last year. The age of applicants varied from 21 to 45 years.

	1912 - 1913		1911 - 1912
Expense - - - - -	\$ 118.75	Expense - - - - -	\$ 72.16
Revenue - - - - -	27.50	Revenue - - - - -	23.00

Pool and Billiards

Our Billiard Room continued to be one of the most popular activities at the Institute. The total attendance for the year was 10,329 against 3,121 last year. (the room was thrown open to the public in December 1911). This activity is not only self-supporting but has given the Institute a net profit of no less than \$145.85.

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The quarters where this activity is situated are entirely too small for the purpose. It would be a great convenience both to the frequenters and to the other activities of the Institute if the billiard room could be located on one of the lower floors. This will be accomplished, perhaps when our present gymnasium is moved to the new building, which we hope will take place some time next Fall. A charge of 25 cents an hour per table was made. The tables were used 1,695 hours against 654 last year. In addition to pool and billiards, chess, checkers and dominoes were also played, for which no charge is made and of which no record is kept.

	1912 - 1913
Expense - - - - -	\$ 321.80
Revenue - - - - -	467.65

	1911 - 1912
Expense - - charged to Young Men's Club	
Revenue - - - - -	\$ 204.00

Social Dances

Our Saturday evening social dances were continued all through the year including the summer months. The total attendance at these dances was 16,585 not including institute workers and committees to whom no charge is made. The average attendance was 326 per dance. They gave the institute a net profit of no less than \$1,263.90. This activity is undoubtedly one of the most useful, from whatever point of view considered. At the Institute, it provides a wholesome amusement for the thousands of

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young men and women of the neighborhoods immediate as well as the more distant. So popular has this activity become and so great has been the desire on the part of the young people, as well as the parents, for an amusement of this kind. Without the dangers and pitfalls usually accompanying it, that the greatest punishment that can be inflicted upon those who fail to comply with our strict regulations of conduct is suspension from these dances for a greater or lesser period of time. We had a number of young people, who, because of improper dancing, from our point of view, were expelled from these dances and who returned after the stated period and felt grateful for the lesson they had received. We have decided to introduce another dance on a week night. The dances will be continued all through the Summer.

	1912 - 1913
Expense - - - - -	\$ 1,237.70
Revenue - - - - -	2,501.60

	1911 - 1912
Expense - - - - -	\$ 740.10
Revenue - - - - -	1,132.55

Hebrew School.

This department has experienced quite a few changes during the past year. Rabbi Levine, who was principal of this school, resigned his position last Summer. It was decided to continue the work under the direct supervision of the Superintendent with one of the teachers as assistant principal. A number of changes were introduced in

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the method of teaching, as well as the work in general, with the aim in view of giving the children more religious instructions and of getting them better acquainted with the Hebrew prayer book. The registration was considerably larger than it was last year, despite the fact that we have less free children than we had the year previous.

There were 14 free pupils during the year. We feel that with two free Hebrew schools in the vicinity of the Institute there is little need for admitting children free to our school although we have made some exceptions. We have four classes with an average attendance per day of 100. In the course of the year we handled 271 individual children against 206 last year. This department shows a slight increase in expense owing to the raise in the salaries of the teachers and the salary of Rabbi Levine, paid up to September, as principal of the school, which was formerly charged to the Synagogue instead of the school as was done this year.

	1912 - 1913		1911 - 1912
Expense - - - - -	\$ 2,146.40	Expense - - - - -	\$ 1,990.40
Revenue - - - - -	1,200.96	Revenue - - - - -	1,314.80

Game Room

The game room was placed last Autumn in our former trade school. It is a large

room and afforded accommodations for a great many more children than did the room used for the same purpose last year. The game room was divided into two sections, one for the small children, with special furniture for that purpose, and the other for older children. A section of the room, which was partitioned off, was kept open for the older boys and girls in the evening while the other section was used as a reading room for adults, (Since January 29th) where light lunches were also served. Even this large room, however, was not sufficient to accommodate all those who came. It was decided, therefore, to admit children by ticket, for which a very small fee, five cents for the entire season, was charged. In addition to this large number many children were admitted free. The daily attendance nevertheless frequently ran up to 300; the total attendance for the year was 21,312 against 11,003 last year. No record was kept of the adult attendance.

	<u>1912 - 1913</u>
Expense - - - - -	\$ 201.48
Revenue - - - - -	14.90

	<u>1911 - 1912</u>
Expense - - - - -	\$ 81.43
Revenue - - - - -	15.00

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Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, November 1912.

The civics and naturalization bureau of all the important departments of the Institute: The bureau of civics and naturalization has taken its place with a few others in the foremost rank. This activity inaugurated over a year ago, has become one of the popular classes maintained here. Its purpose is two-fold: To help Americanize the immigrant, by acquainting him with the various departments of our Government, their object and the methods by which we are governed; and, secondly, to prepare him for his citizenship papers, by explaining the provisions of our Constitution, and making him familiar with the history of our country. This activity started with a very small registration, but in a short time its fame spread throughout the West Side. So that in a year's time there have been over six-hundred persons who have availed themselves of the opportunities of the class. Out of this number, about a score have been prepared for citizenship, of which number only one failed.

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 13, 1912.

DEBORAH SABBATH SCHOOLS

We were never enthusiastic about Sabbath schools. The modern Sabbath schools, which were introduced in all Jewish neighborhoods, are caricatures of the Protestant Sunday school. We have neither praised nor reproached these schools. They are, according to our opinion, a "neutral thing," doing neither good nor harm. The Reform Jews are greatly mistaken if they think that they will attract Orthodox youth [to Reform Judaism] through the Sunday schools. The nationalists believe that by teaching children "Hatikvah" [Jewish national anthem: "The Hope"] they will grow up to be Jewish patriots. The innovators think that if the Biblical story concerning Lot's daughters is told to the children every Sabbath they will grow up to be true Jews. Neither view is correct. We must have the youth for more than a few hours a week.

Yet, excluding the professional school teachers who make a business of establishing Sabbath schools, and those who established Sabbath schools on the West Side to "civilize" the children of Orthodox parents, right-thinking men and

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 13, 1912.

women founded the Sabbath school movement and deserve the support of their friends. Even if no immediate advantage will result therefrom, the movement marks a beginning in an original activity for educating youth.

One of these Sabbath schools, which was founded by Miss Anna Goldberg, a Jewish daughter who has several ideas on the subject of the education of Jewish girls, at the Beth Midrash Hagodol synagogue, Maxwell Street and Johnson Avenue, has been in existence for six years. This Sabbath school will hold its graduation exercises and Hannukah party in the Hull House Auditorium, Halsted and Polk Streets, next Sunday. A very elaborate program has been prepared for this occasion. Music, songs, dramatic readings, dancing, drills, and speeches by the graduating students and prominent guests will fill the program. In addition, a sketch, "Anna and Her Seven Sons," and a two-act play, "David and Saul," will be presented. Dr. Joseph Stolz will be the principal speaker. Twenty-six girls will receive diplomas.

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Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, November, 1912.

Trade School.

In accordance with our recommendation last year, our Trade School was abandoned. While there is a great demand for such an activity, we found it impossible to obtain the desired results, particularly because the physical accommodations for such an activity are entirely lacking in our Institute, and secondly, because the condition of unionism in our city, especially in the plumbing line, is such that it was almost impossible for our graduates to make use of the training received at our school.

If however, the physical facilities for such an activity were there we should strongly recommend the resuming of work along the trade line. There is very little doubt that there is a great need in the Jewish community of Chicago for a school, where not only the immigrant could, without much difficulty, learn a trade, and the Institute ought to provide this very opportunity. Many an immigrant could be started on the right track and could have material

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Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, November, 1912.

success made a greater certainty for him, if he were given an opportunity either to learn a trade or acquire the American ways, in the trades which a good many of them bring with them from Europe. Such a department at the Institute would also encourage many parents to send their children to learn a trade, if they were sure that the boy or girl is not taken advantage of, as is frequently done in the shop or factory, while he or she is acquiring the knowledge of some trade or other.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 25, 1912.

OUR HEBREW SCHOOLS A LAMENTATION

Among the announcements printed in a corner of the Jewish Courier appeared a notice which caused a deep sigh in every Jewish heart. The announcement read: "Resignation! I resign from my office of principal of the West Side Hebrew Schools and I thank the directors who have appointed me to this honorable office. I wish them, the officers, and all those who support these sacred institutions a Happy New Year.

"Respectfully yours,
"I. Dolnitzky,
"921 Winchester Avenue."

An innocent, small announcement, yet it means a lot.....

How long ago is it since the finer Jews of Chicago attempted to place the Chicago **Hebrew** schools on a sound and healthy basis? How long ago is it since we began campaigning to establish a Hebrew school? How long ago is it since

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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 25, 1912.

we triumphed and accepted Mr. Dolnitzky as principal?

Oh, what a victory we then seemed to achieve! How rosy the future of the Hebrew school appeared! What plans were made to erect a future educational institution where Jewish children would be able to learn Judaism, and where the future Jewish generation would be created--a generation in which Jews would be Jews, acknowledge Judaism, and be proud of it! We not only hoped for this, but we were certain that it would come about.

We really progressed when we engaged Mr. Dolnitzky as principal. This alone was a sufficient guarantee that the Hebrew school would turn out scholarly Jews. We did not stop, however, with this act alone. A board of education was elected which consisted of Dr. Morris Levin, Rabbi N. Z. Budzinsky, Rabbi E. Epstein, Rabbi Saul Silber, Mr. Harry Hurwich, and other authorities on Jewish education. We also went ahead and appointed new directors. Business men met on Waller Street and resolved to support the Hebrew school materially. The finest business men among Chicago Jewry, our pride, the "cream" of the Ghetto, Messrs. Benjamin Schiff, Samuel Phillipson, Harry Hurwich, and others like them were appointed

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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 25, 1912.

directors. Who would doubt, even for one moment, the future security of the Hebrew school with such a board of directors?

The education of our future generation was already being discussed: How were we to make our future generations better Jews and better men? Dr. Levin, Mr. Dolnitzky, and other young pedagogues participated in this discussion. Everything but the system was approved. Everyone was positive that with Mr. Dolnitzky as principal, and with such excellent people on the board of education, the Chicago Hebrew school would be provided with the best guidance.

Now we read a small announcement in the Courier beginning with the word "resignation" and ending with "I. Dolnitzky". The Hebrew school seems to be facing a decline; it is on the verge of becoming past history.

Will Chicago remain without a Hebrew school? Will the Epsteins and the Silbers permit the Jewish textbooks to remain closed and expel the the Jewish children from the school? We must not forget that this month is Elul, the month of spiritual reawakening.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 25, 1912.

Rabbis and laymen! Everyone to whom Jewish interests are dear and beloved!
Everyone who wants to preserve Judaism! Come to our assistance! Help us
organize the Chicago Hebrew school! Help now, before it is too late!

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 3, 1912.

A JEWISH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR OUR DAUGHTERS

Jewish mothers and all Jews will be interested in a Jewish training school for their daughters. There was a time when we felt that our Jewish girls did not need a Jewish education--that Jewish girls did not necessarily have to know anything about Judaism.

Times have changed, however; and that idea is ancient history now. It is universally acknowledged that the training of children lies in the mothers' hands. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance for the future of our nation that the girls, the future mothers, should get the very best training possible.

In order to give our Jewish daughters a proper Jewish training, the Chicago Association of Jewish Women has opened religious schools for girls. One of these schools is located in the Talmud Torah, 1253 Waller Street. A Mother's Day program is scheduled for Sunday afternoon at the Talmud Torah. All

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 3, 1912.

Jewish mothers are invited to come and to acquaint themselves with the work of the training school. Rabbi N. J. Budzinsky will address the mothers. The girls are planning an interesting program for this occasion. They will speak and sing in the Hebrew language. The subject of their speeches will be the meaning of Judaism and Jewish history. A reception for the mothers will follow.

Although the girl's school is quite young, it has been attended by many pupils. The Association proposes to show on this Mother's Day celebration the importance of giving Jewish daughters a Jewish training school, and the necessity of establishing such training schools in all parts of the city so that all Jewish children could take advantage of this opportunity. The classes are held every Sunday. There are four different classes taught by very competent and experienced teachers. All activities in the training school are supervised by the well-known Jewish welfare worker, Miss Rose Bloom.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 16, 1912.

THE TALMUD TORAH IS NOT PERISHING

Rabbi Saul Silber, in his weekly lecture last Saturday at the Ohavey Sholom Synagogue, explained to the audience that many people who came to hear him speak on the Talmud Torah question, because a few directors had resigned, will be surprised. "I will not speak on that subject," said Rabbi Silber, "because the Talmud Torah is in a rather weak state. Its condition is such that it is useless to speak on the question. The only thing to do in such a case is to wait for the 'deathblow', and then get busy and decide on the plans for the future.

The Courier's reply to Rabbi Silber's statement is as follows: Although we have the utmost respect for Rabbi Silber, and know him mainly because of his knowledge and ability as a great leader and authority on Talmud Torah questions, we cannot, under any circumstances, agree with him that the Talmud Torah will perish. We are all aware of the fact that the Talmud Torah was never in any danger of perishing. A few, however, are willing to believe that it is in a very precarious condition financially and is due to perish.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 16, 1912.

The resignation of a few directors was a very hard blow for the Talmud Torah at this time. These directors thought by having their names on the list of directors they guaranteed the success of the Talmud Torah. They were under the impression that their influence would bring thousands of dollars into the treasuries of all the Chicago Talmud Torahs. They spent the money of the Talmud Torah as if it were an institution of wealth. Rabbi Silber is very much in error if he thinks that on account of a few measly dollars our Talmud Torah stands a chance of perishing. Quite to the contrary, the Jewish Talmud Torah will no doubt exist as long as there is a Jewish nation.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 10, 1911.

GOES TO NEW YORK TO STUDY TALMUD TORAH ACTIVITIES

Captain H. Weiss, president of the Chicago Talmud Torah, leaves for New York today. He will study the plans of all New York Talmud Torahs. The object of this New York visit is solely in the interest of the Chicago Talmud Torah--to find out all there is to be known about Talmud Torah activities before the new building of the Chicago Talmud Torah is begun.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 17, 1911.

[SABBATH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS]

The Sabbath School for Girls held at the Waller Street Talmud Torah will be open every Sunday afternoon. All Jewish children are welcome to join the classes.

This school is supervised by the Council of Jewish Women. Mrs. H. J. Davis will act as chairlady [of the program to be held] next Sunday evening. A play will be presented entitled "The Eternal Song". Mr. S. Rubenstein and Miss Tania Mesirow will take the principal roles.

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Courier, November 16, 1911.

At 2 P. M. yesterday, the third Open Air School on the roof of the Hull House was inaugurated. This school was formed for the sole purpose of taking care of children who suffer from weak lungs.

The program was excellent. Among the invited guests were a few of our prominent Chicago Jews who addressed the audience. The following speakers spoke briefly and to the point: Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, Mr. Sherman S. Kingsley, Dr. Thomas B. Sachs, Mrs. Ella Young, Dr. Jos. A. Britton, Health Commissioner Geo. B. Young, and Miss Jane Addams. The Jewish guests were: Miss Minnie F. Law, H. A. Lipsky, and Dr. J. Pidot.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 31, 1911.

[TALMUD TORAH OF CONGREGATION AHAVAS ACHIM ANSHE UNGAREN]

Congregation Ahavas Achim Anshe Ungaren of Grand Avenue has a Talmud Torah which will teach our Jewish youth from Aleph Bayz (the A B C) to Talmud, as well as reading and writing Yiddish. An excellent teacher has been selected. The school is located at 1903 Grand Avenue.

We appeal to our Jewish brethren to assist us in this holy undertaking by making liberal donations. Those who have children of school age will please apply at the office of the president, Mr. Jechiel Michael Glass, 1957 Grand Avenue [for admission cards]. Two of our most prominent members, Mr. Jacob Markovitz and Mr. Israel Brautovitz, have volunteered to accept the job of collecting donations.

A special meeting of the Talmud Torah is scheduled for next Sunday.

Gedalyah Cohen, president.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 25, 1911.

WOMEN OF CHARITY

The well-known lady, Mrs. Chudnov, together with a few more distinguished and intelligent ladies, visited the Talmud Torah, and decided to organize a ladies auxiliary society. The board of the Talmud Torah was, naturally, very glad to accept this organization. This Society is now already established.

The newly elected president said, in a written statement to the Talmud Torah organization: "Never would I have believed or dreamed that such conditions could exist in this holy institution on the West Side of our city. I am now aware of the circumstances: namely, that the expenses are double the income. I was very much surprised yesterday when I discovered this condition. I am very pleased and happy to see these charitable women on their second visit here, and welcome their fresh enthusiasm, energy, and encouragement in the new Auxiliary Society of the B'nai Zion Talmud Torah."

The officers of the new Society are: Mrs. Chudnov, president; Mrs. Williams,

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Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 25, 1911.

vice-president; Mrs. Karlinsky, treasurer; Mrs. G. Levin, secretary; and Mrs. Hoffberg, Mrs. Raft, Mrs. Estrin, and Mrs. Rosenthal, trustees.

The new Society presented to the Talmud Torah \$50.00. This is its first good deed. The members are confident that more money will follow. The president extended her thanks to the few women of charity for this great mitzvah (holy deed). We urge the Chicago Jewish public to join this Society and help the Talmud Torah teach our religion to the poor Jewish children in the proper manner.

With lots of success,
H. Weiss, president.

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Chicago Daily Jewish Courier, October 23, 1911.

Answer as Jews.

Last Wednesday, Mr. Weiss, the new President of the Talmud Torah, appealed to the Jewish people of Chicago, to help him in expanding and improving the Talmud Torah, in order to make the courses more interesting for the children, as well as to provide adequate, comfortable class rooms, and good teachers, who thoroughly understand their trade. In order to accomplish all this, the new administration wants to build a new, all-modern Talmud Torah, with all conveniences.

An undertaking such as this, the president realizes, cannot be carried out by the board of directors alone, as this project requires a great deal of money, which must be paid by the members of the community; therefore, I appeal to the people of this community to help me in this noble work, each according to his means. That the Chicago Jewish public will cooperate in this work is not in question.

Among our sympathizers are the rich, with their donations, the strong with their energy, and the wise with their ideas. If all will work together,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Chicago Daily Jewish Courier, October 23, 1911.

this can be realized.

The new board of directors are the best Jews of Chicago, who are always ready to give donations towards the building of Jewish institutions. This alone is sufficient assurance that a new modern Talmud Torah will be built in the near future.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 19, 1911.

[MEETING OF BNOth ZION LADIES AUXILIARY]

The Bnoth Zion Ladies Auxiliary for the Talmud Torah will hold a meeting Sunday evening, October 22, at the Congregation Anshe Liebawitch. Any lady who is interested in the conditions of our local Talmud Torahs is invited to come.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 12, 1911.

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HEBREW SCHOOL

The well-known teacher and expert on handwriting, Reverend Ben Kamenichky, has opened up a Hebrew school at 1257-1259 South John Street near Maxwell Street, above the synagogue of Congregation Anshe Zhitomir.

All Jewish parents who have good, energetic children who have a desire for a Hebrew education, and who are true to their children, should register them as soon as possible at the office of the school. By so doing you will save fifty cents per month on your tuition fee. The fee is reasonable.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 10, 1911.

ASSISTANCE FOR THE TALMUD TORAH

The Young Men's Auxiliary held their first official meeting last evening in the meeting room of the Ohave Sholom synagogue to elect permanent officers. Mr. Hugo Pam and Mr. N. D. Kaplan addressed the Auxiliary, and complimented the group on its good work.

Rabbi [Saul] Silber, in a lengthy address, explained to the young men their duty to the Talmud Torah. The following officers were elected: Dr. Glickson, president; Max Molter, vice-president; I. Cohen, treasurer; L. Waldman, financial secretary; Charles Rabinovitz, recording secretary.

It was decided to raise a certain amount of money to build a Talmud Torah, and to encourage our Jewish youth to organize themselves with this in view. Donations of \$50 were given by Baumgold Brothers and L. Morris; \$25 by Mrs. H. Stone --in honor of her father, Mr. Miksichki--L. Cohen, and George Cohen; \$15 by Abe Rosenson and William Cohen; \$10 by Henry Oppenheimer, Issac Mandlebaum H. Feinberg, H. Kramer, Mrs. S. Levin, Jake Shenberg, Harry Hurvitz, A. Zorokov,

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 10, 1911.

Ziv and Company, and Mr. Lapidus; \$5 by Mrs. L. Siegel, Mrs. Esther Rosenbloom, Mrs. B. Gordon, H. Krinsky, W. Borisstein, and L. Morris; \$2 by Abraham Viner; and \$1 by D. L. Gold.

The board of education selected the teachers. The president, Captain H. Weiss, introduced the first reform: a close check on the health conditions of the children. The very best physicians and nurses will visit the Talmud Torah daily.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 9, 1911.

GET TO WORK FOR THE TALMUD TORAH

The old administration of the Talmud Torah concluded its term of office last Thursday. The new board of directors elected new officers, a new board of education, and a principal. Now it is up to us Jews in Chicago to get busy and raise our children according to the old Jewish customs and traditions.

The new directors are aware of the task they have before them. They understand that a new building is an absolute necessity. There are no materials which the children may use, and no building for the children to study in. A new system of teaching, and above all, competent teachers are absolutely essential. All this work must be accomplished as quickly as possible. At this time, when the public is interested in this much-needed project, it is up to the new officers to get busy at once and make a success of it. The new directors are some of the best Jews in Chicago. They are progressive in their ideas.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 9, 1911.

Chicago Jewry looks up to this new Talmud Torah organization. We must get to work immediately. The most vital questions are awaiting immediate solution. After securing competent teachers and changing the system of instruction the cornerstone for a new Talmud Torah should be laid.

The future of the new Jewish generation now lies in your hands. You can make good Jewish citizens out of your children; you can build an American Judaism. You can make Chicago the center of Judaism and Jewish culture. You have a trustworthy undertaking to perform; success or failure is entirely in your hands. Do not neglect this great work and your name will remain among the builders of the Jewish nation and religion for the future generations.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 42, Wk. of October 7, 1911, P. 261

Plans for the erection of a Jewish school, to cost \$75,000., are being made by the Montefiore Jewish School Association. It will be located in the vicinity of Ashland Boul. near West 12th Street and will be devoted to the education of children from poor Jewish families. Instruction in Judaism will be given daily.

At a recent meeting of the Association, twenty-one directors were selected to have charge of the educational plan.

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JEWISH

Chicago Jewish Daily Courier, Oct. 6, 1911.

CHICAGO MELTING POT.

Saturday night, October 15, at the Zionist Homeward Club in the Hebrew Institute
Congressman A. J. Sabath will speak on "Immigrants in America."

Today, the question of immigration is without a doubt the most important and
most painful problem in Jewish life.

Congressman Sabath is the greatest authority regarding this subject, through
his study for years, battling the United States Congress to make it easier
for immigrants to enter this country. To hear such an authority on such a
vital question is something that very few Jews can afford to miss.

After Congressman Sabath's speech, an educational and musical program is arranged
for your entertainment.

Courier, October 6, 1911.

Next Sunday night, the second day of Succoth, the Deborah Sabbath School will hold their graduation exercises in the Beth Ha-Medrosh Ha-Gocol on Maxwell St. Rabbi Silver, Rabbi Leibovitz and Mrs. Benjamin Davis will speak for the children, and present diplomas to the following girls who went through all the classes of the Sabbath School: Rose Cohn, Mamie Wilk, Bessie Singer, Jennie Schwartz, Rose Schwartz, Sahra Engbar, Mollie Friedman, Rozetta Cohen, Pearl Lipton, Fannie Kohn, Mary Epstein, Ida Lewis, Lillian Rifcovitz, Sahra Levin, Gertrude Marles and Ida Caplan.

The Sabbath School is under the management of Miss Anna Golberg. The teachers are Miss Tillie Levin, Miss Rebecca Lipner and Miss Clara Magilner.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 3, 1911.

[PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS AT THE HEBREW THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE]

The Hebrew Theological College notifies the public of the examinations which will be conducted on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, October 4, 5, and 6, from 4 P. M. to 7 P. M., at 1243 Johnson Street. All are invited.

I. I. Shirlman, president.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Forward, Oct. 3, 1911.

SUM OF \$4000 FOR A NEW TALMUD TORAH

Congregation Ohave Sholom donated \$4000 to build a new Talmud Torah. It is understood that other Jewish congregations will also make their donations. The first response to this very necessary undertaking, however, was made by Congregation Ohave Sholom which is located on the corner of Polk Street and Ashland Boulevard.

Immediately after Kol Nidre [the most solemn prayer of the Yom Kipur Eve liturgy], Rabbi [Saul] Silber delivered a sermon in which he described the plight of the Jews in Chicago who were raising their children without a Talmud Torah training. The result of the appeal made by Rabbi Silber, urging the Jewish public to make donations, was very gratifying.

In addition to the donation of \$4000 there were other donations as follows: Mr. Sam Phillipson, \$500; Young Men's Talmud Torah Auxiliary, \$500; Mr. B. Morris, \$200; Mrs. Jacob Cohen, Mrs. Henry J. Kurwitz, Mr. Isidor Cohn, Mr. Torgsoon, and Mr. S. Berger, \$100 each; Mr. Ben Zion Laiserovitz, Mr. Charles

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Forward, Oct. 3, 1911.

Kohn, Mr. Harry Shapiro, Mr. J. Firedman, Mr. M. Crown and Mr. Louis Mames, \$50 each; thirty-one contributors, \$25 each; six contributors, \$20 each; four contributors, \$15 each; twenty-eight contributors, \$10 each; and three contributors, \$5 each.

A meeting of the board of directors of the Talmud Torah is called for tomorrow evening in order to elect the officers and appoint the chairmen of the various committees.

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JEWISH

Abendpost, June 14, 1911.

SCHOOL FOR IMMIGRANTS



A society known as the "Jewish Educational Alliance" has been created here recently. The chief duty of this organization is to assist the newly immigrated Jews in learning the English language, and acquaint them with the American customs, as well as their business methods and National politics, inasmuch as this will be possible to accomplish by this means. The point in view is to help them in adopting the American way of living, and to become desirable American citizens. Children and adults will share equally the benefits of this instruction. The old Marks Nathan Orphanage, at Bluecher and Wood Streets, will be transformed into an educational institution with the sole purpose of teaching Americanism to Jewish immigrants.

A. S. Doe, vice-president of the Alliance, has announced that the plan for remodeling and modernizing of the building includes a gymnasium and a swimming pool. Thus, all the requirements for physical, mental, and moral education are taken care of. The operating expenses of this institution will be covered by contributions. The president of the new Jewish Educational Alliance is D. D.

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JEWISH

Abendpost, June 14, 1911.

Koenigsberger. Mr. L. Siegel is the secretary, and Mr. Adolf Blonder is the treasurer. The remodeling of the building will begin immediately, upon completion of the new orphanage.



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JEWISH

Jewish Courier, November 28, 1910.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

There is not a more appropriate time than right now for any Jewish young man who wishes to obtain training in some kind of a trade, to present himself to the superintendent of the new trade school of the Hebrew Institute, Rabbi Dr. Morris Levin, and discuss matters of learning a trade in the new school.

Any immigrant who has no trade and wishes to acquire one should not lose two minutes in getting in touch with the superintendent and apply for enrollment.

It is our advice to all Jewish young men to take advantage of this opportunity. Do you wish to earn a respectable livelihood? Do you wish yourself secured with the right kind of a future? If you do, act at once. Come and register for enrollment in the trade school of the Chicago Hebrew Institute. The classes are as follows:

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Electrical trade in all its branches, Plumbing, Elementary and advance Drafting, Mechanical and Architecture. The trade school opened on November 1. Enroll at once.

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Courier, June 17, 1910.

The Public Cook-Pot



Graduation exercises of the Jewish Training School: A picnic of the Northwest Side Ladies' Auxiliary of the Old People's Home. Fine concert by a young Jewish Boy at the Hull House. An Informal Dinner of the Institute Club of the Chicago Hebrew Institute.

Mr. Ben Reitman and Miss Emma Goldman.

The Twentieth Annual Graduation Exercises of the Jewish Training School will take place Sunday, June 19, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon, at the school auditorium, Clinton and Judge Streets. Entrance by ticket only. Tickets can be obtained at the school upon request.

Dr. Gonzales, President of Armour Institute will be the Speaker of the evening. Mr. H.F. Frank, President of the Board of Education of the Jewish Training School, will distribute the diplomas. The Jewish Training School Alumni will give a Supper at the Hull House on Saturday Evening. All graduates of the school are invited to be present.

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Courier, June 17, 1910.

Tickets are reasonably priced, at 35 cents,



The Chicago Health Department has issued a bulletin saying that people should spend more time in the open air, with the coming of the Spring-weather. Therefore, the Ladies Auxiliary of the Old Peoples Home, has arranged its first picnic of the year for this coming Sunday, at Kolze's Electric Park.

The Milwaukee Avenue car, transfer to Irving Park Boulevard, will take you there, for one-nickel. Admission to the Park is twenty-five cents. Bring your families and enjoy the open air.

Abe Greenfield, son of the well-known Jewish writer, will give a violin concert at the Hull House on Saturday evening.

Abe Greenfield is 15 years old, and has for some time shown a very fine talent for the violin. He has spellbound his audiences at many a concert. Some

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Courier, June 17, 1910.

time ago Mischa Elman, after hearing the young Greenfield play, persuaded him to go to New York and pursue his musical studies there. He now plays better than ever before.

The Institute Club of the Chicago Hebrew Institute will have an informal dinner, Sunday evening, in their clubrooms on the top floor of Chicago Hebrew Institute Annex. The guest of the evening will be Mr. Isaac Silberstein, former Club Director of the Hebrew Institute and former Superintendent of the Deborah Boys' Club.

The "Milwaukee Victory" will be the theme of Mr. Ben Reitman's talk at the West Side Auditorium, where Miss Emma Goldman will also talk on "Crime and Criminals". Miss Goldman seems to have changed her name and now lectures in a quiet tone, treating her subjects scientifically. Neither of these speakers need any introduction to Chicagoans.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 9, 1910.

CURRICULUM IN THE TALMUD TORAHS

The educational subcommittee of the reorganization committee of the Talmud Torah has, according to our point of view, the most difficult task: namely, how to raise young Jews and teach them Judaism. As yet, the method which will accomplish this task has not been decided upon, the reason being that those who are supposed to decide such matters are not equipped to do so.

It is easy for certain people to get up, make speeches, lament about our educational system, criticize others for their methods, and desire to change them; but when it come to actualities--to solving the actual problem--these people find themselves at a loss. How should a Talmud Torah be conducted in the United States? That is a very difficult question to answer at this time. We all agree that the old system should be changed; yet no one seems to know what changes to make.

We think that before we decide upon a course of study for our children we should decide just what we expect of them as Jews. Are we to prepare them for

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 9, 1910.

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emigration to Palestine to form a government there? Is it our duty to conduct a Hebrew school which will train our future public officials, Hebrew orators, Jewish financiers, engineers, doctors, etc.? Or maybe we should conduct a Jewish "Gymnasium"?

If we wish to raise our children as American citizens, however, then the Hebrew language loses its primary importance, and should receive no more emphasis than any other part of the curriculum. We feel that Hebrew is not absolutely essential, and that the mastery of it should be stressed in the higher educational institutions and not in the Talmud Torah. A Talmud Torah is not an idealistic undertaking.

The Talmud Torah should, therefore, not be transformed into a mere Hebrew school. Changes in method are necessary, but not such changes. The Hebrew language alone cannot make the child a Jew. Is it not strange that most of the people who are demanding that Hebrew should be stressed in the Talmud Torah curriculum are the very same people who object most strenuously to our Orthodox way of life? The educational subcommittee will have to solve this problem.

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 9, 1910.

The problem of securing a principal in the Talmud Torah is also something the education committee should consider seriously. The era of beating and subjugating the pupils is gone. Any teacher who indulges in this practice in order to maintain discipline should be dismissed immediately--no matter how good a teacher he may be otherwise. We need a fine man for the job of principal--one who will command the respect of the teachers, as well as the pupils. It is not the duty of the principal to decide on methods of finance. This work belongs to the board of education. The principal should see that the decisions of the board are carried out in an orderly fashion. A principal should be appointed before school opens on Sunday. We hope that the board will realize how necessary it is to appoint one.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 2, 1910.

RAISE MONEY FOR THE TALMUD TORAH

Large synagogues throughout the city have raised considerable sums of money for the West Side Talmud Torah. The people responded magnificently to the pleadings of the speakers and the rabbis.

A meeting of the reorganization committee of the Talmud Torah will take place at the Chicago Hebrew Institute tomorrow evening, and plans for putting the school on a firm foundation, financially and otherwise, will be discussed.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 2, 1910.

THE PRAYER BOOK AND JUDAISM

At the last meeting of the board of directors of the Talmud Torah when President J. H. Cohen had appointed the reorganization committee, certain members were asked to present their views on a new curriculum for the Talmud Torah. The discussion showed that there are still a great number of Jews who believe that all Judaism is, is contained in the Prayer Book. We feel that our youth will be Jews in spite of, and not because of, the Prayer Book. We question the necessity of conducting a Hebrew school if the Prayer Book is to be the basis of its curriculum. The purpose of a Hebrew school is to prepare the Jewish youth of today to be intelligent Jewish adults tomorrow. We want them to be proud of their Jewish lore, literature, and history. We hope that the members of the reorganization committee will introduce an appropriate and modern system of instruction into our Hebrew schools which will be fitting to the progressive Jewish community of Chicago.

On the whole, the reorganization committee is one of the best that could be

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 2, 1910.

appointed. Such men as B. Horwich, Samuel Phillipson, and B. J. Schiff are a guarantee that the finances of the school will be kept in order. Such men as Rabbi Joseph Rothschild, Rabbi Morris Levin, Ben Zion Laiserovitz, and T. Piser will certainly keep their eyes open for a plausible plan of education and a curriculum which will present Judaism and Jews in the proper manner. H. M. Barnett, L. H. Bolotin, Max Shulman, and A. M. Karlstein will surely see to it that the adopted plans are put into operation.

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The Hebrew Institute

It appears that the directors of the Hebrew Institute will accept the recommendations of the executive committee not to rebuild the burned quarters of the **Institute** but to utilize the annex for its activities. We feel that the recommendations are absolutely justified in view of the circumstances. It seems as if the leaders desired that all the rooms should be utilized at all times. As a result, everyone with any crackpot idea called their group together to meet at the Institute. Instead of becoming a center of Judaism and drawing unto itself

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 2, 1910.

the masses of Jews, it slowly repulsed them. As we understand, the annex can accommodate the "valuable" activities of the Institute very well.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 21, 1910.

WHAT PEOPLE ARE SAYING

"Dear Editors of the Jewish Courier:

"I speak for the interest of the various Talmud Torahs in this city, and against the inadequate way in which they are handling our Jewish educational problems. We are beginning to feel that the Talmud Torahs which are supported by the individual synagogues are doing a very poor job.

"Thousands of children are unable to attend a Talmud Torah only because the synagogues do not provide a place for them. We have reached a stage where we now realize that Hebrew education is a city-wide problem, and should be handled by a city-wide organization. I propose, therefore, that the only solution to the problem would be the creation of a central board which would have complete control and supervision over our educational problems.

"Now is the time to act! Let us consolidate our schools and create an educational system! One or two synagogues cannot support a Talmud Torah properly.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 21, 1910.

Let us have a city-wide system!

"I hope the Courier will give its support to this project in an editorial.

"Ben Zion Lazarovitch."

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 10, 1910.

COME AND HEAR

Everybody is invited to be present at the examination to be given to all the classes of the Hebrew Theological College, 1243 Johnson Street, next Saturday, April 16, between 2 and 4 in the afternoon. Come and see the advantages that this College gives to American Jewish youth and to Judaism.

Board of Education.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, April 11, 1910.

Chicago Hebrew Unstitute.
To Their Sympathizers.

The fire which destroyed our main building, occurred at a time when the work of the institute had grown to a point where all our facilities were taxed to capacity.

Luckily, only the main building was destroyed. The large annex remained untouched and after the excitement was over, we returned to normalcy but with only about 60 per cent of our previous activity being carried on.

The educational department is again functioning actively. The classes in English, Hebrew, home-making, the Sabbath school, and kindergarten are again in operation with a smaller teaching staff. The gymnasium is functioning without any curtailment, and the trade schools will be reopened as soon as the new place set aside for it in the annex will be completed.

The clubs and social activities are functioning outside of the institute, using facilities other organizations were kind enough to furnish us.

Courier, April 5, 1910.

Rabbi Abraham Niagniavsky, the representative of the Rabbinical Seminary of Kovna, is here to collect the yearly contributions of friends of the Seminary, to obtain more subscribers for this holy institution. It is a duty of every Jew who has the love of Torah in his heart to contribute as much as he can to an institution which puts out so many fine Rabbis, the backbone of our people.

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Courier, April 3, 1910.

"Teachers, Schools, Chadorine"

The only place - where you can learn the fundamentals of Reading, Writing, and speaking English, Book-keeping and Typewriting - in a short time and at moderate prices.

We prepare you for all American schools and colleges, civil service examinations, and also teach you how to become a citizen.

We have special day and evening classes in mechanical drawing.

Chicago Preparatory School

829 W. 12th St.
Tel. Canal 4973

Cor. Newberry Ave.
3rd. Floor

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, April 3, 1910.

Chicago Hebrew Institute.

A new class for beginners in English, will be opened in the Chicago Hebrew Institute, Monday evening, April 4th. Immigrants who want to learn English are advised of this opportunity and should not fail to make their applications on that evening.

Dr. David Blutstien
Superintendent.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 2, 1909.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR JEWISH BOYS .

Dr. David Blaustein, the Superintendent of the Hebrew Institute, has undertaken the task of representing the National Farm School of Book County, Pennsylvania, in Chicago, although he is already overburdened with many responsibilities. At the national farm school Jewish boys are taught modern agriculture. Dr. Kreiskop, who urged Dr. Blaustein to accept the appointment as Chicago's representative, promised him that Jewish boys from Chicago who wish to learn agriculture at the school will be given preferred consideration. Parents who are uncertain about a future for their sons should by no means overlook this opportunity, and should file an application with Dr. Blaustein. Since only a few weeks remain until June 1, the date set for the commencement of the new semester, parents should not delay in filing an application for their sons. Pupils will not be accepted after June 1.

Everyone should know something about agriculture. Farming and cultivation of the soil are very interesting occupations. Jews, in particular, should be interested in agriculture. Our forefathers, before the Exile, were farmers.

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 2, 1909.

We expect to return to our land and be farmers.

Agriculture is the noblest and healthiest of all occupations. It builds strong and healthy men and women. We need a strong and healthy generation. If anything will increase our strength and national pride, it undoubtedly will be agriculture.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 14, 1909.

CLASSES IN ENGLISH



At the Maxwell Street Settlement House a class in English is being opened free of charge for all those who want to learn the English language. Registration is open to everybody, but you have to hurry, for the class is filling up quickly and as soon as we have enough pupils registration will stop.

Chicago Hebrew Institute Messenger, November 1, 1909.

Special Notice.

A Communication From the Principal of the Trade School.

Tuesday PM, 26th inst.

"To Dr. David Blanstein, Superintendent,
Hebrew Institute, Chicago, Illinois.
Dear Dr. Blanstein:

The thought has repeatedly occurred to me during these two weeks past, that we may easily make the work of our proposed class of operative engine-room chemistry of great value, not alone to those for whom it is primarily intended, but also to many others, particularly those who are engaged in manufacturing and who are consequently large purchasers and users of coal, oils of various kinds, water, etc.

It is an unquestioned truth that a careful study of the fuels, water, and lubricants used in our manufacturing establishments invariably results in a greatly increased economy in their use, and a surprising decrease in the cost of engine and boiler-room maintenance. With this practical scientific knowledge in our possession, and anxious as we are to make our trade school an unmeasured success, may I suggest to you that we invite the active cooperation in our Work of everyone interested in our new class of engine-room chemistry, both employers and employees, so that the good results we hope to achieve may be of immediate and permanent benefit to both.

I am sincerely yours,
WILLIAM F. CAHILL, B.S.C. - Principal of Trade School, Chicago Hebrew
Institute"

Chicago Hebrew Institute Messenger, November 1, 1909.

Registration in the Trade Schools

Applicants for Course in:

Electrical Work	No. 29
Plumbing	39
Draftsmanship	20
Steamfitting	2
Sheet Metal Work	2
Bricklaying	1
Carpentry	2
Cabinet-Making	<u>2</u>

Total to October 20, 1909

97

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Chicago Hebrew Institute Messenger, November 1909 - No. 1

Prospectus.

Tentative budget for Educational activities, also for activities in departments of Religious and Social Work for the fiscal year, July 1st, 1909 to July 1st, 1910. Evening school in English - eight classes; Evening Commercial School, - three classes; Evening Trade-School, consisting of: Plumbing, Steamfitting, Carpentry, Electrical Work, Sheet-Iron and Metalwork, Pattern-Making, Bricklaying, and Mechanical Drawing.

Afternoon School in Hebrew, seven classes; Sabbath School, twelve classes; School of Domestic Arts, four classes; School of Domestic Science, eight classes; Gymnasium; Classes in Gardening; General Social Work, consisting of Celebrations on Jewish and National Holidays, and Social Gatherings such as inter-Club Affairs, inter-School Affairs, inter-Department Affairs; Quarterly Membership Affairs, inter-Department Affairs, Quarterly Membership Meetings, Musicals, Concerts, Entertainments, Dancing-Classes, etc.

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Chicago Hebrew Institute Messenger, November 1909 - No. 1.

Prospectus.

People's Synagogue, Hebrew Library Lectures:

Classes in Music; Classes in Art.

Of the above-mentioned classes the following have already been organized: Gymnasium, Trade-School, Evening-Classes in English, Hebrew School, Celebrations of National and Jewish Holidays, Branch Reading Room and Delivery Station Chicago Public Library; Hebrew Library; People's Synagogue.

Lecture preparations are now being made for the opening of additional activities, and many are far advanced in the process of organization.

Public notice in the Messenger and in the Jewish and General Press will be given of the progress made in organization and the dates for registration for and opening of Courses will be announced.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30712

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JEWISH

Jewish Standard, Oct. 31, 1908.

THE ISALAH AUXILIARY SABBATH SCHOOL

The Isaiah Auxiliary Sabbath School, conducted under the auspices of the Hebrew Sabbath School Association of Chicago, will begin its activities for this year at the Chicago Hebrew Institute, 485 West Taylor Street, on Sunday morning, November 1, at 9 A. M.

Instruction in Hebrew, Jewish history, and the principles of religion will be offered free of charge by a staff of competent teachers to all Jewish children. The system employed in teaching Hebrew is the modern conversational one. This system has been used in the school for the past two years with admirable success. The course in Jewish history includes a study of the Biblical and post-Biblical periods. An effort is made, when teaching the child Jewish history, to impress upon him the significance of the inspiring events which occurred during Israel's historical career, and to inculcate within him a feeling of reverence toward Jewish institutions. The principles of the Jewish religion are studied in connection with the study of history.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Jewish Standard, Oct. 31, 1908.

The Hebrew Institute generously allows the Sabbath School to use its halls free of charge. Last year over three hundred children were accommodated at the old place on Blue Island Avenue. Owing to the spacious quarters at the new place, we are hoping that we shall be able to accommodate many more.

A class is graduated every year; some of the brighter pupils are selected to assist the teachers. A healthy spirit of emulation prevails in the graduating classes, each pupil desiring to excel the others in order to be eligible as assistant teachers.

Much of the success of the school is due to the financial support given by Isaiah Congregation, and to the deep interest and activity of Mr. Joseph S. Hartman, the president of the Hebrew Sabbath School Association.

D. P. Pollack, superintendent.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30215

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 9, 1908.

DO NOT NEGLECT THE TORAH

We wish to call the attention of all congregations, their officers, and the Chicago public to the fact that the three Hebrew schools on the West Side will not open this winter unless you begin to cooperate with them, and, thereby, assure the preservation and dissemination of the Torah. We are in need of three teachers; we have no coal as yet; and the expenses of the three Talmud Torahs have doubled, while their income is not half the amount of the original expenses. It is your duty to come to the meeting this Tuesday evening, during the intermediary days of Sukoth, not only to elect officers, but also to prevent any action which would place 1,100 poor children on the streets.

The membership of the Talmud Torahs has decreased and donations have diminished; the number of poor children, however, is mounting. We have warned you about this predicament during the High Holidays. The only synagogue which has done its share is Beth Hamidrash Hagadol B'nai Jacob. Due largely to the efforts of the marvelous and dynamic speaker, Mr. Lebowitz, sixty persons have become members of the Talmud Torahs, and have contributed a total of \$100 in pledges and donations.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 9, 1908.

We appeal to all the secretaries to send in the lists of those who have made pledges for the Talmud Torahs. May they be blessed by the Almighty God.

V. Farger, president,
A. Wolfson,
L. Epstein, and
J. Rosenberg, vice-presidents.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 31, 1907.

AN APPEAL TO THE JEWISH PUBLIC

The world was created because of the Torah; it should, therefore, be most precious to the Jew. The Torah, as we know, is the foundation of our permanent existence as Jews. The first thing we must work for is to teach our Jewish youth the Holy Torah. In order to do this we must have an Yeshivah, a theological seminary.

In order to maintain an Yeshivah we must have enough funds. The financial condition of our Yeshivah is very poor. We have no money with which to pay the teachers who instruct over 100 poor children in the Yeshivah. Three weeks have already passed since we paid the teachers for their services. Besides failing to pay the teachers, we also have many payments to make which are past due. Furthermore, we have no coal with which to heat the building which houses the school.

As yet we have not worked out any plan which will increase our income, except

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 31, 1907.

that of making a strong appeal to our worthy Jewish public to open their hearts and to think of their duties toward the Jewish youth of Chicago. Every Jew in Chicago who is a member of a synagogue must bear in mind that if the Yeshivah is neglected, the Jewish training of our youth will go to naught. It would then be useless to build beautiful schools for no one would visit these houses of learning unless we were financially able to have enough competent teachers to instruct the pupils.

Courier, Dec. 16, 1907.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE TALMUD TORAHS UNITED

The Chicago Rabbis have rendered their decision to unite all the Talmud Torahs in the city into one organization, in accordance with a plan proposed by the Jewish Courier, according to the officers of all who came to the Rabbis yesterday with their complaints and grievances. The decision has four articles:

1. The various Talmud Torahs, such as the Moses Montifiore; that Rabbi Isaac Elchonon and Rabbi Abraham Samuel Brodie shall be united into one Talmud Torah.
2. A committee of four, consisting of President and Vice-President of the West Side Talmud Torah, and President and Vice-President of Rabbi Abraham Samuel Talmud Torah, shall compose an impartial committee to enforce the decision governing the laws of the new city Talmud Torah.
3. Until the committee puts everything in order, the collectors of the different Talmud Torahs may continue as usual and turn the collections over to their proper officers, and the different secretaries shall assemble every Saturday evening to figure the income and expenditures, and pass on all payments of bills, etc.

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JEWISH

The Courier, December 6, 1907.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

4. The Committee of presidents and vice presidents may add to the committee when ever they see fit.

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 10, 1907.

[SABBATH SCHOOL AT THE WALLER STREET TALMUD TORAH REOPENS]

We have been notified that the Sabbath school at the Waller Street Talmud Torah will reopen. Because several teachers were ill, the School was closed for several weeks; but now things are again moving along in their usual manner. The School will be open every Saturday and Sunday. Parents who have girls, and desire to give them some Jewish training, may enroll them now.

The School will be conducted by the same persons who were so successful in conducting the Sabbath school of the Hebrew Literary Society. The latter School has demonstrated its ability to give the children attending it a more or less thorough understanding of Jewish life and customs.

Speaking of the decision of the Waller Street Talmud Torah to allow a Sabbath school to be established on its premises, we feel that one of the finest things the Talmud Torahs of Chicago can do is to allow Sabbath schools the use of their educational facilities. The West Side Talmud Torahs should be given a

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 10, 1907.

vote of thanks for recognizing the need of expanding the activities which now take place in their buildings.

In general, the Talmud Torahs in the United States are patterned after those in the old country. The reasons for this situation are self apparent. The younger generation, imbued with the American spirit, and cognizant of the changing methods in education, are taken up with their own careers, and are, therefore, unable to become actively engaged in the affairs of the community--less so in its educational problems. The older generation, on the other hand, has demonstrated its ability to finance these institutions and keep them going despite the fact that they are not acquainted with the modern educational methods.

The West Side Talmud Torahs, as is well known, are the Moses Montifiore Talmud Torah and the Rabbi Izhak Elhanan Talmud Torah. These two schools have a budget of around thirteen or fourteen thousand dollars a year, a staff of fourteen teachers, and a school population of eight hundred children. Although the younger generation may be able to point out many faults in the present educational system, we must give the board of education and the officers of the Talmud

MPA (ALL) PPH 1071

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 10, 1907.

Torahs credit for doing the best they know how. Most people do not realize the difficulties involved in raising funds to finance such institutions. We hope that constant improvements will be made, and that the Talmud Torahs will become Jewish academies--the Jewish universities of America.

Now that the Talmud Torah buildings are being used by the Sabbath schools our youth will begin to take a greater interest in Judaism and Jewish problems. Our old axiom--that all that is poured into children does not go to waste--will continue to prove itself a truism.

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 31, 1907.

TALMUD TORAH B'NAI MOSHE, 414 SOUTH PAULINA STREET

We wish to announce to our worthy public that, having seen the necessity of establishing a Hebrew school in the district west of Center Street, we have opened a school at 414 South Paulina Street. We have engaged two teachers who are experienced in modern pedagogy and Hebrew teaching.

We are daily approached by poor parents who are unable to pay tuition for their children. At present we have no accommodations for them. At a meeting of the members of the Congregation B'nai Moshe, however, it was decided to erect a building to house our rapidly growing school. In order to make the new school a community institution we decided to name it in honor of the memory of the learned Rabbi Abraham Samuel Brody, may he rest in peace. We have set aside a fund of \$500.

We beg our worthy Jewish public, therefore, to visit our synagogue and participate in the plans to raise sufficient funds to erect the building.

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 31, 1907.

Many contributions have already been received. We wish to thank the donors, and hope that many more Chicago Jews will answer the appeal. The names of the contributors will be listed regularly in the Daily Jewish Courier.

Respectfully,

Isaiah Ginsburg, president,
Wolf Bookey, secretary.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 16, 1907.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Beth Midrash Hagadol Sabbath School will open Sunday, October 20th. Parents who wish their children to be enrolled, should send them to the Beth Midrash Hagadol and B'nai Yaakov Synagogue, at 307 Maxwell Street. New methods of instruction have been introduced. Hebrew, history and religion are the courses offered.

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JEWISH

Courier, October 9, 1907.

A Worthy Institution.

The necessity for an institution that will unite the social and cultural forces of the North West Side Jewish community has long been felt. We have long needed an institution where our youth and their parents could meet on their own levels and help bring on a better understanding between them. We have also felt the need for an educational institution to bring to our youth their cultural ancestry and an understanding of Jewish life and Jewish history.

Evening classes for men and women have been organized in the English language, American History and the basic law of the land. Lectures on Jewish History and Literature in English and Yiddish are given by well known lecturers.

We have a reading room for old and young where periodicals in Hebrew and Russian may be had. Classes in Art, Elocution, Dramatic Art, Housekeeping,

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JEWISH

Courier, October 9, 1907.

Adding-machine Operating and Photography are offered.

A daily Hebrew School is being opened where Jewish children may receive a Hebrew education. Playrooms and club rooms are open to everyone. Many social groups meet regularly in our rooms.

Jews of the North West Side are invited to inspect the institution and take advantage of its opportunities. We hope to make this the center of Jewish life of the North West Side Jewish community. The address is 15-17 Marion Place.

R espectfully

Abraham S. Sefar.

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JEWISH

Courier, October 9, 1907.

The Chicago Hebrew Institute announces that the following classes are being organized and that everybody is invited to enroll:

Dramatic Art - Girls Choral Group - Hebrew - Jewish History - Study class of Jewish - Sociological Problems.

The superintendent will be at the Institute every afternoon and evening to accept applications for enrollment in these various groups.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 8, 1907.

[A NEW TALMUD TORAH]

The Northwest Side Talmud Torah and Hebrew Institute is opening a branch of the Talmud Torah at 1528 Milwaukee Avenue. The school will be open to boys and girls every day. Applications are now being accepted.

Children must bring their parents in order to be registered. School starts next Sunday morning, 9 A. M.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 25, 1907.

GOOD WORK ON THE QUIET

It would be very interesting to know how many Jews in Chicago know that there are eight Sabbath schools for Jewish children in different parts of the city which have a school population of over twelve hundred and which are doing wonderful work. The parents of the children and their close kin know, of course, all about the Sabbath schools, but the Jewish public at large does not know about these activities.

How many Jews here in Chicago know that fourteen excellent Hebrew and Sabbath school teachers are engaged in Sabbath school work and are receiving pay for their good work? How many know the individuals who contribute to this worthy cause and are engaged in this work? Up to a few years ago, the Zionist Sabbath schools were the only ones in Chicago. Then the Council of Jewish Women became interested in Sabbath school work. The men followed. Now all the Sabbath schools are maintained by the donations of Mr. Julius Rosenwald, Mr. Joseph Harris, and others.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 25, 1907.

The committee of the Sabbath schools consists of Mr. J. S. Hartman; Dr. Zepin; Mr. Isler; Mr. Koven, the former superintendent of the Zionist Sabbath schools; and Mr. Pollock, the supintendent of the Sabbath school.

Aside from these Sabbath schools there is one Sabbath school which is supported by an independent congregation under the supervision of Miss Bloom, Mr. Shulman, Mr. Levinson, and others.

The Sabbath school work is being conducted in a slow and quiet manner; yet every Saturday and Sunday twelve hundred Jewish children are instructed in Hebrew and Jewish history.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 24, 1907.

A NEW TALMUD TORAH FOR THE FAR WEST SIDE OF CHICAGO

Since many Jews have moved away from the Jewish center, the Ghetto, farther west, it was discovered that a new Talmud Torah was needed in the new Jewish neighborhood because the present Moses Montifiore Talmud Torah is too far from the new settlement.

Needles to say, a Talmud Torah is entirely different from any other Jewish institution. Other institutions are supported mainly by the liberal donations of wealthy Jews; but a Talmud Torah, in addition to receiving donations, expects its pupils to pay tuition in order to keep up the institution.

We are indebted to Rabbi Fisher for this Talmud Torah project in the new settlement. The Rabbi is a young, energetic, religious worker, and he understands the modern way of doing things. He realizes the necessity of this institution for the West Side Jew. The Rabbi assures us that the Talmud Torah will open soon after the Passover holidays and will be conducted in accordance with modern principles.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 24, 1907.

There will be no tuition fee. "The support of this project," Rabbi Fisher said, "will come from Jews who have their Judaism at heart, and who will see to it that this holy cause is taken care of by liberal donations." A free Sabbath school for boys and girls who cannot come to Hebrew school on the weekdays will also be established.

Rabbi Fisher will be the superintendent, and he will select the very best Hebrew teachers to teach and train our children in a most modern and up-to-date manner. The officers who are selected to look after this holy cause are: Mr. Moses Newman, president; Mr. Moses Schwartz, vice-president; Mr. Stern, secretary; and Messrs. S. Steiner, L. Pichell, and A. Fish, trustees.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, February 3, 1907.

A School For Jewish Girls.

The well known teacher Mr. E. Walpe has opened a Cheder (Hebrew School) for Jewish girls, exclusively. Any one wishing their daughters to study the Jewish religion, Hebrew and Yiddish languages, may apply to Mr. Walpe's School, 210 Dock street. He assures the Jewish public in Chicago, that for the short while he has had his school in operation, the girls already have made wonderful progress. The girls can read Hebrew and write Yiddish very well. They also have acquired an extensive knowledge of Jewish history.

Courier, February 3, 1907.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Northwest Side Talmud Torah is holding a meeting, this afternoon, in its hall, 15-17 Marion Place, for the purpose of electing the eighteen new directors for this year. It is but right that the Northwest Side Chicago Jews should take more active interest in a most needed institution such as the Talmud Torah of the Northwest Side. The funds of this institution are getting low and its continued existence is rather doubtful unless you Jews of the Northwest Side, get actively interested in the worthy cause and begin to come forward with liberal contributions, that we can maintain the upkeep of the institution without interruption.

We therefore make this appeal to you: By all means come to this important meeting; help us elect the right kind of people as directors for this needed Talmud Torah; help us make a success of this holy institution.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 24, 1907.

A REPORT OF A SABBATH SCHOOL

by

Anna Goldberg

It is with the greatest pleasure that I take this opportunity of informing the public concerning the progress the children in the Sabbath school of the First Rumanian Congregation are making. In one class, I am happy to report, the children finished the Five Books of Moses last year and are now studying history and other Jewish studies. They read and write Hebrew, and have already acquired a great deal of knowledge about the language. The names of the children are: Anna Kaplan, Rebecca Lipner, Fannie Raisler, Tillie Levine, Sophie Glassman, Sarah Kaplan, Rosa Markus, and Jennie Lipner. These children have made excellent progress in the last twelve months. Their examinations were perfect. Their parents may be proud of them, for they certainly will make fine daughters of Israel. Now here is another class of children who made good. Their work was also excellent. Their names are: Celia Anixter, Annie Becker, Clara Magilner, Victoria Price, Helen Rosenberg, Sadie Rose, Sarah Rosenberg,

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 24, 1907.

Frances Johnson, Sarah Hurwitz, and Fannie Kaplan.

The Sabbath school of the First Rumanian Congregation is one of the most important Jewish institutions in Chicago, and it is worthwhile for every Jew in Chicago to become interested in the cause and to assist us in making our Sabbath school a permanent institution.

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JEWISH

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The Reform Advocate, Vol.32, Wk.of Dec.29, 1906, P. 711.

Charitable bequests of the late Bernard Neu are Jewish Training School, United Hebrew Charities, and Michael Reese Hospital, \$500. each; United Hebrew Charities, \$1,000; Home for Aged Jews and the Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans, \$200. each.

WPA (11) PKUJ.3775

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 4, 1906.

THE NECESSITY OF SABBATH AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN CHICAGO

In a land where general education is compulsory and where the public schools take up a major portion of our children's time, there is very little time left for attending a Hebrew school. Very often it is physically inadvisable for children to spend anymore time in a classroom. In spite of all the failings of a Sabbath school, therefore, we deem it necessary that such schools should be established. Surely we should pass on to our younger generation as much Jewish history and Jewish lore as time will permit.

We are very happy to live in a land where compulsory education exists. Since the public schools, however, do not undertake to teach religion (and rightly so), we Jews should, as other religious groups have seen it fit to do, establish schools of our own to make up whatever deficiencies we feel exist in the education of our children. It is our duty to inform our children of our past. Let us not shirk our duty. Let us provide more Sabbath and Sunday schools wherever it is necessary to do so. We are not forsaking the Hebrew schools [when we

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 4, 1906.

advocate the establishment of more Sabbath and Sunday schools⁷. On the contrary, we feel that in this way we shall build up our schools more intensively.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 14, 1906.

SABBATH SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS

The examinations held at the Sabbath school yesterday afternoon proved to the community that the efforts of the school to instill a love and understanding of Judaism and Jewish history in the hearts and minds of our youth during the past year were highly successful. The examinations proved conclusively that the efforts of the instructors, Miss Lipsky, Miss Blum, and Mr. Max Shulman, were not in vain.

The children showed that they had an excellent understanding of Jewish history and Jewish lore. The number of children who excelled in Hebrew were too numerous to mention here. The hearts of our older generation were indeed gladdened, since they had felt that the Jewish youth of America was becoming completely estranged from the traditions of their people.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 20, 1906.

CORNERSTONE FOR THE NORTHWEST SIDE TALMUD TORAH

Next Sunday afternoon the cornerstone for the new Northwest Side Talmud Torah will be laid at 1517 Morris Place near Davison Street. Chicago Jews have long known of the need for a Talmud Torah on the Northwest Side, and our friends in that neighborhood deserve the support and respect of the Jews of the entire city for making possible the building of this structure.

Many notables are expected to be present at the ceremonies when the cornerstone will be laid. It is planned that the school will also serve some of the functions of a community center.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 20, 1906.

REGISTRATION AT THE WEST SIDE TALMUD TORAH

The West Side Talmud Torah is registering children for classes. Parents should accompany their children who will be registered between 6 P. M. and 8 P. M. starting next Saturday.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 8, 1906.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Moses Montifiore Talmud Torah announces that Mr. Joshua Lebson has been appointed the new collector of tuition fees. We hope that he will get your complete co-operation in his work.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Sinai Congregation, Executive Board Minutes, October 29, 1904.

A letter dated October 21, 1904, from Miss Julia Felsenthal, asking with reference to the appropriation for the Sinai West Side Mission School, was presented. On motion duly made and seconded, it was ordered that \$65.00 per month be appropriated from October 1, 1904, until further notice; such appropriation, however, not to exceed beyond a period of eight months.

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 23, Art.of Mar.1, 1902, P.50

The History of the Jewish Training School

The Jewish Training School is the outgrowth of the Ladies Industrial School for Girls. The charter of the latter was amplified so as to include both sexes, and in 1890 the school on Judd Street was opened. The school was made possible because of a donation of \$20,000 by Leon Mendel and others, followed with generous contributions. The cost of the school and grounds was \$72,000.

The school is proud of its Alumni, which numbers more than 200 pupils. Each and every one of the graduates is on the high road to success either in business life or as a unit in society.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of October 6, 1900. p.177.

The twelfth annual meeting of the members of the Jewish Training School took place in the vestry rooms of the Sinai Temple, on Thursday, September 27th. The financial report showed that total receipts were \$24,650.50. The total disbursements were \$24,650.00

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of May 5, 1900. p.340.

The Chicago College of Mohelim (Circumcisers), organized under the laws of the State of Illinois by Drs. A. P. Kadison, J. Ginsburg, M. Loevenson, and Attorney E. N. Solina, is the first of its kind in the world. The college will enlist well known surgeons and Rabbis as instructors and will employ modern scientific methods. Tuition will be free.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36275

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of October 7, 1899. p.220.

From the annual report of the Jewish Training School. The expenditures for the past sixteen months were \$24,019.65. The income during this period was \$23,695.02, making a deficit of \$323.53.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of May 14, 1898. p.210.

The tenth annual report of the Jewish Training School of Chicago showed that the annual income was \$12,477.71. The expenditures, amounted to \$20,259.95. The school is confronted with a deficit of nearly \$8,000 each year. In spite of donations, they lack \$2,000 towards meeting current expenses before the next collection of dues.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of August 28, 1897. p.462.

Higgins and Levy were the successful architects in a competition of plans and designs for the Montefiore Hebrew Free School to be erected at 71 Judd St. The building will be divided into six classrooms and will accommodate about 300 pupils. The corner-stone will be laid on August 29th. The architects expect to have the building completed about November 1st. Cost of construction will be \$7,000.

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JEWISH

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

Sinai Congregation, Executive Board, Minutes, June 28, 1897.

Mr. Witkowsky reported that he had received the following donations and subscriptions for membership in behalf of the Jewish Training School, at the Temple on Confirmation Day, when collections are made in accordance with the established usage,

Cash - - - - -	\$139.50
Subscriptions for donations - - - -	364.50
Subscriptions for membership - - -	<u>142.00</u>
Total	\$646.00

and that he had turned such donations and subscriptions over to the Financial Secretary of the Jewish Training School.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of May 15, 1897. p.212.

The annual meeting of the members of the Jewish Training School was held Tuesday night, at Sinai Temple. The financial report was read as follows: Receipts, \$24,090.78, Disbursements, \$24,090.78. The Sinking Fund was increased by \$10,000.

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JEWISH

Sinai Congregation, Lotter Book.

October 29, 1896

Mr. Julius Loeb, Financial Secretary
City

Dear Sir:

Kindly issue a voucher in favor of, and forward to, Mrs. Conrad Witkowsky, President, 2802 Prairie Ave., amount \$200.00, on account of appropriation made by the Board to the West Side Sabbath School, Chicago Section A. (merican) C. (ouncil) J. (ewish) W. (omen). Also, kindly issue voucher payable to Dr. Isaac M. Wise, Cincinnati, Ohio, amount \$100.00, and forward same to him, on account of annual stipend granted H. G. Enelow.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of May 16, 1896. p.271.

The eighth annual meeting of the Jewish Training School was held Tuesday night at the Sinai Temple. The financial condition of the school is as follows:

Total balance in treasury is \$3,583.57.

The sinking fund now contains \$80,700. It was increased the past year by \$38,800. The donors of this amount were: Unknown donor, \$20,000, Mrs. E. Mandel, \$10,000, Mrs. M. A. Mayer, \$5,000, Gerhard Foreman, \$2,500, Mandel Bros., \$1,000, Mrs. B. Kozminski, \$200, and Leopold Mayer, \$100.

WPA (ILL) 1963. 275

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of February 15, 1896. p.913.

The workrooms of the Associated Jewish Women's Organizations will be opened on Monday, Feb. 17th, at Kopperl Hall, Canal street and 13th place. Unskilled women will be taught to darn and mend. The services of a competent woman has been secured as a superintendent and the workrooms will be open daily, except Saturday and Sunday. The wages of the working women will not exceed fifty cents per day. The intention is to give work to those who are now receiving alms, and thereby make them, in a measure, self supporting.

The cooperation of all those interested in this philanthropic work is earnestly desired. Every member of the workroom and house committee has agreed to devote one-half day every other week visiting the workrooms.

The chairman of these committees is to be in frequent communication with the superintendent, with a view toward bettering the conditions of the women seeking employment.

The Occident, December 27, 1895.

JEWISH TRAINING SCHOOL IN CHICAGO.

The Jewish Training School is no longer an experiment, it is a success. Not quite five years have elapsed since the opening of the school, but the results achieved during that half decade have more than justified the hopes and expectations of the far sighted and generous men and women who thought they were ardent admirers and supporters of the public school system founded this school from the earnest conviction that peculiar conditions existed in the Russian-Jewish Ghetto, to correct and improve which the public school was not adequately equipped.

No less than nine hundred children were enrolled last year, and the average attendance was between seven and eight hundred. Every graduate of the Training School without a single exception, boy or girl, has a useful position in life. Six are printers, two are moulders, three are in law offices, two are connected with newspapers, two are truck farmers, three are teachers, two attend the Art Institute, two have their own dressmaking establishments, about a dozen are variously

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Occident, December 27, 1895.

employed in wholesale mercantile houses, and most of the girls are milliners and dressmakers. Though as yet we teach no specific trades, the all-around training which our pupils receive fits them for the filling of responsible positions. Besides, we make every kind of personal effort to persuade the parents not to withdraw their children from school before the course has been completed, and though the temptation to use the earnings of child labor is very great among poor people, thirty four per cent of our graduates this year were members of the class since the school opened, a result which according to an eminent authority no public school in this country has ever achieved.

Over one-half of the children of this city leave the public school before they finish the primary.

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The Reform Advocate, Wk. of October 19, 1895. p.567.

Dr. A. R. Levy is about to establish a Hebrew free school in the vestry rooms of his temple, B'nai Abraham, 509 Marshfield avenue. The object of this school is to perpetuate the Hebrew language as a living useful tongue. The idea is to teach the pupils to write as well as to understand. Two teachers will be needed and perhaps three. The instruction will require less than one hour a day and the school will be open to all.

WIPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of May 18, 1895. pp.201-202.

From the 7th annual report of the Executive Committee of the Jewish Training School. -

The average daily attendance this year was 98%. This includes the kindergarten also. The receipts for the year including a balance on hand were \$38,399. The large donations were: \$6,946, proceeds of the Rex Ball; \$3,500, Y. M. H. C. A. Ball; \$1,500, Baron de Hirsch Fund. The expenditures amounted to \$21,480.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of September 22, 1894. p.91.

In an article in last Sunday's Tribune, the following description is given of the Jewish Training School: Crossing to the West Side to Chicago's Ghetto on Judd street, the Jewish Training School lifts its walls unostentatiously, but strongly above the surrounding squalor. This institution, under Prof. Gabriel Bamberger, was established four years ago. The school is free, non-sectarian, and receives pupils of both sexes and all nationalities between the ages of three and fourteen. The qualifications for admission are that the children must be poor, within the age limit, and pass a certain physical examination. One of the most admirable and unique features of this institution is the school physician. He should be in every school for the poor in the city. This systematic medical examination of the children detects the beginning of chronic ailments of the nature of heart disease and consumption and physical infirmities such as defective vision and deformities of the spine. The detection is followed by treatment and the provision of glasses, splints, trusses, and other needed helps.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of March 31, 1894. p.105.

The minstrel performance given in aid of the Jewish Training School was a glorious success artistically and financially. Not less than 4,000 people crowded into the spacious hall to witness the program. The school will be enriched by \$5,000 as a result of the efforts of all concerned.

MPA (ILL) 1001.30215

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of March 17, 1894. p.75.

An important meeting of the Jewish Training School was held last Sunday afternoon. Dr. Felsenthal introduced Prof. Bamberger's idea - to organize the parents into a branch society of the J. T. S. and contribute a share of their earnings toward the support of the school. The parents responded heartily and all expressed their approval.

A committee of 10 was appointed to meet on March 18th with Supt. Bamberger, for the purpose of organizing this auxiliary society.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of March 3, 1894. p.42.

The Post-Confirmants of the K. A. M. have organized a society for the study of Jewish history. About sixty members have been enrolled and Dr. I. S. Moses has offered his services and leadership. Mr. Ralph Stern was elected president.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Nov. 18, 1893. p.223.

The Jewish Training School received a medal at the World's Fair for mechanical and art work in the manual training department, and a medal for kindergarten work.

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JEWISH

WPA (U.L.) PROJ 25

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of September 2, 1893. pp.41-42.

On September 14th, A South Side Training School will be opened for boys and girls of all ages, under the management of Prof. G. Bamberger, of the Jewish Training School.

The school will be located at 32 College Place, fronting south on the old Chicago University grounds. The house is being refitted with a special view to the needs of this school, which will be supplied with workshops and all modern conveniences for manual training and physical culture. The departments to be opened first will be Kindergarten, Primary and Grammar departments.

Because of his duties at the West Side School, Prof. Bamberger will not be able to devote his entire time to this school. He has secured the services of Mr. T. J. Shea, as principal. Mr. Shea is highly recommended as an educator and is a graduate of the Indiana State Normal School and Indiana University.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of September 2, 1893. pp.41-42.

The Kindergarten and Primary departments will be under the supervision of Miss Little, formerly principal of West Bay City, Mich., Normal Training School. Miss Little has had experience as a practical and successful teacher in Kindergarten and Primary methods.

The rates for tuition will be as follows: Kindergarten, \$50 per year, Primary Grades, \$80, Grammar Grades, \$100. The fees will include Gymnastics, Drawing, Modeling, Manual Training and all branches commonly classes "extras." Application for admission will be received, and further information will be given at 32 College Place, on and after Sept. 4th, daily from 10 to 12 a.m., and from 2 to 5 o'clock.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of July 1, 1893. p.388.

A "Sophoh Bruroh" association has been organized in this city for the purpose of studying the Hebrew language. The society has secured quarters at 491 Jefferson St. where a free library and reading room are open daily. A Sabbath school is also conducted for children. Every Sunday a lecture on Jewish history and language will be given.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of May 13, 1893. pp.250-254.

The annual meeting of the members of the Jewish Training School was held at Sinai. The following information was given in the Director's Report:

The Sinking Fund was increased by donations of \$14,500 making the total amount \$31,600. There were 700 children under the care of the school during the year. The organization has prepared an elaborate exhibit for the World's Fair, which will clearly illustrate the methods applied in the institution from the Kindergarten to the highest grade. The Fair Committee on Education have been generous in their allotment of space.

At a meeting held on Nov. 14th, 1892, the school's constitution was amended so as to enable it to conduct a night class for persons over 14 years of age. In accordance therewith, Johannah Lodge appropriated \$1,400 into the J. T. S. treasury and a night school for women was conducted under the supervision of Prof. Bamberger. The average attendance was about 100 and these foreign born women were given the opportunity to learn English, dressmaking and sewing.

The report of the Financial Secretary showed that the school received into its treasury during the year, about \$34,500.

MPA (ILL) P101

The Reform Advocate, Sept. 22, 1892.

TRAINING SCHOOL REOPENED

The Jewish Training School reopened on the 6th, with an enrollment of 700. 180 being new pupils. Of the latter number, 100 were children of recently arrived refugees.

An adjacent building, belonging to the School, has been arranged for a new feature, a Department of Domestic Science. This department will be supported by the Young Ladies Aid Society. The girl students will be taught kitchen and house work.

The Reform Advocate, June 25, 1892.

The second annual exhibition and graduating exercises of the Jewish Training School were held on Wednesday and Thursday. The program was well arranged and was participated in by all the classes. The valedictory was delivered by Sarah Blumenfeld, her essay being "Looking Backward."

The Leon Mandel money prizes were awarded as follows: for best conduct and scholarship, Sarah Blumenfeld; for drawing and modeling, L. Platchinsky and C. Shandinsky; for mathematics, J. Pinkoosky and Sarah Blumenfeld; for efficiency in machine shop, L. Platchinsky and E. Ellison; for efficiency in sewing department, Annie Harris and Annie Mishkutz; for proficiency in English, Sarah Blumenfeld and Annie Harris.

The Sophie Rosenbaum prize, a gold medal for the best attendance, was awarded to Annie Nathan. The Simon Wolf prizes, gold medals to the most industrious and earnest workers, boy and girl, were awarded to Jacob Pinkoosky and Sarah Bernstein.

The Reform Advocate, wl. of June 25, 1892. p. 409.

The Laura Bamberger prize, a gold medal to the most earnest worker in drawing, was awarded to Sam Rosenberg. Special prizes of books were given to Annie Mishkutz, Willie Surkin and Sarah Bernstein for efficiency in natural history and philosophy.

The school graduated twenty-six pupils, twelve girls and fourteen boys.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, June 11, 1892.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The monthly meeting of the Jewish Training School, was held last Monday evening, when the following permanent officers were elected: President, Henry L. Frank; vice-president, Mrs. M. Rosenbaum; recording secretary, Rabbi J. Stolz; financial secretary, Herman Hefter; treasurer, Leo Fox.

Announcement was made of a donation to the sinking fund of \$10,000, from Mrs. Henrietta Rosenfeld. Mr. Leon Landel sent \$100 to be used as cash prizes for the best pupils in the graduating class, and also donated \$2,000, the interest on which is to be used annually, for the same purpose.

Mrs. I. Wedles, donated \$100 in memory of her deceased mother.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, April 20, 1906.

Girls School for Jewish Girls.

The well known instructor, Mr. E. Wolpa has opened a school for girls. This is an opportunity for parents to send their girls to a Hebrew School and learn the rudiments of our religion, our holidays, our customs, and our Jewish history. The school is located at 210 Judd St. Parents are invited to visit the school and see for themselves the fine progress that girls can make in a girls school.

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JEWISH

NPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, April 15, 1906.

A History Class formed by the Hebrew Literary Society.

This is an opportunity for American-Jewish youth and immigrants to study Jewish History. There will be a meeting next Wednesday at which the manner in which the class should be conducted will be discussed.

The Reform Advocate, May 14, 1892.

[FINANCIAL REPORT]

The annual meeting of the Jewish Training School was held last Tuesday night at the Sherman House. A large number of ladies and gentlemen who are actively interested in the affairs of the school were present. Mr. Henry L. Frank presided and Rabbi Joseph Stolz acted as secretary.

The annual reports were read and received. From the report of the Financial Secretary, Mr. Herman Hefter, are gleaned the following figures: balance in the General Fund at last report, \$3,837.25, receipts from all sources, \$20,569.83, total \$24,407.08; disbursements, total \$18,814.32, balance \$5,592.76. The sinking Fund was increased by \$9,000, making a total of \$17,100. Of this amount, \$10,500 is invested. The Building Fund is overdrawn \$9,062.56.

Among the largest contributions to the General Fund are: Y. M. Hebrew Charity Association, \$4,000, Phoenix Club, \$1,400, Baron De Hirsch Fund, \$1,000, baseball game, \$591.50, Myrtle Council, \$235.65, B. Kuppenheimer, \$300. Contributions from non-residents amounted to \$380. Dues from members amounted to \$8,814.50.

The Reform Advocate, May 14, 1892.

[FINANCIAL REPORT]

The largest item of expense is the salaries, which amount to \$15,033.25.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, April 9, 1892.

[YEARLY ENDOWMENT]

The Hon. Simon Wolf, of Washington, visited the Jewish Training School last week, and was greatly pleased with the institution. To show his appreciation of the excellent work done under Prof. Bamberger's superintendence, Mr. Wolf will award, yearly, gold medals to the boy and girl who are most earnest and skilful. The gentleman has also donated to the school a valuable wall map issued by the government, and some books.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Nov. 14, 1891.

[SCHOOL FOR NURSES]

A few weeks will witness the dedication of a new and beautiful building devoted to the purpose of education, to be known as the "Michael Reese Training School." In addition to the school there will be a Lying-In Hospital for obstetrical cases. Until now, there has been no maternity ward in the Michael Reese Hospital proper.

The architect is Simeon B. Lisendrath. The cost of the building will be \$15,000, which will be furnished from the Michael Reese Trust Fund through Mrs. Henrietta Rosenfeld and Mr. Jacob Rosenberg.

The school is in connection with the Hospital and is intended as an educational institution for nurses. The course of training will be two years. The instruction will consist of lectures by visiting resident physicians, and sur-

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JEWISH

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The Reform Advocate, Nov. 14, 1891.

geons and the superintendent and head nurses, supplemented by daily practice at the bed-side of patients in the various wards. On the completion of the two year course, after passing the required examination, each student will receive his diploma.

The Reform Advocate, Aug. 28, 1891.

REGISTRATION

The Jewish Training School will open on Tuesday, September 8, for the enrollment of pupils. On the day preceding, the teachers will assemble at the school for a conference with Supt. Banberger to discuss new plans and views. The number of applicants already exceeds the capacity of the school.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, July 3, 1891.

HOPE FOR OUR CHILDREN

The friends, who attended the closing exercises of the Training School and inspected the exhibited work of the classes, must have carried away from their visit, the deep impression and certainty that marvellous results have been attained in the incredulously brief time that the school has been in operation.

For our poor Russian brethren's children, the Training School offers the weapon for contest which they, will have to fight, most unrelentingly and most fiercely. A double portion of the world's distrust has come to them. They are Jews and Russian Jews. For the Russian children, the school holds a promise which, were its pupils recruited from other elements of our population, would perhaps not be so prominently noteworthy.

The school will neutralize hereditary instincts, alive in consequence of centuries old persecution among their class, and difficult to eradicate.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, July 3, 1891.

A love for manual labor will be inculcated into the souls of our pupils. They will appreciate once more the dignity of a mechanic's station, and will learn to shun the paths of petty commerce. And the children cannot fail to re-act upon the parents.

It is a curious fact, and one to be pleased with, that the settlers from the dominion of the Czar, regard the school as their own. They take pride in it. They are eager to have their sons and daughters attend, and the evening classes comprise men and women of all ages.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, July 3, 1891.

[OUR SCHOOL PROBLEM]

The conduct of the Trustees of the Baron de Hirsch Fund, in regard to our Training School, is, to use a mild expression, most perplexing. In a weak hour, the directors of the School ventured to lay the financial situation before them, believing that the nature of the work and the increased necessities arising from the constant addition to the population of Chicago from Russia, entitled them to some slight consideration on the part of the fund.

Although no one here in Chicago paid attention to our supposed interview and protest in regard to Russian immigration, the trustees of the Baron de Hirsch Fund in New York gave it credence there.

When the directors of the Training School learned what the New York gentlemen thought of the occurrence, they took at once the trouble to correct the wrong impression and to disavow any sympathy with the Alleged views of the gentlemen. Now comes the reply that the damage done by the interview is too great

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The Reform Advocate, July 3, 1891.

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to be repaired by a late denial.

Therefore the school is entitled to no consideration. This is logic with a vengeance. What has our school to do with any other charity in Chicago? Our applicants increase daily. Our evening school, which we would not need, were it not for the steady influx of these strangers, deprives the main school of a large support, which otherwise it would enjoy from the lodges who now pay for the evening classes, in part, while the directors bear the additional expense of fuel, gas, and incidentals.

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JEWISH

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 27, 1891.

FESTIVAL OF THE JEWISH TRAINING SCHOOL

The words which Dr. [Emil G.] Hirsch, the chairman of the school board of the Jewish Training School, addressed to the pupils who left the institution yesterday were indeed very touching and impressive. He emphasized the fact that the pupils attending this Training School were not to be pitied, but that they were to be envied, because they had the privilege of attending one of the best schools in the city, where the genuine principles of the "new training methods" were being applied. This institution, he declared, is not a technical school, but is an institution for training in the most comprehensive sense because it aims to develop the student mentally, morally, and physically. He also praised the efficiency of the director, Mr. Bamberger, and of the teaching staff.

Although the school has existed for the short time of eight months, some of the boys have accumulated considerable knowledge. Dr. Hirsch appealed to those who were being dismissed, especially to those who were Russian Jews, to go out into the world without prejudice. It is to be regretted, he said, that they [the Russian Jewish children] made a mistake in the selection of their parents. It

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JEWISH

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 27, 1891.

would have been wiser to have chosen Chicago parents, parents who perhaps live on Michigan Avenue. This situation, however, cannot be altered any more, and they would have to make the best of it, combating the prejudices by superior knowledge and correct behavior. They, as Jews, were not entitled to achieve less than others, but it should be their earnest endeavor to supersede others by their attainments and by their moral actions. Dr. Hirsch concluded his address by saying that he believed that all the pupils, as far as he knew them, would live up to his expectancy.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate, June 26, 1891.

[GRADUATION]

The Jewish Training School is closing its school year with befitting exercises this week. Yesterday was "Visiting Day," and large numbers of interested persons were present to see the various classes in operation. This Friday morning, there will be an exhibition of work only, from 10 to 12 o'clock. In the afternoon, commencing at 2 o'clock, the closing exercises and graduation will take place.

The Reform Advocate, June 12, 1891.

[MOTHER'S MEET]

Last Saturday the fourth "Mother's Meeting", was held at the Training School. Mrs. Rollins, teacher of Class 8, conducted the exercises, which consisted of recitations and dialogues. Notwithstanding the bad weather, many of the mothers were present and thanked the teacher for the great interest taken in their children.

The Reform Advocate, June 5, 1891.

[CONFIRMATION CLASS]

The examination of the confirmants of Zion Congregation, took place last Sunday afternoon. The parents and friends who were present were highly delighted with the proficiency of the children and their knowledge of Jewish history and Judaism.

The Reform Advocate, June 5, 1891.

EXAMINATIONS

The public is invited to be present at the examination of the various classes of the Zion Sabbath School, which takes place every Saturday and Sunday morning during the month of June.

The Reform Advocate, June 5, 1891

[ELECTION OF OFFICERS]

The first meeting of the new Board of Directors of the Jewish Training School, was held Wednesday evening. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Henry L. Frank, President; Mrs. J. Spiegel, Vice-President; Mr. Herman Hefter, Financial Sec'y.; Rabbi Joseph Stolz, Correspondence Sec'y. The treasurer is to be elected at a subsequent meeting.

Donations were received from Mrs. Conrad Witowsky, \$50; May Bell Club, \$28, and two seals from Mr. Julius Rosenthal. Forty-one new members and patrons were elected.

On Thursday, June 25th, all the classes of the school will be in session, when the Board and invited guests will be present. On Friday, the 26th, an exhibition of work from all departments will be made in the morning. In the afternoon the closing exercises and graduation of the first class will take place.

The Reform Advocate, June 5, 1891.

SHABUOTH AND CONFIRMATION

It was a happy thought to combine with the festival of Shabuoth, the confirmation exercises. For our modern views of the old holiday held but little which appealed to our minds or our hearts. In the Bible even, the Cinderella among the more favored sisters of the festal family, it was clothed with a raiment of suggestestive glory by the Rabbis, as the season which recalled the miracle of Sinai. Other than this, no historical recollections attached to it; and as we are no longer agriculturists, its original symbolism had nothing which could in a new form or the old customs, stir to a response our souls. Through its intimate association with the confirmation, the festival was, however, given a life and meaning which but few in the old Biblical cycle hold. As according to Rabbinical computation, Israel of old, at this season vowed at the foot of the mountain, to do and to listen, so now verging on maturity, come to testify to a similar readiness on their part, in the presence of the festive congregation.

The confirmation, to retain the usual misnomer, is a ceremony which marks the close of the religious education, as does graduation mark the end of the secular. We still yield that thirteen is the proper age.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, June 5, 1891.

[PRIZES TO BE DISTRIBUTED]

The examination of pupils of the B'nai Sholom Sabbath School and the distribution of the two gold, and **eight** silver prize medals, under the auspices of the School Board and the Ladies Social Society, will take place at the Temple, on Indiana Ave. and 26th St., on Sunday, June 28th, at 2 o'clock.

All are cordially invited.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, May 29, 1891.

[ZION CONGREGATION]

The Confirmation Class of Zion Congregation will be examined at the Temple, Washington Boulevard and Ogden Ave., on Sunday afternoon, the 31st, at 3:00 o'clock.

Receipt is herewith acknowledged of five dollars from unknown girls, as a donation to the Jewish Training School.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, May 15, 1891.

[VARIOUS ACTIVITIES]

The annual meeting of the Jewish Training School was held on Tuesday night in the Sinai Temple vestry rooms. The Training School was organized for the purpose of helping the children of the hapless victims of Russians who settle here in Chicago.

It endeavored to make of them useful citizens, and send them out in later years equipped to make a decent livelihood for themselves. The course of study is divided into three departments. The Kindergarten, the Primary Department, and the Grammar Department. It was designed to cover twelve years.

The children are enrolled at the age of three years in the Kindergarten Class. In this class, is laid the foundation of future education. By means of a variety of fitting songs and dances and by a large number of interesting games and exercises, the slumbering mental powers of the child are rationally awakened, and later on he brings to his studies, activity, attention and vivacity. 180 children are enrolled in the Kindergarten Class.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, May 15, 1891.

The Primary Department is divided into four classes, each of which has a class instructor who teaches the ordinary branches, while special branches are taught by specialists. The course of study in English branches include Arithmetic, Reading, Spelling, Penmanship, Elementary Geography, and language. Upon completing four years in this grade, the child is prepared to enter upon more advanced work. He is able to pronounce and spell ordinary words correctly, and is capable of using whole numbers and fractions in their written and oral form. He is acquainted, in a general way, with the people and great industries of different parts of the world, and can express his acquired knowledge in simple but correct English. History is taught in a simple way, as are also Sewing, Free-hand Drawing, Sloyd and Paste-board work, Gymnastics and Music. 280 pupils are enrolled in the four primary grades.

The Grammar Department also consists of four classes. The instruction, imparted by special teachers only, embraces: 1) English (Reading Writing, Grammar and Composition). 2) Systematic History and Geography. 3) Arithmetic, Geometry and Algebra (the latter in the two highest classes only). 4) Physics and Chemistry

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, May 15, 1891.

(by experiment only). 5) Natural History (Zoology in winter, Botany in spring and fall). 6) German. 7) Art (Modeling, Free-hand Drawing and Designing). 8) Mechanics (Wood-work, Bench-work, Machine-work (Wood and Metal for boys), Sewing, cutting and fitting, (Dress-making for girls). 9) Gymnastics and Music.

About 250 pupils are enrolled in the Grammar Department.

All these branches are now being taught in the school. The difficult lesson of cleanliness has been learned by the children and through Mothers' meetings, we have won the confidence and co-operation of the parents.

The night school, under the charge of our Superintendent, educates some 300 adults in the elements of our language and the history of our country, as well as in Book-keeping and Dressmaking. These classes have accomplished incalculable good.

The financial reports showed that the total receipts had been \$59,171.61, and the total disbursements, \$54,855.88, leaving a balance of \$4,315.73. The cost of the

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, May 15, 1891.

of the grounds and building, complete, was \$52,276.01.

The buget for the coming year estimates the expenses at \$17,000, and the receipts at \$10,000. The matter of devising ways and means to meet the deficit was referred to the new Board of Directors.

The election for the eight new directors resulted as follows: Mrs. E. Mandel, Mrs. M. Rosnebaum, Mrs. M. Loeb, J. L. Gatzert and Mr. H. B. Frank. Mrs. Witkowsky and Mr. Hefter were elected to fill the places of Mrs. Harry Meyer and Mr. Julius Rosenthal, the remainder were re-elected.

The meeting then adjourned.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, wk. of May 8, 1891.

[MONTHLY MEETING]

At the monthly meeting of the Directors of Jewish Training School, held on Wednesday evening, the following donations were received: D.E. Frank, \$500; B. Mergentheim, \$100; Kendal Social and Dramatic Club, \$50; Excelsior Club, \$75; Hebrew Ladies' Aid Society of La Porte, Ind., \$30; Classes II, III, and IV, of the Sinai Congregation, \$13.85.

Among the recent visitors at the Jewish Training School were Mr. Dapperich and Mr. Vogel, Directors of the German-American Seminary and Engelmann School, of Milwaukee, who came here to familiarize themselves with the methods of the School for the purpose of introducing them in their institutions.

AM (ILL.) PROJ 30275

The Reform Advocate, Apr. 17, 1891.

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[JEWISH MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL]

The purpose of the Jewish Manual Training School is to teach the pupils the arts and crafts which will in later years enable them to go out into the world to earn their living. The pupil first starts out in a class in carpentry, becomes deeply interested in his work with the knife and square, and thus enters upon this work with delight.

Leaving the workroom **he** is promoted to the machine department. Here the mysteries of the steam engine are unfolded to his eye and mind. The lathe, with its whirling wood or iron bar, goes spinning before his wondering gaze.

Soon all this loses mechanical bearing, and when he enters his classroom, many of the objects in their active process are presented to his understanding and henceforth form what in after years will be vivid recollection, or may be, an active, living pursuit.

The little girl is taught to work with clay. Design and development of taste are nurtured; change and combination effect improvement. To this is added

The Reform Advocate, Apr. 17, 1891.

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Calesthenics and the more practical arts derived from the use of scissors and the needle. This work when completed, with the refining influence of music, will comprise a course that in future years must afford that profit and gratification which can only be appreciated by the industrious and persevering.

We want more mechanics and fewer peddlers, more happy villages with self-supporting families, and fewer trusts. We want more constitutional government, and less political machinery! We want a broader education to fill this broad land. All this we want, and manual training can give it. Not merely the art of handling the plane, or the saw, the square, or the compass. But these to the end and for the purpose of developing a manhood worthy of the fellowship of a Washington or a Franklin.

The Jewish Manual Training School, as at present in operation in our city, under the management of Professor Gabriel Bamberger, is a fond realization of the dearest hopes of its founders and promoters, and the children of to-day will in the next generation be grateful for the kind Providence that cast their lot in these happy days.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, wk. of April 10, 1891.

[PARENT TEACHER MEETING]

On Saturday afternoon, March 28th, took place the second in the series of the **Mother's Meetings** to be held at the Jewish Training School. Promptly at 2:30, the members of Class V. with their teacher, Miss Emily Block, filed in the large assembly hall where many mothers, fathers and friends of the teacher and the children were assembled. The fifty-five children in attendance appeared well dressed and clean, and by their deportment showed the careful, and conscientious daily work on the part of their teacher. A program, consisting of songs and well chosen recitations were given by the children. America was sung by these embryo citizens in a way to inspire patriotism in the hearts of all hearers.

After this, the mothers were addressed by Miss Bloch, on the necessity for regular and prompt attendance of their children at school. After the mothers had been led to see the advantages gained by the children always being neat and clean, all went away with a feeling that the meeting was a success and that much good would result from this coming together of parents, teacher and children.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, wk. of Mar. 27, 1891.

[MOTHER'S MEET]

The second Mother's meeting will be held at the Training School this Saturday afternoon and will be conducted by Miss Emily Bloch.

Rabbi Joseph Stolz will speak before the Felsenthal Education Society, at the Jewish Training School Building this Saturday evening, for the benefit of the library fund of the night school.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Mar. 6, 1891.

LOCAL NEWS

The first of meetings of the Jewish Training School were held last Saturday afternoon. The object of these meetings are to bring about a closer co-operation between parents and teacher. This is very necessary for the welfare of the child. Both are intrusted with its education, and although working apart, they still work together.

The Reform Advocate, Mar. 6, 1891.

SOCIAL NEWS

At the meeting of the Directors of the Jewish Training School, Donations were received. The purpose of this organization is to maintain the school for the children of the poor. There were nearly one thousand children enrolled.

The Occident, January 10, 1890.

THE B'NAI BRITH EVENING SCHOOL.

One of many public institutions inaugurated by the Order is undoubtedly the above. The little stipend originally allowed in the convention of 1888 in this city amounting to four hundred dollars per annum, and increased to about six hundred dollars for 1889, is bearing fruit. The utility of this institution as is now observed proves to have been a great boon to the Russo-Polish citizens in the vicinity of Jefferson, Canal, Liberty, Wilson, Judd and 12th Streets, where these people are domiciled.

The school at present has but meager facilities, being confined to only two departments and with only two teachers. It began with only fifty scholars, while at this writing its number has increased to one hundred and thirty pupils of both sexes.

The branches taught are:- Reading, Writing, Arithmetio, English Grammar, and History of the United States.

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The Occident, January 10, 1890.

The school is open during six evenings each week to wit: from 7 to 9 P. M. The expenditures during this year exceed the amount set apart in the last budget, the expense is eight hundred dollars which no doubt the convention will authorize. An able and interesting report has been prepared by the chairman of the committee, Dr. B. Felsenthal, under whose guidance the school was organized.

The principal rules insisted on in this school are that no Jargon languages shall be spoken; that the same discipline as in the public schools shall be employed. The teachers are Messrs. S. Knopfngel and Jacob G. Grossberg, both able and intelligent teachers. The school is located at 71 Judd Street.

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JEWISH

The Occident, June 14, 1889.

The evening school at 71 Judd Street, which was opened under the auspices of the B'nai Brith in May 1888, is flourishing under the instruction of Dr. S. Knopfnagel and Mr. J. G. Gussberg.

RECEIVED
(JULY 17) PROJ 30215

The Occident, January 4, 1889.

THE JEWISH TRAINING SCHOOL.

The Jewish Training School which was called in life during the spring of last year, is now assuming a tangible form and will shortly be a fait accompli. The committee heretofore appointed to look up a suitable site, has secured a plat of ground in the very midst where the projectors of the association designed to do the most good, to wit: Fifty five feet frong by one hundred and ten feet deep, and another lot adjoining same of 27 X 110 feet on the corner of Judd and Clinton Streets, for which they paid about \$22,000, and at a meeting held last Wednesday evening, they resolved to obtain plans from architects so as to facilitate the earliest erection of this much needed philanthropical institution.

WPA (111) PROJ 21075

II B 2 f

JEWISH

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, February 13, 1889.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

JEWISH SCHOOL FOR MANUAL TRAINING

The directors of the Jewish School for Manual Instructions, consisting of eight men and eight women, have finally decided to purchase the 178 by 110 feet large building ground, located at the corner of Judd and Clinton streets, where the new school for manual training is to be erected.

Mr. L. Mandel, of the Mandel Bros., has contributed \$20,000. for this enterprise. The school, when completed, will be three stories high, and will cost the total sum of \$40,000. Twenty one thousand (\$21,000) dollars have been paid for the building ground, and there are now \$20,000 in the treasury. The new institute will perhaps be completed by next fall and ready to receive several hundred pupils, who now receive instructions at the Sinai Temple.

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JEWISH

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, February 13, 1889.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The following are the officials of the school for manual training:

Ch. H. Schwab, president; Mrs. Barbe, vice president; J. L. Satzert, treasurer; H. Greenebaum, secretary; Mrs. T. Spiegel, secretary of finance.

The Occident, June 22, 1888.

THE JEWISH MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

The Executive Committee of the Jewish Manual Training School, met on Wednesday evening last. The Committee on School, presented its report, which was taken up.....First, that there be organized for the months of July and August, a summer school to be opened in the parsonage adjoining Sinai Temple, same to be divided into four departments, to wit. Industrial, Kindergarten, Kitchengarten and Religious.

The most important step adopted was that the Building Committee (was authorized to) receive bids and look up a building site between 12th and 16th Streets, and from Canal Street westward, say not less than one hundred and two hundred feet, and not to exceed \$20,000 for the immediate erection of the school edifice.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Occident, June 8, 1888.

THE JEWISH INDUSTRIAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL SOCIETY.

The board of directors held its first regular meeting, Wednesday evening at 8 P. M., in Sinai vestry rooms.

The committee who was to confer with the Sinai Congregation Board, reported that the latter had gratuitously granted the use of the building adjoining the temple for an indefinite period, or until the premises might be needed as an addition to the temple.

The committee was empowered to make such changes and alterations and employ such persons as janitors, teachers, and assistants, as in their judgement were required. On motion the building committee was authorized to look up a suitable site for the school, to be somewhere between Halsted and Canal Streets, and between 12th and 18th Streets. The latter suggestion brought out an interesting debate as to the feasibility of the location, but the general sense of the board decided that the provision was the most approved and aim essential, if the design (was) to educate the poor and indigent children.

The Occident, May 25, 1888.

THE JEWISH INDUSTRIAL AND MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL OF CHICAGO.

Monday evening last (5-21) the newly elected board of directors met pursuant to call at the vestry rooms of Sinai Temple, for the purpose of electing executive officers for the ensuing term. Mr. Chas. Schwab was nominated for president and was unanimously elected. The secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for Mrs. Martin Bache for vice-president. Mr. J. L. Gatzert was nominated for treasurer and received the entire votes, (his bond with two endorsements to be \$50,000). Mr. Henry Greenebaum was next unanimously chosen for corresponding secretary. Madame Joseph Spiegel received the unanimous vote for financial secretary.

WIA (ILL) PPN 1 20776

The Occident, May 4, 1888.

A MAGNIFICENT START.

A joint meeting of the ladies of the Jewish Training School of Chicago and of a large number of our best Jewish citizens and the committee of the Leon Mandel Gift of \$20,000 for a Training School, met on Tuesday evening last, to hear the report of the committee heretofore appointed to present a plan for a common organization. Mr. Joseph Spiegel presided and Mr. Martin Bache acted as secretary. The committee reported as follows:

That we adopt the present charter of the Jewish Training School and work under it.

That its board of directors consist of eight ladies and eight gentlemen.

That the president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer be elected by the association from the members of said directors at their meeting.

That the objective shall be to maintain a training school for boys and girls under eighteen years of age - 1. To maintain a kindergarten; 2. Girls' serving and kitchen garden; 3. Manual training and trade school.

The Occident, May 4, 1888.

Said directors to have power to acquire by purchase or otherwise suitable property for that object.

Membership. - Membership shall consist of three classes: General members paying \$4.00 and upwards annually; patron members \$125.00 and upwards annually; life members \$500.00 and upwards annually, the amount already subscribed to be deducted from said \$500.00

Each of these resolutions was adopted. It will be remembered that the Ladies' Industrial School was organized some six years since; in 1886 a new charter was obtained under the title of The Jewish Training School of Chicago, and the organization will continue using, most likely, the same name.

WPA (ILL.) PP01.30275

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HEBREW

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Sinai Congregation, Executive Board, Minutes, Nov. 28., 1887.

Mr. E. G. Mandel moved that the Board recommend to the special meeting (of the congregation), that the Parsonage, as soon as vacated, be turned over to the Industrial School and Kindergarten for their use until such time as the congregation may designate - adopted.

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JEWISH

The Occident, June 17, 1887.

On Tuesday, June 14, 1887, the Jewish Training School of Chicago was incorporated by Lizzie I. Barber, Eleanor Bensinger, Mrs. Julia Wedeles, Mathilda Spiegel, and Minnie Goodman.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Sinai Congregation, Executive Board, Minutes, Sept. 28, 1885.

The report (of the School Committee) states further, that the class is divided into four classes, the first of which consists of forty-eight pupils - being the confirmation class taught by the superintendent, Dr. Hirsch - the second class consists of fifty-one pupils and is in charge of Mr. Henry Cohen; the third and fourth classes have seventy-one pupils and are taught by the eight young lady volunteer teachers....all of whom are graduates from the Religious Norman School, created and taught exclusively by our worthy superintendent.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Sinai Congregation, Executive Board, Minutes, June 29, 1885.

A letter was received from Mrs. H. Gerstly, secretary of the Industrial School (for girls) asking permission to use the vestry rooms of the temple daily between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock in the morning, during the Summer vacation, the ladies being willing to assume such expense as may necessarily arise. The request, upon motion, granted.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Occident, August 17, 1883.

The Beth Hamedrash Hagodol Theological Seminary B'nai Jacob, 138 Pacific Avenue, have just completed a comfortable school house and dwelling two doors south of their synagogue. The school recently organized by Rabbi Lesser.....has already seventy children, divided into four classes, where they are taught Hebrew and the Jewish religion. Aside from the Rabbi, there are three teachers.

The school hours are from 7:30 A. M., till 12 noon. And from 2 P. M., until 8 P. M. with the usual recesses. The first class, which is the elementary department and who do not attend yet the public schools, remain nearly all day in that school. But such as attend the public schools, receive instruction before 9 A. M., and after 3:30 P. M.

The instruction consists only of acquiring the reading, grammar and translation of the Pentateuch, and the intonation peculiar to the reading of the Chumesh (Bible) and prayers. Whatever instructions given are necessarily in the Russo-Polish jargon (Yiddish).....For the present, the expenses are defrayed by private subscriptions and exhibits among the denizens of that

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JEWISH

The Occident, August 17, 1883.

not very salubrious locality a creditable effort to improve themselves and their districts. The regime is yet of the most ancient mediaeval Jewish orthodox stripe.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Jewish Advance, Aug. 12, 1881.

[RUSSIAN-JEWISH HEBREW SCHOOLS]

We are informed that there exists among the Russian-Polish Israelites about thirty Hadarim (Hebrew schools) where Hebrew is taught. About the methods employed in these schools, about the cleanliness of the rooms, etc., we cannot say as yet since we have not visited them.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Jewish Advance, Apr. 9, 1880.

OUR SABBATH SCHOOLS

(Editorial)

Where do our children receive their religious education? At the Sabbath schools. What does that religious education consist of? Ask the average Sabbath school teacher this question and he will not be able to answer it. Is the average Sabbath school teacher able to teach his pupils a lesson so that it will remain with the child--and yet not distort the form of the narrative? We need in our Sabbath schools well-trained pedagogues and persons who know thoroughly the object of religious instruction.

What do the children learn in our Sabbath schools at the present time? Go and hear them recite their lessons! You will find that they know precisely how long and how wide Noah's Ark was--much more than our archaeologists do, forsooth! They will also tell you how Abraham saluted the angels who honored him with their call, and they will tell you all about the Plagues in Egypt; the Judges, Samson and Jephtah included; the story of David and Absalom; etc. If the teacher is a

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Jewish Advance, Apr. 9, 1880.

person with common sense, and is earnest in the discharge of his duties, he will "manufacture" a rational explanation of some "critical" statement. This explanation, however, will be "explained away" altogether by the minister in the pulpit, and contradicted and derided by the "philosophizing know-nothings" who can be met everywhere. It is very fortunate that most of our ministers, in their eloquent sermons, use figures of speech and complicated sentences which a child (and many grownups) cannot understand; or else our children would, according to our ministers, have to unlearn constantly that which the teacher imparts to them in the classroom.

The press and the "reasoning" genuises in our social circles are as charitable [to our teachers] as our ministers. They, however, speak in plain, clear terms and seldom use a metaphor. Hence the disrespect which our children show toward their religious teachers and toward the subjects of instruction at the Sabbath school.

Another subject of regret is that our Sabbath-school committee sometimes thinks

Jewish Advance, Apr. 9, 1880.

more of its official dignity than of the dignity which the teacher is supposed to maintain before his class. It often happens that these dignitaries interfere with the teacher in the presence of his pupils. The teacher will explain something to the children and a member of the school committee who happens to be present hits upon another explanation and cannot withhold it. The result is that the teacher is openly contradicted before his class. These are some of the disadvantages under which the Sabbath school labors.

Moreover, the average religious-school teacher is inefficient. School committees and congregations engage as teachers whomever they are able to secure-- be it a young man or young lady who only knows precisely as much as he can read from the manual. This is well known to the pupils. Therefore, the Sabbath-school system, which should lay the basis for a religious education, is a nominal thing [in the life of the Jewish child].

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JEWISH

Jewish Advance, June 20, 1879.

[ANNUAL EXAMINATION AT THE ZION SABBATH SCHOOL]

The annual examination at the Zion Sabbath School took place last Sunday, June 15, in the synagogue which is located on the corner of Sangamon and Jackson Streets. About 150 children received instruction [during the past school year] in Biblical and post-Biblical history, Hebrew reading, translating Hebrew prayers into English, and catechism every Saturday from 9 A. M. to 10:30 A. M., and every Sunday from 9:30 A. M. to 11:30 A. M. The pupils were divided into four classes. Reverend Dr. B. Felsenthal is the superintendent.

For the last five years, during which Mr. H. Eliassof has been connected with the Zion School, he has made it his chief aim and object to acquaint the children with the services at the synagogue and to make them understand and appreciate the beauty of the Hebrew prayers.

[The exercises began] at 9 A. M. when the children entered the synagogue led by their respective teachers. Reverend Dr. Felsenthal made a short address, and

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275.

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JEWISH

Jewish Advance, June 20, 1879.

the children recited in concert the prayers in Hebrew and in English. The classes were then examined by Dr. Felsenthal and Mr. Buxbaum, the children answering the questions promptly and readily.

The students in the higher class, instructed by Mr. Eliassof, read the Halel [the Hallelujah prayer] responsively, one student reading a verse and the whole class responding in concert. This reading was followed by the translation of the Hebrew prayers contained in the Sabbath service [section] of Dr. Einhorn's Prayer Book. The same class then answered questions in Biblical history covering the period from the death of Moses to the time of Zerubbabel, and each scholar recited two verses from Dr. Szold's Urim Vetumim. The post-confirmation class was then examined in post-Biblical history. The exercises closed with prayers in Hebrew and in English.

Dr. Felsenthal awarded two prizes to each class: eight elegant and useful books [in total].

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Jewish Advance, Apr. 4, 1879.

[THE SINAI CONGREGATION]

.....

The report of the school committee was next in order. It showed that during th past year 140 children were enrolled as pupils and distributed in five classes, and that they were instructed by five teachers, paid and voluntary. The average attendance was good; the progress made was very gratifying. Three entertainments were given during the year for the scholars. The school committee introduced a system of rewards for deserving scholars and new textbooks in the various branches of instruction. It recommended the establishment of an advanced or "post-confirmation" class in which the scholars leaving the Sabbath school might be instructed in Hebrew and continue their studies in the history and religion of our race.

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Jewish Advance, Dec. 13, 1878.

[JEWISH EDUCATION SOCIETY]

Herman Felsenthal, president of the Jewish Education Society, which was formed in Chicago about a year ago and of which nothing was heard for a long time, intended to call a meeting of the members in the course of the winter. A meeting of the members of the board of directors had been called some time ago, but for want of a quorum no business could be translated.

Altogether \$700 has been collected: \$264.50 was paid to the Hebrew school which was maintained for only a few weeks by our brethren, the Russian-Polish Israelites of Chicago, and for stationery and printing; \$400 was invested in $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ U. S. Bonds and registered in the name of the Society.

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JEWISH

Jewish Advance, July 26, 1878.

[PICNIC FOR THE HEBREW SCHOOLS]

Last Sunday the society which has been formed to raise funds for the new Hebrew schools, held a picnic in the Pacific Gardens under the auspices of Congregation Oheb Sholom. The affair was well-conducted and liberally patronized by the poorer classes of our brethren. The so-called better classes were not represented.

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JEWISH

Jewish Advance, June 21, 1878.

MEETING TO ORGANIZE THE SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

Chicago, Illinois
June 17, 1878

"Editor, Jewish Advance

"Dear Sir: I beg leave to report to you the proceedings of the meeting held on Sunday June 16 on Milwaukee Avenue as announced in your able paper. This meeting was called for the purpose of organizing a school association. A fair proportion of the subscribers responded. Reverends Adler, Gerson, and Ollendorf were also present by special invitation.

"The following were elected officers, pro tempore: Isidor Brother, president; A. Pike, secretary; and Joseph Leske, treasurer. Reverend Adler was called upon to address the assembly. He responded to the call heartily. Reverend Ollendorf followed him with a few able remarks. Both of these gentlemen spoke

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 2075

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JEWISH

Jewish Advance, June 21, 1878.

in the German language. Reverend Gerson then followed, delivering a very able address in the English language.

"On motion, a committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions and by-laws and lay the same before the association at its next meeting for adoption, and to issue a special call to all the subscribers that at the next general meeting we intend to organize ourselves and elect permanent officers.

"Yours,
"A. Pike."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Jewish Advance, June 14, 1878.

[SOCIETY FOR ESTABLISHING FREE SPECIAL SCHOOLS]

The society for establishing free schools where instruction in German and Hebrew, as well as religious instruction will be given, will meet next Sunday at Druid Hall, 626 Milwaukee Avenue, at 4 P. M. For the last three weeks Mr. Isidor Brother and Mr. Adolph Pike have been working indefatigably for this laudable purpose. They have thus far succeeded in getting up a list of fifty members who have declared their willingness to join the society and to contribute toward its support. Next Sunday they will meet at the above-named place to adopt a preamble, to organize themselves, and to elect officers.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Sinai Congregation, Board of Directors, Minutes, April 30, 1878.

The School Committee further reported that an examination of the several classes had been held with a satisfactory result, and that an arrangement had been made for a public exhibition on Sunday following, commencing at 3 P. M. at which occasion it was contemplated to surprise the pupils by gifts of suitable books, etc, involving an expense of from \$30 to \$35.

Ms. A. 9. 2. 11. 10. 1875

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JEWISH

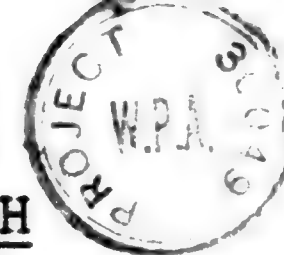
Sinai Congregation, Board of Directors Minutes, Sept. 24, 1877.

Mr. Greensfelder on behalf of the School Committee reported that an examination of the pupils of the Sabbath School would be held on Sunday Sept. 30, between the hours of 8:30 and 10:30 A. M. - 2:30 and 4:30 P. M. and invited the presence of the members of the board.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30274

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JEWISH



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 7, 1876.

A JEWISH SEMINARY.

Although I am not a church pillar, I was glad to read the announcement, that the "Jewish Haute Volee" from Chicago intends to build a Jewish Seminary. This is most praise worthy, as it is important that Hebrew should not be forgotten entirely. We can learn from our non-Jewish brethren and see what care they take of their denominational schools. It cannot be denied that most of our young people cannot read one word of Hebrew, cannot even distinguish Alew from Bet; that they do not know how to say their names in the Hebrew language, do not know the names of the **holy days** nor their meaning. Provided the children know what is needed for business, the rest is unimportant as long as they are able to walk the streets with newspapers or are able to sell matches and shoe polish. It was time that the gentlemen made this important decision. It is to be hoped that the fate of this seminary will not be similar to the school founded a few years ago by Mr. L. Silverman, which lasted only for a short while.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational & Intellectual

2. Intellectual

g. Forums, Discussion
Groups and Lectures

II B 2 g
IV

JEWISH

Tel Yosef Forum, Feb. 1936.

OUTSTANDING PERSONALITIES OF NATIONAL REPUTATION

Professor F.L. Schuman

"Der Reichsfuehrer"--February 2, 1936.

Norman Thomas

"Which Way - America?"--February 16, 1936.

Professor O.W. Junek

"Anthropology Through Music"--March 1, 1936.

Dr. A.L. Sachar

"The Challenge of Current-Isms"--March 15, 1936.

Professor Solomon Adler

"An Englishman Looks at the Near Eastern Crisis"--March 29, 1936.

Rabbi C.E. Shulman

"Palestine - The Answer to the Barbarities of the West"--April 12, 1936.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

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JEWISH

Tel Yosef Forum, Feb. 1936.

Time 4 P.M.

Individual Lectures 35¢

Season Membership \$1.25

BETH ISRAEL AUDITORIUM, Bernard and Ainslie Streets, Juniper 0915.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Jewish Charities Minutes, Feb. 28, 1934.

At the meeting of the Community Council of the J. C., I. B. Lipson introduced three speakers who participated in a symposium on "Hitler versus Civilization." These speakers were Dr. Paul Hutchinson, managing editor of the Christian Century, representing religion, Dr. Eugene Kohn, exiled German physician, representing science in exile and Professor Frederick L. Schuman of the University of Chicago, who had recently returned from a trip through Germany. These men stressed the danger with which Hitlerism confronted civilization, giving in detail instances of how the Hitler regime had created a menace in their particular field and had destroyed the fruits of thousands of years of historical development.

The Reform Advocate, February 22, 1930, Vol. 79, p.78.

Next door to the Settlement was the drug store owned by Leo Porges, the first Russian druggist in Chicago to open a drug store of his own in the neighborhood. His place became a rendezvous for all the intellectuals of the vicinity. Doctors, lawyers, dentists and all others who were admitted into the circle designated as "intellectuals," would gather regularly every evening in back of the prescription counter and there create a thousand problems and settle them. It was here that the inspiration was born to organize a "Self-Educational Club." The very name of the club was a challenge to the Maxwell Street Settlement. Its members were to educate themselves and not to receive their education as charity from the hands of a few highbrows. The most active leaders of the new venture were Dr. Michael L. Aren, Dr. Kate Levy, Peter Wiernick, Meyer Lesser, Prof. Isaac Hurwitz, Prof. Abraham Feldman, Dr. Leo Fels, Harry Fels, and Dr. Emma Blount. Quarters were procured on Halsted Street, south of Fourteenth Street. Classes were immediately organized in elementary and advanced English. Among the teachers were Harry A. Lipsky, Hyman Goldberg, Rosa Kanter, who has since become the wife of Hyman Goldberg, and Pauline Pines,

WPA FILE PROC. 30715

The Reform Advocate, February 22, 1930, Vol. 79, p.78.

now the wife of Dr. M. L. Aren. Lectures on a variety of subjects were arranged for several nights a week. Among the lecturers were such distinguished men as Prof. Harper, President of the University of Chicago; Prof. Moulton, Prof. James Breasted, Prof. MacClintock, Prof. Andrews, Prof. Fredrick Starr, M. M. Mangazzarian, Graham Taylor, Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Prof. Isaac Hurwitz, and Clarence S. Darrow. Every lecture was supplemented by a musical. George Shapiro, Isaac Levin and Joe Copeland furnished the music. The Self-Educational Club soon attracted wide attention and was always crowded with men and women anxious to avail themselves of its benefits while the Maxwell Street Settlement, with all the wealth behind it and the opportunities and possibilities at its command, drew an attendance which decreased steadily. It was not until many years later, when Ernstine Heller was put in charge of the Settlement, that it became an active and busy institution, ministering to the neighborhood's needs and functioning in a way intended by the men who were the founders of it.

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JEWISH

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, December 5, 1929.

LEADER OF JEWISH YOUTH MOVEMENT TO SPEAK OF YOUTH'S ROLE IN THE HISTORY OF THE JEWISH FUTURE.

Mr. James Waterman Wise, who is at the present time the Executive Secretary of the Avukah, the American Student Zionist Federation, and a lecturer at the Columbia University, will speak at the Institute Forum, next Wednesday evening, December 11, on the subject of - Facing the Jewish Future.

Mr. Wise has been a constant contributor to the periodicals. He has written a number of books, one on The Future of Israel, and another which has made a very great impression, on Jews Are Like That, under the pseudonym of Analyticus. His talk should be very interesting to all our people because he will review the whole problem of the Jewish future from the point of view of the youth of today. Although he is a mature thinker, himself, he is sufficiently young to be able to sense the spirit of Jewish youth during the present age and to give it voice. He should have a large audience from the student body of Chicago. Those of us who are older will find it very much worth while to feel the pulse of the new generation as he will give it expression.

MPA (117) PROJ 130715

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, November 21, 1929.

THE PRESENT STATUS OF PALESTINE SUBJECT OF FIVE-O'CLOCK JEWISH FORUM NEXT SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1.

The Five-O'clock Jewish Forum, which has been an institution since the building was opened, and which is now in its third season, is proving a great success in the interest that people exhibit in both their coming to hear the speaker and in their discussion following the talk.

Next Sunday afternoon, Rabbi Felix S. Mendelsohn, who last year gave a very interesting talk on "Jewish Humor," that made all the people not only laugh, but think, will this year address the meeting on "The Present Status of Palestine." This is a second discussion of practically the same topic as was given last Sunday, but by different men. We think the topic is big enough and important enough to merit that treatment and the individual being different, his approach and discussion must be different, to an extent at least.

Dr. Mendelsohn is a very fine speaker and all who are going to come should make it their business to come early to assure themselves a place in the hall, for it is always crowded by five o'clock when the speaker starts. There is no admission charge and everyone is welcome who comes early.

WPA (U.S.) PROJ. 30275

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer October 3, 1929

Contemporary Problem Club Holds First Meeting September 29th.

Twelve members attended the first meeting of the newly formed Contemporary Problem Club, Sunday afternoon, September 29, in the Hillel Room. Plans and suggestions for the conducting of this group were presented by the chairman and the members. A discussion as to the exact purpose and aim that shall motivate the club, took place and the members were requested to present at next meeting a carefully planned program for the carrying out of the club's purpose.

The next meeting will be held on Sunday, October 13, at 2:30 P. M., in the Hillel Room. Any person over eighteen, who is interested in contemporary Jewish problems is eligible.

NPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30215

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30775

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, Jan. 28, 1929.

DEPARTMENT OF LECTURES.

Lectures by prominent men on important topics of the day, as well as consecutive lecture courses on specific subjects have been given at the Institute almost from the beginning of its establishment. The Institute's very organization was due to the desire on the part of the founders to supplement their own education and that of the community by adult lecture and educational programs. This, at least in part if not in whole, was the motive that impelled them to make the sacrifice towards the organization of the Institute.

When Clarence Darrow opened this year's Forum, all who knew the history of the Institute were reminded of the fact that he was one of the first speakers that addressed our audience in the early days. Nevertheless, it would be an error to assume that the character of our lecture program is the same now as it was in the first part of our operation. This, not so much, perhaps, from the point of view of the prominence of our speakers, or our

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, Jan. 28, 1929.

attendance records, or the extent of our program, as from the point of view of the difference in the development and application of the program. The Forum idea, as developed within recent years, has definite merit along a number of lines. In the classroom, the teacher presents a definite course of study to his students and rationalizes his material, demanding a reaction from his pupils in the sense that an examination, and a certain amount of theme and home work is required for credit. The Forum lecturer relieves his hearer from all these responsibilities of a technical nature. He demands only one - that of thinking.

There can be no question but that a systematic education for adults who have not had the opportunity of obtaining one before reaching maturity is highly desirable. An adult's education is not finished upon his completion of a regular course, either in secondary schools or even at the university. There is, besides a large number of men and women who have not had the benefit of a regular education and who, nevertheless, are anxious to receive supplementary knowledge to that which they have obtained in the

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JEWISH

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, Jan. 28, 1929.

making of their lives. The Forum, disjointed and unorganized as it may superficially seem to be, is, nevertheless, able to make a definite contribution to their education. In the first place, there is an emotional power for achievement developed by the speaker in the listener, which is very often lacking in the classroom. In the latter, one studies with the ultimate aim of finishing a course and also without direct contact to life. In the Forum, one is immediately directed to the problem of relating the facts presented, to one's own life. In our own Forum, with the opportunity that we offer for discussion on the part of the audience, there is a definite challenge made, both to the audience and the speaker. As a prominent lecturer once put it, "The discussion compels the speaker to rethink his position; simultaneously the speaker compels every member of the audience to rethink his position with reference to the problem presented. The lecturer is made more responsible by the discussion that he knows will follow, and very often also brings out in his answers such points as he may have failed to stress in his original address."

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, Jan. 28, 1929.

He thus contributes definitely to the thought development of many who come to hear him. It must not be forgotten that the Forum stresses the major facts and movements of life: That the speaker is not, as is usual with the teacher, a more or less ordinary person, but in many instances an extraordinary individuality, and so because of the influence and because of the impact of his personality, he is able to give a momentum to the members of his audience which they could not possibly obtain in the classroom.

MPA (INT.) PROJ. 3677

CHICAGO HEBREW INSTITUTE, 1928

Observer

Conservative Judaism Expounded

At the Five O'clock Forum held on Sunday, December 25, Rabbi Max Kadushin of the Humboldt Boulevard Temple, gave his views on "What Is Conservative Judaism?"

Rabbi Kadushin explained that the Conservative group looked upon Judaism as a civilization, and not merely as a revelation or a religious--philosophical system. He developed this view and indicated just how such a view is needed right now, for the purpose of preserving the higher values of Judaism for the modern Jew.

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 74, p. 611, Wk. of Jan. 7, 1928.

The Jewish Arts Club of Chicago is an organization composed of young men dedicated to the arts and sciences.

Among its activities is a lecture forum which commences in January and continues until March. The most prominent orators of the country are secured in order to give their ideas and thoughts to the attending audiences of this forum.

WPA (111) (part) 30775

The Daily Jewish Courier, September 5, 1927.

CHICAGO JEWRY AGOG ON EVE OF INTER-SEMINARY DEBATE.

The day of the great inter-seminary debate is drawing near! And judging by the profound interest shown by the Jewish community of Chicago in this debate, it promises to be one of the most unique events in the history of orthodox Jewry in America, for it must be remembered that the debate **between** the Hebrew Theological College of Chicago and the Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary of New York has the distinction of being the first verbal combat between two Talmudic institutions. Formerly, the Yeshiva has been considered as a place where young men confine themselves to Talmudic studies only.

The American Yeshiva, however, has trodden new paths, which will probably decide the future of orthodoxy in America. Our revolutionary age, with its new demands and complex problems, has compelled traditional Judaism to seek a solution to these phenomena, in order to bring about a reconciliation between its traditions and the currents of modern thought.

The Daily Jewish Courier, September 5, 1927.

Hence, American Orthodox Jewry is proud, today, in having the two flourishing Talmudic institutions, the Hebrew Theological College of Chicago and the Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary of New York, which have been justly compared to Sura and Pumbeditha of old. The work that they have accomplished during the comparatively brief period of their existence is stupendous.

Now they have proceeded a step further and challenged American Jewry to witness this intellectual combat, which has taken the place of the Tannaitic and Amoraitic dialectics.

The debate will take place on September 7, 1927; 8 P. M., in the magnificent auditorium of the New Jewish People's Institute, on the corner of Douglas Boulevard and St. Louis Avenue, opposite the building of the Hebrew Theological College. The subject to be debated is : "Resolved, that the Parochial School System is the sole solution to the problem for permanency of traditional Judaism in America."

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JEWISH

The Daily Jewish Courier, September 5, 1927.

The team of the Hebrew Theological College, which will uphold the negative side of the question is composed (in the respective order of their speaking) of. Rabbi H. Miller, Solomon Perlman and Meir Simchak Ostrinsky. The New York team, which will defend the affirmative is composed of, Israel H. Weisfeld, H. Berman and Morris Max.

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JEWISH

The Daily Jewish World, October 27, 1927. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A group of Jewish Socialist women have assembled in the house of Mrs. Morris Levin and established a Socialist Educational Club, which will arrange lectures on social and political questions for the members and guests.

The Daily Jewish Forward, Oct. 29, 1927.

[JEWISH WORKERS TO HAVE LYCEUM LECTURES]

The season of the Open - Forum will open tomorrow in the Workmen's Circle Lyceum, Ogden and Kedzie Avenue.

The United Committee of the Jewish Socialist Alliance, United Hebrew Trades and the Educational Committee of the Workmen's Circle has prepared a program of educational and interesting lectures for this season, on social, political, economic, and literary subjects, to be given by noted lecturers in English and in Yiddish.

Miss Herstein of the Women's High School Teacher Union will speak tomorrow on "The Labor Movement in Palestine and Conditions in Russia."
Dr. Lorber will speak on "The Tasks of the Forum" and Morris Siskind will discuss this seasons's program.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Jewish Daily Forward, October 27, 1927.

The Joint Board of the Cloak Makers Union has opened a library and rest room in their headquarters, 328 W. Van Buren Street where members may spend their leisure time by reading and resting in friendly and beautiful atmosphere.

Comrade Molly Freedman has charge of the library and will do everything possible to furnish the library with interesting books for the convenience of the members.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 30, 1924.

HARRY A. LIPSKY EVENING IN ALBANY PARK

A large crowd is expected tonight at the Congregation Beth Itzchok of Albany Park, where Harry A. Lipsky, president of the Middle Western Zionist organization, will speak on "The International Situation and Zionism".

Cantor Kritz will sing Zionist songs. Miss Chirkoff will play the piano. Attorney Julius Savitsky, the Zionist leader of Albany Park, will be chairman. He will represent the Zionist organization of that district.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 16, 1924.

ZANGWILL THANKS THE COURIER AND
ITS PUBLISHER

Yesterday afternoon, Israel Zangwill addressed a huge crowd of men and women at the Covenant Club. In his speech, he made fun of the Eighteenth Amendment, and renewed his attacks against Henry Ford and the Ku Klux Klan, declaring that they were dangerous to America. He appealed for unity in the ranks of the Jews. "In this way only, will the Jews be able to show their nobility of spirit, which can be an inspiring influence in the struggle toward an honest and peaceful world." Mr. Zangwill thinks that by fighting the activities of Henry Ford and the Ku Klux Klan, the American Jews will be fighting for the America that was founded by Washington and Jefferson--the America that produced the great humanitarian, Abraham Lincoln.

In his speech, Mr. Zangwill thanked the publisher of the Courier and his associates "who have shown me so many kindnesses in Chicago, and who arranged the fine meeting Sunday evening at the Peoples Institute".

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 16, 1924.

"It is the first time in my life", said Mr. Zangwill "that Jewish newspaper-men have treated me so well."

Zangwill leaves Chicago today for Cincinnati, and will then go on to New York.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 14, 1924.

"KU KLUX KLAN AND HENRY FORD ARE DANGEROUS
TO AMERICA," SAYS ZANGWILL

The large gymnasium hall of the Hebrew Institute was crowded last night. The most representative Jews of Chicago came to say good-by to the great Jewish thinker and writer, Israel Zangwill. They also wanted to hear his first and last speech in Chicago. Hundreds of people went away disappointed because there was no room inside the hall. Many remained outside in the cold in order to catch a glimpse of the great writer.

At the very beginning of his speech, Mr. Zangwill came out strongly against Henry Ford and the Ku Klux Klan. "They are dangerous to America," he declared.

Zangwill read the telegram that had been printed in the Courier about the anti-Semitic newspaper in Montreal, which demanded that Canada expel its Jews.

This paper gets all its information about Jews from Ford's weekly. Mr. Zangwill's

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 14, 1924.

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comment was that with the aid of Ford's money, pogroms are being

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fomented and Jews are being driven from their homes.

"Anti-Semitism has spread from the Volga to the Rhine," said Mr. Zangwill, "and is approaching the English channel because the Gentiles envy us, not because they are afraid of us. The Gentiles envy us because we know their bluffs, we know their deceit, and, therefore, they will always hate us.

"America should be ashamed of the fact that a man who is hiding from a man who is hiding from a court summons, is a [potential] candidate for the presidency. The Jews should organize themselves to prevent the candidacy of Ford."

Louis Marshall was again bitterly attacked by Zangwill because Marshall is opposed to Jewish political activity.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 14, 1924.

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Zangwill also criticized France severely for persecuting Dr. Nordau,

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who has sacrificed his life for France. Nordau's fortune was confiscated by the French government which feared that Nordau was a spy.

"England is still the freest country in the world," said Mr. Zangwill. "The three Jewish governors of England's biggest colonies are bitterly disliked by the anti-Semites.

"The Gentiles treat us as if we were Shylocks, and they have the insolence to call us Shylocks and capitalists. Henry Ford is the greatest danger in the world, if capitalism is a danger, because he is the richest man in the world. The Jews must organize against Ford because with his tiny brains and giant capital, he is potentially very dangerous. His money is paying for the slander and libel being spread against the Jews; his money is paying for the weapons to be used in pogroms against the Jews. Because we are Jews, we must fight Ford."

In his speech, Mr. Zangwill also told about what the Bavarian and Hungarian

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 14, 1924.

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The newly rich Jews who push themselves where they are not wanted, were strongly censured by Mr. Zangwill. Nor was he sparing in his criticism of those Jews who always stay in Gentile hotels because they dislike being among Jews.

He appealed for unity among Jews and came out strongly in favor of the Jews voting as Jews in the American elections, in order to be united against the "modern Hamans".

There was a death-like stillness in the hall when Mr. Zangwill concluded his speech by reading one of his poems, an elegy [in memory] of the Jewish pogrom martyrs in the Ukraine.

Last night's lecture will remain an historical event in the lives of the Jews

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 14, 1924.

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of Chicago because the "good Zangwill" honored them with a speech

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which will remain forever in their hearts.

The whole program was very well organized, thanks to the efforts of Philip Seman, director of the Institute and his assistant, Edward Cohen, who had arranged everything carefully.

Harry A. Lipsky, chairman of the Middle Western Zionist district, introduced Mr. Zangwill to the public as a "child and dreamer of the ghetto, who will now speak to his brothers of the ghetto".

Mr. Zangwill entered the hall with Mr. N. Loebner of the Courier and a group of friends with whom Zangwill had spent the whole day, visiting Jewish institutions.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 11, 1924.

COME AND HEAR ZANGWILL SPEAK
NEXT SUNDAY EVENING AT THE
HEBREW INSTITUTE

by
J. Loebner

Next Sunday evening, all those who have obtained tickets to the lecture at the Hebrew Institute will be able to see and hear Israel Zangwill, England's foremost writer and one of the finest sons of the Jewish people. He will speak on the subject: "Anti-Semitism and other Jewish problems".

Among other things, you will hear Mr. Zangwill tell what he thinks about the enemy of Israel, Henry Ford, and his friends. He will tell us about the Ku Klux Klan, which seeks to set the Christian world against us, which besmirches the Jewish character, which seeks to undermine our existence in America, which has already caused pogroms against Jews in Europe, which seeks to bribe Jewish traitors so that it may claim that it is not against

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 11, 1924.

the poor Jews but only against the Jewish capitalists. Henry Ford and his friends have recently become staunch defenders of the Negroes--the Jews exploit them, the Jews poison them by various powders and pills. Actually, deep in their hearts, they hate the Negroes but--to strengthen their terrible propaganda--they represent the Negroes as innocent lambs whom the Jewish businessman and the Jewish capitalist seek to rob and kill. Henry Ford and his friends, who seek money, money, and more money, want to bring disaster upon our people. Mr. Zangwill's protest against these wicked and cruel men will do us a great deal of good at the present time. Zangwill has a lot of influence upon the thinking and honest non-Jewish world. It will listen to him. It will not listen to him if we ourselves do not listen to him.

It is expected that the big hall of the Institute will be overcrowded because the appearance of Mr. Zangwill on Sunday evening will be his first and only public appearance before Chicago Jews during his present visit.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 11, 1924.

Who of us is not curious to see the celebrated man? Who of us is not curious to hear what he has to say? The important thing is: Do not forget to buy tickets. The earlier you come, the better a seat you will have in the hall. The price of each seat in the hall is one dollar; gallery--fifty cents.

A rare spiritual treat awaits you. You will learn a great deal and you will be comforted in your Jewish sorrow.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 7, 1924.

ZANGWILL VISITS THE WEST SIDE

Israel Zangwill lectured yesterday afternoon at the Blackstone Theater on the subject of "Drama and Life," and then took an automobile ride through the West Side, accompanied by J. Loebner and Leo Silberman of the Courier. He also visited the editorial office of the Courier. He repeated to Harry A. Lipsky, chairman of the Middle West Zionist organization, the promise he had made to Dr. Chaim Weizmann in New York, that he would be willing to deliver a lecture for the benefit of the Keren Hayesod ["exchequer" of World Zionist Organization]. Mr. Zangwill is of the opinion that Palestine cannot be built by philanthropy alone. He also thinks that the Keren Hayesod is not quite the proper way to raise money, but money is needed to build Palestine and he is ready to help raise it.

Mr. Zangwill also paid a visit to a cousin of his, Mr. A. Alperin, secretary of the Congregation Anshe Kneseth Israel, at his residence on Fifteenth Street,

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 7, 1924.

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where Mr. Zangwill had lunch. Sitting at the table, the honored guest recalled that Mr. Alperin had often given him theater tickets in London, when he, Zangwill, was a boy and could not afford to buy them. Mr. Zangwill then remarked, humorously, that now Mr. Alperin and his entire family can go to the Blackstone Theater every evening to see a good show, without worrying about tickets, because Zangwill's latest play, "We Moderns," a satirical comedy, is being presented.

Tonight, Mr. Zangwill will visit the Palace Theater where Mr. Honigman is staging Ansky's "Dibbuk".

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 11, 1923.

LELAMED BNAI YEHUDAH

The plans for the second annual oratorical contest to be run under the auspices of the Lelamed Bnai Yehudah (To Teach the Sons of Judah) at the Ashland Auditorium have been completed, and the following organizations will be represented: Temple Judea Community Center, Chicago University Menorah Society, Hoffman Preparatory School, Northwest Y. M. H. A., Young Peoples Zionist League, and the Woodlawn Jewish League. The subject will be "How to Remedy Race Prejudice," and each essay will take about five minutes.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Yehudah to enter the civic, social and political activities of the city, the group unanimously adopted a resolution favoring the newly proposed Kosher Bill. A second resolution endorsing the candidacy of Jacob M. Arvey for alderman of the Twenty-fourth Ward received the favorable consideration of everybody.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 11, 1923.

A membership campaign, as well as a lecture series, is being arranged for the month of February.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Forward, Nov. 21, 1923.

AMALGAMATED LOCAL 39 INTRODUCES AN OPEN FORUM FOR MEMBERS

That the demand for discussion, instruction and enlightenment on current problems has arisen among the leaders of the trade unions can be readily seen from the establishment of educational and cultural programs in the unions for the members.

The International Ladies Garment Workers Union and the Amalgamated Joint Board have arranged classes of instruction and concerts and lectures for their members. In addition to these educational activities, the Amalgamated Local 39 introduced an open forum every second and fourth Friday evening in one of the halls of the Ashland Auditorium, where various political and economic problems are capably dealt with by representatives of the labor movement. After the lectures all members participate in a discussion.

Local 39, which began the open forum, invites the members of other locals to attend and take part in the discussion. Admission free.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, Nov. 21, 1923.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A popular demand among the active members of our movement has recently developed to establish an open forum in which the Workmen's Circle, the Jewish Socialist Alliance and the United Hebrew Trades shall participate.

The educational committee of the Workmen's Circle brought forth a recommendation to the City Central Committee that they shall establish an open forum where lecturers from various sections of the labor movement shall be invited and a discussion by the attendants shall follow the lecture.

The City Central Committee accepted this proposal and determined that the Socialist Alliance and the Hebrew Trades shall be invited to join the open forum. The above mentioned central bodies accepted the plan and the forum will open this Sunday in the Venetian Hall of the Labor Lyceum.

Comrade Dr. Lorber will be the first lecturer. He will speak on "The Dictatorship of the Proletariat and Democracy." Admission free. Everybody welcome! No collections!

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JEWISH

Forward, Oct. 26, 1923.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CONCERT AND MASS MEETING AT WORKMEN'S CIRCLE LYCEUM TO NIGHT

The citizens of Lawndale district, men and women who wish to acquaint themselves with the issues of today's campaign for judges and with the question of taxing citizens for more and better schools for the children are expected to come to the Workmen's Circle Lyceum tonight.

The Socialist assemblyman, August Claussens, will address the meeting. Comrade Daniel Juretz, the Socialist candidate for circuit court, and Morris Ziskind, labor editor of the Forward, will also speak.

A concert will take place before the candidates will speak. The famous opera singer Sergei Barowski of the Moscow Opera House and Miss Sykes, the talented pianist, will perform.

It will be an interesting evening from all viewpoints, and it is the

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, Oct. 26, 1923.

duty of all men and women of the Douglas Park area to come tonight and hear the speakers on the important questions of the day and enjoy the musical program.

Admission free.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, Sept. 29, 1923.

Tonight: A Debate

Between Dr. Z. Lorber and Dr. M. Dolnick

Subject: Is Zionism Bankrupt?

Arranged by the Jewish Socialist Alliance..

The Debate Will Take Place at the
Workmen's Circle Lyceum,
Corner Kedzie and Ogden Avenues.

Forward, May 30, 1923.

TONIGHT - THE EDUCATIONAL LECTURE. By Dr. Zilburg.

"Is Europe on its Way to Destruction?"

Dr. Gregory Zilburg, noted educator, former Secretary of the Labor Ministry of Russia under the Kerensky regime, will lecture tonight at the Socialist Center, 1224 S. Albany Avenue. Dr. Zilburg is connected with Columbia College, where he lectures on economic and literary questions. Lately, Dr. Zilburg published a few books; one on the economic and political conditions in Europe. Anyone of intelligence should not miss this lecture. Admission only fifteen cents (15c)!

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30775

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, November 3, 1922.

The first educational meeting and concert given by the Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, will be held Friday, November 3, at 8 P. M., in the big Ashland Auditorium, Van Buren, corner Ashland Blvd.

The well known lecturer, Professor Scott Nearing, will lecture on the subject - Worker Education. A musical program is arranged. Miss Sandel, soprano, will sing classical numbers and an orchestra will play. It will be a musical and spiritual evening. All members of the Amalgamated and their wives are welcome. Please do not bring children.

Forward, October 10, 1922.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE BEGINS LECTURE SEASON IN THE BRANCHES.

The first lecture of this season, arranged by the Educational Committee of the Workmen's Circle, will be held this Thursday evening, for the members of three branches in the Workmen's Circle Lyceum.

The plan of the Educational Committee is, that if a branch meets on the same evening, at the same time, that a lecture is scheduled, they should conduct the business meetings from 8 to 9 o'clock and then return to one hall, where a lecture will be delivered. The first three branches that accepted this plan of the Educational Committee are: Vilno Branch 178, Pinsk Branch 252, and Branch 39. A lecture will be delivered to these three branches, by Dr. Z. Lorber, on - What is our Jewish Culture?

The three branches appointed a general committee to take care of the educational work of their branches. Branch 138 appointed Nisenson and Stern; Branch 252 appointed Finkelstein, Sherman, and Rubin; and Branch 39 appointed Silverman and Shepovitz.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, May 9th, 1922

Comrade Ab. Kahan Speaks for the Labor Culture League.

His Subject will be: "The New Currents in the American Culture League".

A magnificent musical program will also be presented.

The famous Jewish and English author, Comrade Ab. Kahan, the Editor of Forward, will give a lecture of great educational interest, because Comrade Kahan himself, is figured as one of the most excellent representatives of American culture, and he has much information to give regarding it.

Comrade Kahan's lecture will be in Jewish.

The well-known music critic of The Chicago Daily News, Morris Rosenfeld, will also lecture. His subject will be: "The Modern Composers, Mozart, Shuman, and Beethoven."

The famous baritone, Mark Oster, who has made himself famous by singing in previous entertainments of the Labor Culture League, will sing selections of

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JEWISH

Forward, May 9th, 1922

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

the above-mentioned composers.

This will be one of the most interesting musical and cultural evenings
Chicago ever has known.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, April 8, 1922.

The Sunday morning lectures and concerts, which are held every week in Gartners Theater, have already become a sort of an institution for the radical working intellectuals of Chicago.

The program for tomorrow will be an unusual one. It will be one that Chicago Jewry has not yet witnessed. Two lectures will be held, one on "The Origin of the Jewish Literature," by Dr. Z. Lorber and the other by Jack Ryan, on **Knute Hamsun's** recent book The Growth of the Soil, for which he received the Nobel prize in literature.

Then, a musical program will be presented by famous stars of the Russian Grand Opera Company, and a great Russian-Polish cellist. The names of the stars are: Buzanowsky, a tenor, Fraulein Ossysova, - the baritone, Pantoliev, and the baritone, Radditziev. They will be accompanied on the piano by the concert maestro of the opera, Herr Prestman. The great Russian-Polish cellist, Bagamil Sikorow, will play Baruch's "Kol Nidre" and Fiote's "Ayres Baskirs." Herr Lev Fiodorov, director of the opera, will also greet the audience.

Forward, Mar. 18, 1922.

WPA (ALL) PROJ. 30275

WORKERS HOLD AN EDUCATIONAL MEETING

The last Amalgamated educational meeting which was held at the Ashland Auditorium last evening, was a great success. More than 5,000 members of the "Amalgamated" filled the Auditorium and roaringly applauded President Hellman and Secretary Schlossberg, who were the principal speakers at the meeting.

Schlossberg spoke about the working class in general, and Hellman surveyed the present condition of the Amalgamated, and its negotiations with the employers.

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JEWISH

Forward, March 3, 1922.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A great necessity is felt by the Jews of this city to create a cultural center for the large masses of Jewish workers who are longing for enlightening on social questions, especially concerning Art and Literature. Such a cultural center has never existed in Chicago. The necessity for such a center resulted in the establishment of a Workers Art and Literary Verein.

The object of this Verein will be to proffer instructions and awaken an appreciation for the beauty of art and better literature in the Jewish Working Class.

It will be a sort of a "Forum" on the style of the English Instructing Societies.

The Verein will arrange lectures every Sunday morning, on certain subjects, and at the same time will provide a magnificent musical program.

The lectures will be arranged in various localities:

The first lecture will be held in Gartner's Independent Theatre, Sunday, by the renowned Jewish Artist, Samuel Astrowsky. Astrowsky is one of the

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, March 3, 1922.

most famous Jewish Artists in America; his name is not only known to the Jews, but also the great Gentile World.

He will speak on the "Modern Jewish and General Art", with illustrations of famous paintings.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 28, 1921.

THE CLUBS AND THEIR LECTURES

(Editorial in English)

There must be in Chicago in the neighborhood of two hundred Jewish clubs, the membership of which is composed mostly of young people. In addition there are several Jewish social and literary clubs, like the Covenant Club, the Sheridan Park Club, the Northwest Side Fellowship Club, etc. Each and every one of these clubs has an intellectual advancement committee, the object of which is, as its name already says, to advance intellectuality among its members. The most interesting study in Chicago Jewry would be an enumeration of the subjects of the lectures arranged by the advancement committees of the various clubs.

The most popular Jewish club in Chicago, the Covenant Club, is also anxious to advance knowledge among its members, and its intellectual advancement committee is doing the very best to attain its goal. The only question is, what is its very best? The intellectual advancement committee of the



Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 28, 1921.

Covenant Club often invites celebrities of the day to address its members. The last celebrity to address them was Eddie Cantor, the famous comedian. Eddie Cantor is a very fine comedian and a successful showman, but we would like to find out what Eddie Cantor has to say to the members of such a famous Jewish Club as the Covenant Club is. Is Eddie Cantor a scholar, a philosopher, a writer, a famous pulpiteer, a historian, a literary critic, an art critic, or what? We do not know whether Mr. Cantor is not an educated man. As a rule the showmen and entertainers are not intellectuals and have little to say to people who crave for intellectuality. Mr. Eddie Cantor can entertain people, but he can certainly not "intellectualize" people.

However, Mr. Eddie Cantor is not the only celebrity of the day who is often invited by the intellectual advancement committees of our more popular clubs to address the membership. To other successful showmen and show-women and to celebrities of the day similar invitations are extended. Can one consistently



Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 28, 1921.

maintain that the members of the clubs gain more knowledge and enrich their minds by listening to pleasant stories of such celebrities of the day? Where does intellectuality come in? The Covenant Club in Chicago is a center of Jewish activities and a great center of Jewish philanthropy. Its leaders are deeply interested in matters Jewish, and some of them are excellent and able communal workers and all are responsible people. The intellectual advancement committee of such a club should do better than arrange short matinees featuring celebrities of the day. There are plenty of men of letters, scholars, and artists in the city of Chicago who would gladly accept invitations to address the Covenant Club, but they may not be as popular as the showmen and show-women are, although they certainly have much more to say than the latter.

Unfortunately, the Covenant Club is not the only Jewish club in Chicago guilty of such errors of judgment. Nearly every Jewish club in Chicago is pursuing the same policies. The lecturers addressing these clubs have very little to say on matters Jewish and have very little to say on matters in general. Their



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Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 28, 1921.

only merit is that they are more or less popular in their own field of work. If the members of the various Jewish clubs in Chicago are craving for intellectuality and are really anxious to enlarge their stock of knowledge or to enrich their minds, then the intellectual advancement committees should live up to their tasks and not invite entertainers to address the membership, but men of mind and intellect. But if the members of the various clubs are all anxious to be entertained, then intellectual advancement committees should be done away with and be replaced by entertainment committees. Unfortunately, our middle classes in Chicago are not too educated and certainly not over-educated, and the activities of the intellectual advancement committees of the various Jewish clubs are only contributing to develop poor taste--and what is more, a contempt for real intellectuality. Men and women who consider a successful showman an embodiment of real fame cannot and will not appreciate the real intellectual or real artist.



Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 28, 1921.

It is for this reason that the activities of the various intellectual committees of the various clubs are doing more harm than good. We suggest that the intellectual advancement committees of the Jewish clubs in the city of Chicago take the task more seriously, or they give it up altogether. At present all the intellectual advancement committees of the Jewish clubs in Chicago are one huge joke, and all are sailing under a false flag. They are all amusement committees or entertainment committees, but not intellectual advancement committees. An organization like the Covenant Club can set a good example by instructing the intellectual advancement committee to do real work. Then the other Jewish clubs, we are sure, will follow its example, and the membership of the various clubs will have an opportunity to listen to men and women who have something to say in this world, although they may not be as popular as the famous showmen are. We know of a Jewish club the intellectual advancement committee of which has invited a fire commissioner to address the club on the question of how to prevent fires, and we could name a list of funny subjects of lectures given to the various Jewish clubs in the city. If



Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 28, 1921.

we should judge the intellectual standard of the Jewish community in Chicago by the lecturers and lectures delivered before the various Jewish clubs, we would be compelled to admit that the intellectual standard of the community is below par. Even if it is below par, must we admit it in this way, and must we exhibit our ignorance and our tastelessness? We do not believe, however, that it is below par. Although it is true that our middle classes in the city of Chicago are by no means overeducated, the intellectual level of the Chicago Jewish community is not below that of any other Jewish community in the States, and this being the case, it is not necessary to give the appearance that the intellectual standard of the community is below that of other communities in the States.

We urge that the various Jewish clubs in Chicago instruct their intellectual committees to do real work, and if they are unable to do it because they are not fit for the job intellectually, that they be replaced by other committees or that they be abolished altogether, because a Jewish community like Chicago has no right to make a laughing stock out of itself.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 23, 1921.

TO SUPPORT JEWISH LEARNING

(Editorial in English)

We always take pride in the fact that we, Jews, support learning, and that we especially support Jewish learning. The pride is well justified, for the Jewish people as such still clings to the old classical tradition, "Talmud Torah Kneged Kulom,"--the study of the Torah above everything--and to the present day, we do more to support learning than any other people. But still our investments in scholarly enterprises, in scholarly establishments and institutions of learning, are not very productive of results, because our work is not organized. We do not do the work systematically, we do not do it methodically, and it is, therefore, to a great extent wasted.

When times are normal, we may or may not be justified in wasting our energies

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 23, 1921.

and in wasting our good moneys, but at present, when European Jewry is so much dependent on American Jewry, we have no right to waste one single cent, and we have to see to it that we get for a dollar a dollar's worth. We support many scholarly institutions in Eastern Europe, [and] we support many educational enterprises [in other places]. We come to the aid of institutions of learning, and we spend vast sums of money for educational scholarship in Eastern Europe, but the way we do it is simply disgraceful.

Here is one illustration. Every principal Yeshivah in Eastern Europe sends a collector to Chicago to collect funds for the respective institutions. Of course, we do not know anything about the collections. We do not know anything about the donations; and we do not know whether all the moneys reach their destination. But even if all collectors for these institutions were very honest people, and transmit all the moneys they collect to the proper destination, we still waste a lot of money because without proper organization,

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 23, 1921.

without a proper system of collection, we do not know how much people give for these institutions, and in addition, the work is carried on with a maximum of expense. If Chicago Jewry gives ten thousand dollars per annum for the various Yeshivahs in Europe, then only fifty or sixty per cent of this sum will actually reach the Yeshivahs, because the collectors have to be paid for their work, and they are all working on a commission basis. In most cases, they deduct forty or fifty per cent, of the collections for themselves. We do not blame them for deducting that because they have to make a living, but we do blame the community for permitting such a state of affairs to exist. If this work of collecting money for the Yeshivahs abroad would be organized on a proper basis, the revenues could be doubled and the expense reduced to a minimum. If an individual collector approaches a Chicago Jew, with a view of getting some money for the Yeshivah, he may give fifty cents or he may give him five dollars, but if a local committee enjoying the confidence of the community would approach a Chicago Jew, he would have to

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 23, 1921.

give much more, and in many cases the committee could determine how much the donor ought to give. In this way the revenues could be doubled and trebled. Besides, an individual collector can only reach a limited number of donors, while a properly organized committee, enjoying the confidence of the community, could reach various Orthodox organizations, and all the Orthodox Jews in Chicago and cause them to contribute a minimum for these institutions. Even people of conservative judgment assert that Chicago Jewry **would** give from thirty to forty thousand dollars a year for Yeshivahs abroad, if the work would be properly organized, and these thirty or forty thousand dollars could be collected with a minimum of expense and a minimum of effort. At present all that collectors may get for the Yeshivahs is not more than ten or fifteen thousand dollars per annum, and only one half of this money reaches the Yeshivahs.

We say that this state of affairs is simply a disgrace, and we say that we

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 23, 1921.

have no right to waste good Jewish money, given for such important institutions as the great Yeshivahs in Eastern Europe are. We maintain that a city committee consisting of Rabbis and laymen, could easily be organized for this purpose, and the committee could do away with all the waste and with all those collectors who are not trustworthy, and could treble and quadruple the donations for the Yeshivahs.

Our institutions of learning abroad are very much dependent on our help, much more so than in days gone by. We have to make a supreme effort to help them to continue their activities. As a matter of fact, we are not doing anything in this direction. We are relying on the activities of the collectors, and these collectors cannot do very much, because without an organization they can only [reach] a limited number of people, and even if they should reach many people, half of the funds would be spent for collecting them, and the only sufferers are the thousands of diligent students in the Yeshivahs.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 23, 1921.

We therefore urge that the leaders of the Orthodox community take this matter into consideration and give it immediate attention. All the great Yeshivahs in Lithuania are again organized, and the attendance is said to be as large as in the prewar days. Lithunian Jewry cannot support them, because it is reduced in numbers, and it has not yet recuperated from the war. Nor can Polish Jewry give very much for these institutions. But we can help them a great deal if we do our duty. We propose that a committee of ten or fifteen men, consisting of Rabbis and laymen, be at once appointed for the purpose of organizing the work of collecting the donations for the Yeshivahs. The committee to be appointed will have to decide whether all the collectors be placed under its control, and whether to use local collectors and discharge the old ones. But this is a matter of minor consideration. The main thing is that there exist such a committee, and that the committee stimulate, supervise, and control the work of collection.

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JEWISH

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Forward June 10, 1921

A symposium on the subject "Our present Jewish Nationalistic Condition and our Attitude toward it", will be discussed by Mr. Mennen and Mr. M. Kaufmann, in the Liberty Club House, 3420 W. Roosevelt Rd. Everybody who is interested to participate in an open discussion on the above mentioned subject is heartily invited.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward June 1, 1921

A memorial meeting is being arranged by the Sholom Alichem Branch of the Workmen's Circle, Wed. evening, June 1, in the Talmud Torah hall, 1356 N. Rockwell in memory of Sholom Alichem.

Good speakers will partake in discussing his creation of Jewish literature.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward May 6, 1971

Al. Lutzky, Monday evening in Labor Lyceum.

Sholom Ash, Peretz Hushkin. Moni Lieb at the Rabbi's table, musicians, Maurice Schwartz, Ben Ami, Shacht, the "Forward" and others will appear Monday evening, May 9, in Labor Lyceum, where A. Lutzky, noted poet, will introduce everyone to you.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, February 3, 1921.

The I. L. Peretz Writers' Society voted to send \$500 to the famous Jewish critic, Bal-Machshavoth, and ask him to divide the money among the needy Jewish writers.

The money was sent in answer to a letter sent by Bal-Machshavoth.

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 26, 1920.

A JEWISH INTELLECTUAL CENTER IN CHICAGO

(Editorial in English)

We have reason to believe that the much discussed plan of establishing a Jewish intellectual center in Chicago will soon be realized, for there are a few public-spirited men, cultured and educated Jews, who are ready to undertake to carry out the plan, even if they have to make personal sacrifices. They have come to realize that Jewish Chicago cannot remain forever an intellectual wilderness. Something concrete must be done to remedy the situation.

In a week or so, an appeal of a group of enterprising Jewish intellectuals in Chicago will be issued to their colleagues in the city to help establish, or to join an organization, the object of which will be to further Jewish learning, to foster Jewish scholarship, to help Jewish enterprises, and to create an intellectual atmosphere in the community. There are in the city of Chicago from

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 26, 1920.

two to three thousand Jewish university men and women. It is true that all of them are not intellectuals and cannot serve actively a Jewish intellectual center, but many of them can. And those who can help will be invited to join and become active.

We do not expect that all those who are in a position to render services to such an organization, will join right away. Like every new organization, the Jewish intellectual center in Chicago will have to overcome many difficulties; but we are hopeful that in the end it will succeed and become a factor in Chicago Jewish life.

A Jewish community like Chicago should not only have an intellectual center for purely social reasons, but it should have such a center to actually further and cultivate Jewish intellectual life. There is no reason why the Jewish intellectuals in Chicago should not bring out every year an almanac, written by Chicagoans and for Chicagoans. There is no reason why the Jewish intellectual center

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 26, 1920.

in Chicago should not organize intellectual affairs on a grand style: such as public debates and discussions, lectures, etc. There is no reason why the Jewish intellectual center in Chicago should not help Jewish education in the city. In short, the tasks of the organization to be established are manifold, and there will be plenty more to do. But it is necessary to bring it into life by a few public-spirited men.

It may be new to many of our readers that there are not only in Chicago a number of young Jewish fellows who, if encouraged, can render yeoman scholarship to the cause of Jewish learning, but there are also in the city of Chicago a number of artists, poets, musicians, sculptors, etc., who are not only able and promising men, but who are also imbued with a true Jewish spirit. At present they are scattered all over the city and seldom have an opportunity to meet, and have no opportunity at all to meet the Jews. An intellectual center, or whatever the name of the new organization may be, will give our young artists in Chicago an opportunity to meet, to talk things over, and to plan things artistically. This

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 26, 1920.

being the case, it is obvious that the organization to be established can do a great many things. It can render active services in the community and be a glory of the community.

We, therefore, hope that the appeal to be issued to the numerous Jewish intellectuals in Chicago will meet with a warm response, and that the new organization will start with at least one hundred. One of the conditions of the success of the new organization is that it serve its purpose only, and that only such men and women be admitted as can be called intellectuals. The new organization must not be corrupted by politics, must abstain from doing anything that may not be compatible with its programs and with its dignity. But we are confident that the men who are heading the new organization will be the best guarantee, and that it will be deserving of this name, and that Chicago Jewry will have an intellectual center of which it will have reason to be proud.

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JEWISH

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Forward, November 8, 1920.

On Tuesday, November 9th, the well known young Yiddish poet, Moshe Leib Halperin, who was brought from New York by the Literary and Dramatic Society, will lecture on "Youth in Yiddish Literature." Members of the Society will present readings of the author's poems.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 5, 1920.

DIPLOMAS FOR CITIZENSHIP

The Jewish Educational Alliance offers an opportunity to all those who wish to become citizens to join a class under the supervision of the Department of Labor and the Board of Education of the city of Chicago. This class will hold its first session November 8, at 7:30 P. M. The Board of Education will send one of its regular school teachers to instruct the students and to offer all the assistance needed to make out the necessary papers and become citizens of the United States.

Diplomas jointly issued by the Department of Labor and the Board of Education will be given to all those who complete the course. When this diploma is presented before the court where one is sworn in as a citizen, no further questions will be asked.

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275

Forward, October 22, 1920.

People's Relief Conference.

The People's Relief Committee are calling a big conference for all the Jewish Organizations in Chicago - Unions, Countrymen, Workingman's Circle, Branches of the Socialist Party, Branch Synagogue Lodges, and National Workingman's Association, on Sunday November 7th at 10 a. m., in Workingman's Lyceum, Kedzie ave. at Ogden.

The main issue in this special conference is to discuss a recommendation to the General Executive Relief Committee to withdraw from the Joint Distribution Committee and build an Independent Society for the People's Relief.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 26, 1919.

JEWISH INTELLECTUAL FORUM

The first program in the assembly hall of the Hebrew Institute was converted into an important forum.

Long before scheduled, a huge audience gathered in the hall. At the appointed time, Mr. Max Schulman, acting chairman for Mr. Philip Seaman, opened the meeting. After his brief greetings, Madame Anna Soloman, in a few short but effective words, presented Madame Bertha Kolish. The audience received the great actress with a tremendous ovation. She read poems by Dr. S. M. Melamed, Izreal Zangwill, Heine, Frug, and Liesin. The recitation made a deep impression and received tremendous applause.

Mr. Schulman then introduced Dr. S. M. Melamid, who gave an academic lecture, "Jewish Religion and the Jewish State," in which he pointed



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Daily Jewish Courier, May 26, 1919.

out the philosophical background of Jewish religion and its influence on the political world-ideas of Judea. He discussed economic and moral foundations and the constitutional possibilities of a Jewish State in Palestine. The audience listened quietly to this philosophical discourse of Dr. Me'amed's and expressed itself in loud applause.

At the close, Madame Kalish read a few short poems, and so closed the first program of the Jewish Intellectual Forum, which promises to become a Jewish intellectual center in Chicago.



Daily Jewish Courier, May 9, 1919.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

THE JEWISH INTELLECTUAL FORUM

A few days ago there was founded in Chicago a society named the "Jewish Intellectual Forum," with the purpose of instilling greater consciousness in Jewish thought and increasing the knowledge of Judaism. Mr. Philip Seaman, superintendent of the Hebrew Institute, is the chairman.

The Jewish Intellectual Forum will open its summer season Sunday, May 25, at 2:30 P.M., in the gymnasium of the Hebrew Institute. Dr. S. M. Melomed and Madame Bertha Kolish will take part on this program. The great dramatic actress will recite poems by famous Jewish poets. Dr. S. M. Malomed, editor of the Courier, will deliver a scientific discussion on the more important problems facing the Jewish people today.

The details of this tremendous work will be made public shortly.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Forward, May 12, 1919.

Dr. M. Dolnick, will lecture Tuesday evening, May 13th, in the Educational Alliance, Wood and Division Sts. The title of the lecture is - How can we cure the present social ailment?

The lecture is under the auspices of the Alexandrovitch Verein. Everybody welcome.

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Oct. 27, 1918.

AN INTELLECTUAL CENTER IN CHICAGO

(Editorial)

Like all great Jewish centers in the world, Chicago also has a number of beautiful Jewish institutions of which it can be justly proud, but in contrast to all great Jewish centers, Chicago has not a single intellectual center, where the everyday Jew, the Jew who is still somewhat related to the Jewish book and the Jewish intelligence, can refresh or enrich his spiritual thought and absorb himself for a moment in spiritual problems.

We have here in Chicago several Jewish clubs, various literary societies, a fine Hebrew Institute, and many similar institutions, but there isn't a single spiritual center in the entire Jewish Chicago. The spiritual life of Jewish Chicago is very poor--a desert--a steppe--without movement,



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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Oct. 27, 1918.



without life. From the standpoint of spiritual life, there is almost no Jewish maxim in Chicago. Every Jew, who still has spiritual endeavors, lives for himself, lives a life of spiritual decrees until his spirit becomes disconcerted and he loses every relationship to the book and thought. Can a Jewish community grow and flourish without a spiritual life?

Who will dare to answer yes to this question?

We do not even mention about the great Jewish centers in Eastern Europe, where spiritual life flourishes, although the Jewish population there is mostly extremely poor, but even in many Jewish centers in America with a smaller number of Jews than in Chicago, there is much more of a spiritual life than here. Philadelphia, for instance, has quite a number of intellectual institutions, and every Philadelphia Jew is proud of them. Even in the

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Oct. 27, 1918.

third-class Jewish communities in America, like Pittsburgh, Detroit, and Boston there is, in proportion, more spiritual life than in Chicago. The spiritual poverty in the Jewish community of Chicago is so great that it makes a very poor impression on every observer--and this Jewish spiritual poverty is known throughout the world. All the Jewish personalities who visited Chicago for the last ten years agree that, while the Jews of Chicago are charitable people and possess a number of good qualities, yet spiritually they are not on a high level.

Such a phenomenon is, naturally, not accidental, rather it has certain historical reasons.

If the Jewish community of Chicago would date back to a day before yesterday, no one would have the right to complain about this phenomenon, because it cannot be expected of newcomers and immigrants to engage themselves in



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Sunday Jewish Courier, Oct. 27, 1918.

intellectual activities. However, the Jewish community of Chicago does not date back to yesterday. The Jews have, thank God, already established themselves in Chicago, are largely citizens of the country, well acclimatized and highly Americanized, assuming many obligations of citizenship. One of these obligations is to provide for the spiritual development and for the intellectual life of the whole. It is not enough that various congregations maintain Talmud Torahs where the children are taught the prayers and confirmation. The poorest Jewish farmer in a Polish village does even that much.

It will also not suffice that a few congregations have a study class, where elderly non-Americanized Jews gather to study the Talmud. Even the few literary societies and open forums do not answer the question of the intellectual life of the Chicago Jewry, because all these groups and societies and cliques serve a limited number of individuals. The efficacy

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JEWISH



Sunday Jewish Courier, Oct. 27, 1918.

of these cliques is limited and does not have any influence upon the life of the masses, nor does it shape the spirit of the younger generation.

A Jewish center like Chicago should, naturally, have its representatives, welfare workers and leaders. The present leaders and welfare workers still adhere to the old generation, and still possess a certain Jewish education, or at least Jewish traditions and memories. The younger generation has no Jewish education, and its Jewish traditions are rather weak. It is impossible to become a leader in Jewish life without a Jewish education, and especially without a general education. If Chicago does not establish any Jewish spiritual centers, it is more than probable that the next generation of Jewish leaders, representatives, and welfare workers will consist of politicians whose entire Jewish interest will be limited to the Jewish vote.

Thus the lack of an intensive spiritual Jewish life in Chicago also has

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JEWISH



Sunday Jewish Courier, Oct. 27, 1918.

its political dangers, which can drive the Chicago Jewry to the edge of an abyss.

Can something be done to change the present deplorable condition? If you speak to old-timers, they will surely answer, "No". However, if the progress of the world would depend upon these wise and experienced old-timers, people would still inhabit the forests.

There are still in Chicago enough idealistic and responsible young people who understand quite well the necessity of establishing intellectual centers, and of elevating the spiritual life of the Chicago Jewry.

If there are in Chicago a few self-sacrificing young men, who can organize our intellectual forces in Chicago, the condition would become quite

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Oct. 27, 1918.

different in a short time. Our Chicago Jews are not niggards, and they would support materially every movement whose task it is to establish a Jewish intellectual life in Chicago.

Will there be found a few idealistic young men with the requisite initiative to begin organizing the spiritual life?

Let us hope that in this vast spiritual desert there will still be found a few oases.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, May 6, 1919.

A debate between the Left and the Right, will be held Friday evening, May 9th. Seymour Stedman and Dr. H. Batt from Detroit will debate the following resolution.

Resolved: That the Socialist Party of America should cease agitating for immediate reforms through legislation.

Dr. H. Batt, associate editor of the Proletarian says, "Yes" and S. Stedman, "No." The debate is sure to interest all lovers of liberty and all thinkers who are interested in the most vital problems of the day. Every Socialist friend and sympathizer should not fail to attend.

Auspices, City Central Committee,
Jewish Socialist Branches.

Forward, March 3, 1919

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Announcements

Workers Institute Open Forum Authors' Night

The best and most modern poets, authors and playwrights
will read their own works.

Sunday night March 9th at 8 P.M.

In the Workers Institute Hall - 1006 Ashland Boulevard

General critical discussions will follow.

Admission Free

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Forward, January 2, 1919.

Important News for Douglas Park District.

All Forward readers in the Douglas Park district are cordially invited to a lecture Friday evening, January 3rd in the Socialist club room, 3225 W. 12th Street.

Professor Louis Wallace will lecture on the Single Tax. Debates will follow after the lecture.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 17, 1917.

IN THE CHICAGO HEBREW INSTITUTE

A series of lectures for children, to be held every Tuesday evening during the summer season has been arranged by the Institute. The first lecture, held last Tuesday, was well attended by the children. The subject was "Alaska."

On Sunday evening the Literary Dramatic Society will carry through a Sholom Aleichev [Famous author] memorial evening in the institute.

A suitable program has been arranged.

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JEWISH

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Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, December, 1916.

The Y. M. H. A.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association and Chicago Hebrew Institute lectures will be given every Wednesday evening until May 9, 1917. Among the lecturers are Jack Lait, famous short story writer and contributor to the Chicago Herald, on "Newspaper Work from the Inside," Arthyr M. Lewis, lecturer and author, on "Jack London," Prof. George B. Foster, of the University of Chicago (subject not announced).

There will also be a debate of extraordinary interest between the champion debaters in this state. Watch for the date.

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Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, December, 1916.

Yiddish Lectures.

For some time, it has been hoped that besides having a systematic course of lectures given in English, Wednesday evenings, that a similar course be arranged in Yiddish on some other evening. After considerable effort, the following lecture program has been arranged to be given in Yiddish, every second Sunday evening during the winter months: 1. November 12, 1916, Dr. J. M. Menkin, "Jews in England" (Their present religious and political status) - 2. November 26, 1916, Judge Philip L. Bregstone, "J. L. Perets and Sholom Aleichem" (What we have gained by their life, and what we lost in their death) - 3. December 10, 1916, Mr. Leon Zolotkoff, "Jewish Problems of the Present Time" - 4. December 24, 1916, Mr. I. Aberson, "Our Cultural Obligations in America" - 5. January 14, 1917, S. Golub, "Jewish Music, Religious and Secular" (accompanied by piano) - 6. January 28, 1917, Dr. A. B. Yudelson, "Hygiene in the Laws of Moses" (illustrated by stereopticon slides) - 7. February 11, 1917, Mr. Max Shulman, "In the Days of Rabbi Yehudah Halevy" - 8. February 25, 1917, Rabbi Saul Silber, "The First Encounter of Judaism

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, December, 1916.

with European Civilization" - 9. March 11, 1917, Dr. A. Levinson, "Hygiene in the Talmud" (illustrated by stereopticon slides) - 10. March 25, 1917, Mr. M. A. Levin, "Jewish Education in Ancient Times."

This is the first systematically arranged course of Yiddish lectures in the form of a forum, ever given in the city of Chicago. We hope that the attendance at these lectures will warrant the continuation of these talks year after year. Should the attendance be larger than we expect, it may be possible to arrange for a Yiddish Lecture Association, and through such an association, invite lecturers of note from other parts of this country to talk before the members of the association.

There is no reason why a course of this character should not attract hundreds of people who do not understand English and yet are earnest enough to desire the intellectual pastime that the attendance at lectures of this character naturally affords. This series of ten lectures concerning Jewish problems will be given every second and fourth Sunday in the month, 8 P. M.

The World, November 17, 1916.

The university extension course of the Workers Institute will start on November 21, with a series of lectures by Percy Ward on the subject of The Historical Struggle for Freedom. The lectures will take place every Tuesday in the new Workers Institute Hall.

An open forum was arranged together with an elocution school for every Sunday night..

Friendly organizations are requested to take in consideration that the Workers Institute are arranging an educational masquerade ball in the new 2nd Regiment Armory Hall at Madison and Washtenaw. The ball will take place January 20, 1917.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 52, Wk. of Nov. 4, 1916. pp.402-403.

South Side Jewish Men's Club.

At a meeting held last Wednesday evening a men's club was organized. The purpose of this club will be to promote socialibility among the members and their families by giving occasional entertainments and dances during the coming season.

An important educational feature to be conducted at the Center will be a series of lectures to be given at regular intervals by a corps of lecturers of high standing in educational circles. Members of the faculties of the University of Chicago and Northwestern will be called upon.

The officers of the club are - Fred Bernstein, President, Harry A. Lipsky, Vice-President, Morris Augustus, Treasurer, Lee Cohn, Secretary, and Dr. Max Rosentiel, N. W. Baumgarten and A. I. Spilker, Directors.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 18, 1916.

SOCIAL NEWS

The activities of the Lawndale Civic Center are being further continued and a list of its programs for the entire season has been prepared. Lectures and other undertakings will take place every Wednesday evening. A political discussion will take place this evening, under the auspices of the L. S. S. [sic], between the representatives of the Democratic, Republican, and Socialist parties, in the Venetian Hall of the Douglas Park Auditorium.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 7, 1916.

JEWISH EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE

The Educational Alliance is becoming lively again. As in the past, a number of social activities is being prepared this year.

Arrangements are being made for Alexander Czukowski, well-known music director and violinist, to direct the Sunday concerts throughout the winter. An orchestra of 24 picked musicians will play under his direction.

Two series of lectures in English and Jewish, will be held during the winter months in the Jewish Educational Alliance.

Registration for the evening English classes has already begun. English will be taught both to beginners and the more advanced pupils.

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 7, 1916.

With musical talents from the North West Side, who are already rehearsing, a chorus and an orchestra have been organized.

Many other activities are being prepared for the winter season. For information apply to the Jewish Educational Alliance, 1243 North Wood Street.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 7, 1916.

JEWISH EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE

The Educational Alliance will resume its activities as in the past.

The noted music director and violinist, Alexander Jukowsky, was engaged to conduct a series of concerts each Sunday evening throughout the winter season. An orchestra and choir of outstanding musicians, under his direction, will be heard.

A series of two lectures, in English and Yiddish, is also offered by the Alliance.

Registration for the English evening classes has already begun. English, elementary and high, will be taught.

Many other activities are prepared for the winter season.



Jewish Labor World, Sept. 8, 1916.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE WORKERS INSTITUTE AT 920 S. ASHLAND BLVD.

Announces the opening of the second year of teaching English for beginners, from A. B. C.

High School - Preparatory for all Colleges and Universities.

Not a diploma factory, but an original school for radical workers under the personal supervision of Comrade Tobinson.

Business and Commercial, University and College Courses, at Lowest Prices.

Best and Competent Teachers.

Classes open September 5th.

The Place is Limited. Register Now!

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JEWISH

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, December, 1914.

The Boys' Brotherhood Republic.

The meeting of the Boys' Brotherhood Republic was of absorbing interest as well as a liberal education. The writer had looked in for a few minutes from curiosity, and remained to the end by choice. It was a literary meeting, and though the participants were boys, the topics considered and the manner of handling them were worthy of men. Boy after boy took his stand and kept the interest of the audience alive to the very end. If the Republic is meant to be miniature embodiment of our country, then the present citizens of the Republic will make the ideal citizens of the future. They will be citizens alive to all vital issues, the fault of mental indifference and sluggishness will not be theirs.

Ten topics were treated at the meeting, all on a par as far as their importance and interest were concerned. Noticeably enough, the speakers favored

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JEWISH

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, December, 1914.

the humane, liberal side of their respective topics. The abolishment of Capital Punishment was advocated by one, while another denounced the Boy Scouts' movement as nursing the ideals of blind obedience and glory of war. Child Labor, one compared to the ancient practice of sacrificing to Moloch. The Reform School was condemned as a training school where hardened criminals are manufactured. No more flattering a stand was taken in the case of Orphan Asylums that turn out their inmates at sixteen, without any sure means of self-support. In the words of one, Preparation for War meant invitation to war, while still another glibly argued in favor of Prohibition. Peace at all cost was the next ardent plea. Moving Picture Censorship as a useless and even baneful institution ended an evening thus spent to very good advantage.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 22, 1914.

BRANDEIS, LAWYER AND ZIONIST.

No stronger argument could be raised to affirm that Zionism fits in the higher human aims of modern times than the two brief speeches made in Chicago yesterday, by Mr. Louis D. Brandeis.

His first speech was made at a luncheon at the Sherman Hotel for the Cook County judges, who assembled to honor Mr. Brandeis. His second speech was made in the evening at the Zionist banquet in the Ashland Club House.

The audiences were strikingly different, and the subject spoken on for the first assembly had to be very different from the subject dealt with at the second assembly, although both led to the same central idea. Chicago Jews should be thankful to Mr. Brandeis for the message he brought them.

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JEWISH



Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 15, 1914.

PROFESSOR OPPENHEIMER RECEIVED GREAT OVATION.

He made it very clear for the audience how to develop cooperative colonies for the Jews in Palestine. The audience which came to the Hebrew Institute to hear the great Jewish economist, Franz Oppenheimer, was not very large but it was a very intelligent audience. He clearly stated and outlined his views on the matter of establishing cooperative colonies for the Jewish workers in Palestine.....

Mr. Nathan D. Kaplan was the chairman of the meeting and in a few words explained to the audience the object of Professor Oppenheimer's visit to Chicago. Judge Hugo Pam was one of the speakers and in his rather lengthy speech, he told the audience that the Jews everywhere have made great strides in agriculture. A nation without agriculture cannot exist and nothing can be developed when the land is not cultivated.

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 15, 1914.

Professor Oppenheimer in his address first spoke in English and completed his speech in his mother tongue and concluded by saying, "My Jewish brethren, we have waited over two thousand years, so surely we can wait just a few more years to return to the promised land of our ancestors. We expect to get financial aid from all parts of the world and I am sure that the Jews of Chicago will do their share in helping to build our promised land."

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, April 5, 1914.

The Jewish people of Chicago will have the great honor of a visit from the well known Jewish professor of economy, Mr. Franz Oppenheimer. He is expected to drive in the city this week and will be received by different committees of many Jewish societies, who will extend a hearty welcome. Arrangements are being made for him to speak Sunday at Sinai Temple. Tuesday, he will be greeted by the West Side Jews at which time he is to speak at the Hebrew Institute. He is also to lecture at the University of Chicago. A committee of several prominent gentlemen were appointed to greet him at the university. Mr. Nathan D. Kaplan is at the head of this committee. Professor Oppenheimer is the founder of the cooperative colony, Marachivo, in Palestine. He is considered

Daily Jewish Courier, April 5, 1914.

as one of the most modern economist. He was drawn into the Zionist movement through the magnetic influence of Dr. Herzl. He linked Zionism with science and established a movement for cooperative land ownership in Palestine.

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, February, 1914.

The Current Topics Club

The Current Topics Club has had several decidedly interesting sessions, during which was discussed that universal and ever-timely topic - the status of the Workingman in the economic system. Capitalism, socialism, sabotage, syndicalism, I.W.W. all came in for their share of the discussions. Some of the members are so well primed on these subjects that the debates were never permitted to lag. ("Debate" is the proper word, for all shades of opinion were brought out as the members waxed eloquent). The views of the advocate of free competition, of the socialist, of the other products of the present social system, were duly presented. Of course, the problems were not solved to the satisfaction of all, and the solution is still an open question: nevertheless, much mental satisfaction was derived from these informal discussions. A thorough understanding of the ideas of others is the first requisite to sympathetic tolerance.

The next session was devoted to a review of President Wilson's administration. The Club seemed to be divided in opinion as to whether the present administration is or is not a failure. Much was made of the fact that there is now a lack of employment, but the reasons for this state of affairs were not forthcoming.

WPA JEWISH
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This proved to be the last meeting for the summer, and it ended, in the words of Mr. Cohen, the leader of the Club, "On a Burst of Song". Mr. Cohen is to be commended on the manner in which he leads the discussions. More enthusiastic meetings are hard to find. They proved so interesting that the members will undoubtedly look forward with eagerness toward the next meeting, which is to be held in the early part of September.

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, November, 1912.

Lecture Association.

Last Autumn a Lecture Association was organized to take charge especially of the Wednesday evening lectures, which during the previous year were given directly under the auspices of the Institute. The Association met with a considerable amount of success. At present there are 131 members (29 of whom are regular members of the Institute and to whom no charge was made) comprising people from every walk of life.

The membership fee is \$1.00 a year, which entitles the members to attend all of the lectures of the Association free of charge. Most of the lecturers were professors of the University of Chicago. There were 21 lectures given on various topics. The average attendance for the season was 2,831. An admission fee of 10¢ was charged to outsiders. There were 1,952 admissions from non-members. In addition to the above course of lectures a large number of lectures were given by various organizations, among them the English Educational Club, with Judge Hugo Pam as main lecturer, the Institute

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MPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, November, 1912.

Educational League and the Homeward Club, who gave lectures on an average of once a month, and others.

	<u>1912 - 1913</u>	<u>1911 - 1912</u>
Expense	\$595.01	\$543.85
Revenue	327.70	153.75

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Courier, December 15, 1911.

CHICAGO'S COOK POT.

Professor Joseph Lloyd Bach, principal of the Jewish Training School, will speak at the Hebrew Institute, this evening. The subject of his address will be "The Value and Importance of Hand-Work in the Jewish Elementary Schools." Tomorrow night the Institute will have their regular dance to which the public is invited.

Rabbi Saul Silber of Ohave Sholom Synagogue will speak again tonight. His subject this time will be "Chanukah as an International Holiday." Rabbi Silber was very successful last year with his addresses every Friday evening. He succeeded in drawing the Jewish youth closer and closer to our Jewish modern ways. He anticipates still greater success this year, and hopes that the parents will be proud of their children.

In discussing the different activities of Ohave Sholom Synagogue, we wish

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JEWISH

Courier, December 15, 1911.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

to announce that the Ladies Auxiliary of the Synagogue is having their annual ball, Saturday evening, Jan., 6, at the Douglas Park Auditorium. The proceeds of this ball will be used for the sole purpose of building an annex to the Synagogue, in which the Ladies Auxiliary will inaugurate a modern Sabbath School and meeting halls for the Jewish children of the neighborhood.

There is no doubt in any one's mind of the necessity for this useful project and we hope that this auxiliary will receive its full support and corporation of every Jew in all parts of the city.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, December 12, 1911.

Odessa Countrymen for the Professor.

As soon as the Odessa countrymen heard that Professor Nohum Slutz intended to visit Chicago next week, they immediately began to make preparations to extend him a most welcome reception.

The Odessa Jews of Chicago still remember the great scholar, the Father of the present Professor Nohum Slutz, and many are well-acquainted with young Nohum, who is a Professor in the University of Paris.

The time and place of this reception will be made known through the columns of The Daily Courier.

Dr. Emil G. Hirsch of Sinai Temple, accepted the honor of acting as Chairman of this meeting, which will take place on Thursday, December 21st, at the Hebrew Institute.

Professor Nohum Slutz will lecture on the Jews of Tripoli and Morocco. A group of other prominent Jews will also participate in this meeting. The Life of the Jewish people in Tripoli and Morocco will be shown in stereoscopic pictures.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, December 12, 1911.

Odessa Countrymen for the Professor.

Mr. D.F. Pollock, Secretary and Treasurer of the reception committee, has arranged for the Hall at the Hebrew Institute. The superintendent of the Institute is offering the Hall free of charge and there will be no admission charges.

Several of the Jewish Clubs and Societies are having special meetings for the purpose of formulating plans for the reception of this distinguished guest.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, November 24, 1911.

Chicago's Cook Pot.

Rabbi Dr. Shoenfarber will address the audience today at the Hebrew Institute. His subject will be "The Science and Knowledge of our Jewish Prophets."

On Sunday afternoon the Hebrew Institute will conduct the fourth in a series of Sunday concerts. The Thomas Orchestra will play under the direction of Alexander Zukowsky. Compositions by the following popular composers will be played: Chopin, Delieb, Brahms, Mendelssohn, Schumann, etc. The young talented pianist, Miss Mesirov will be piano soloist. From this Sunday on, these concerts will be conducted every other Sunday.

The Players Club of the Hebrew Institute is giving a presentation at 4 P. M. Sunday, in the Red Room of the La Salle Hotel.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, November 24, 1911.

The well known actor-manager, Henry Miller who is now playing the leading role of the drama "The Havoc", the author of this drama, Chas. S. Seldon, and the president of the Drama League of America, Mrs. A. Starr Best, will introduce Mr. Isidor Berger, the violinist and the gifted singer, Mrs. Fred Kaufman, who will complete this musical program.

The Jews of the Douglas Park neighborhood will have the pleasure of hearing the great Cantor, Bernard Waldowsky, and his choir who will perform the services this evening and tomorrow morning at the Sha'areh Torah Synagogue, Sawyer Ave. and 13th St. Because of Cantor Waldowsky's popularity, we expect the Jews of Chicago to turn out in masses to hear him. It is seldom that you have the opportunity of hearing the great Cantor and his choir and in addition you will perform a charitable deed, for the proceeds from these services will be given to the Denver Jewish Consumptive Sanitarium.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, November 24, 1911.

Dr. Geo. K. Rosenzweig will be the main speaker at the meeting of Sha'areh Tfilah Synagogue, 1105 S. Paulina St. Mr. M. Abraham will lecture at this meeting on the subject "The Jewish Heroes."

The Vilno Aid Society recently decided to lower the price of admission to new members. This will no doubt increase the membership and improve activities. The Aid Society is calling a mass meeting Sunday evening at Lessing Club House, 1208 W. Taylor St. where we expect a few speakers who will explain matters of importance to the Aid Society.

On Sunday, Dec. 17th, at the West Side Auditorium, a most interesting event will take place. That is the 2nd annual Oriental Ball of the Poale Zions (Workers of Zion). This year's ball will without a doubt surpass the one we had last year. We will present live pictures of Jewish history which will be the main feature of this affair.

Courier, November 17, 1911

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Chicago's Cook-Pot

Rabbi Joseph Stoltz is going to lecture at the Hebrew Institute on Friday evening. The usual Friday evening lectures at the Institute have met with great success and the personality and popularity of Dr. Stoltz leads one to expect still greater success. His Lectures are always beneficial to Jewry.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, November 10, 1911.

Chicago's Cook Pot.

Mr. Sol Druker, Superintendent of the Marks Nathan Orphans Home, will talk on the Life of Moses Montifiore, at the Sha'are Tfilo B'nai Reuben Synagogue, 1105 S. Paulina St.

Mr. M. Abraham will be the chairman. The meeting will open at 7 P. M. and the public is requested to be there on time.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, November 10, 1911.

Chicago's Cook Pot.

The first Friday evening lecture at the Hebrew Institute last week, brought many compliments to the management of the institution. The success of the lecture was without doubt due to our popular Rabbi, Dr. Emil G. Hirsch of Sinai Temple.

It is predicted, that the lecture tonight by Rabbi Dr. A. B. Yudelson will be equally successful, for Dr. Yudelson is an excellent speaker and a learned, highly cultured man.

Of the forthcoming lectures, the one on the American youth, promises to be unusually interesting.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, October 27, 1911.

Chicago's Cook Pot.

Never before in the history of the Jewish Hebrew Institute have we witnessed such great enthusiasm and activities. The most important of all at present, is the first series of lectures and all other lectures which will follow on every Friday evening, this winter season. The first lecture of the series will take place on Friday evening Nov. 3rd, when our well known Rabbi Emil Hirsch of Sinai Temple will speak. Dr. Hyman Cohen of the City Health Department will lecture on Friday evening Nov. 10th. He will speak in Yiddish. This lecture is intended for the benefit of West Side Jews.

In addition to these lectures we expect to have open dances which will begin on Nov. 1st. The object of the Hebrew Institute is to have these dances to keep the Jewish youth away from the public dance halls. The Institute is also figuring on having the talented musician, Alexander Tchaikowsky, in a series of concerts this season.

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JEWISH

Courier, 10-10-1911

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Mr. Hugo Pass Talks on Jewish Charity

Mr. Hugo Pass, candidate for Superior Judge, will address the Young Mens Jewish Charities associations of the city.

This annual meeting of the different Young Men Jewish Charities organizations will be held tomorrow evening at the Hotel La Salle.

Mr. Pass will talk on the activities of these organizations. The lecture will be illustrated with stereoptical photographs. The election of officers for the ensuing year will also be conducted.

Courier, May 20, 1910

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A Debate at West Park

The Semi-Final Championship Debate of the Junior Council of Clubs of the Chicago Hebrew Institute will take place Saturday, at 7:30 PM at West Park No. 2. The subject of the debate is: "Resolved that Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States Should be Elected by a Direct Vote of the People."

The Wellington Club, represented by Meyer Halper and Heisen Alcock, will take the affirmative, and the Jefferson Club, represented by Charles Levin and Meyer Rosengard, will speak in the negative.

Ex-Mayor, Edward F. Dunne will be Chairman of the gathering. Hans Fredrick Burnham, E.L. Doll, Assistant States Attorney, and Mr. A. Levenson, will be the Judges.

Courier, May 16, 1910.

Facts and Thoughts. (Local Column).
The Jewish Fellowship Club.

It is indeed very fine when young educated, professional Jews assemble to discuss and exchange thoughts on questions of a general Jewish nature. We can even condone the fact that the group has assumed a name similar to that of an Irish group of a similar nature. It is no crime for people not to be original. It is only regretful that the cream of Jewish culture must also imitate.

The Jewish Fellowship Club assembles each Saturday afternoon in one of the Loop restaurants, to have dinner and carry on their discussions. We think that it is bad enough that this sort of thing takes place on the Sabbath, let alone the fact that this restaurant does not carry "Kosher" food. This in view of the fact that the group purports to be a Jewish group dealing with Jewish problems.

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Courier, May 16, 1910.

Certainly the Irish Fellowship Club, whom the Jews in this instance are imitating, would not eat meat during Lent. Must our Jews eat non-Kosher food even when meeting as a Jewish Group?

Good-Bye - and Regret It Not.

The writer of this column has the pleasure of speaking to the Chicago Jewish public, through this column, for the past six years. Under various pseudonyms he has expressed his views, and various topics of the day. Now because of other pressing personal business, I will discontinue giving opinions where they are not wanted. In these six years, I have expressed many opinions with which you have disagreed, but these opinions were honest convictions and therefore I have naught to excuse myself for.

I must express my thanks to the publisher of this paper, in that at no time, did he attempt to control my utterances. I have given my best to these columns and I think I was not found wanting.

(Signed) Aleph.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, April 22, 1910

Dr. Sirkin's 2nd Lecture.

Today, the noted lecturer Dr. H. Sirkin will lecture on "The Influence of Thought Upon Our Will" (Psychology).

Nobody should miss this lecture as this is the last in his present visit - - Workingman's Hall - 12th and Weller Streets.

Courier, April 10, 1910

Census Mass-Meeting - - Today

The Census Mass-Meeting called by the "Jewish Culture" committee will take place today at 1:30 o'clock at Workingmen's Hall, 12th and Waller Streets. Many speakers will clarify the significance and importance of the census to the audience. Admission is free.

Courier, 4 - 3-10

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Sholom Asch will come to Chicago on the 23th

Mr. Adolph Fainbach who is managing Mr. Asch's tour of the West, has announced that Sholom Asch, world renown yiddish writer, will be in Chicago on the 23th of this month. Mr. Asch will speak on two occasions and many societies are planning to give him a great reception. From Chicago, Mr. Asch is scheduled to go to St. Louis where he will speak on the 1st and 2nd of May.

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Courier, October 9, 1908.

ZIONIST LECTURES.

Next Sunday at 8 P. M., at the Lessing Club House, Taylor St., and Center Ave., a series of Zionist lectures will be given under the auspices of the Kadimah and Clara De Hirsch, Gates of the Order of Knights of Zion.

Miss Jane Addams will deliver the first lecture on the subject: Modern Education. Miss Addams is known in the United States as an orator, and education is her field. Her lecture on education will, therefore, be very interesting. In addition to the lecture of Miss Addams, a well known Zionist will speak. There will be music and dancing. The evening will be both amusing and educational. An enormous crowd is expected at the Lessing Club House this coming Sunday, October 11.

The following persons will lecture during the approaching season: Samuel Alschuler, Congressman Sabbath, Leon Zolotkoff, Dr. Stolz, James Hamilton Lewis and others.

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JEWISH

Courier, October 25, 1907.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

COME TO THE NORTH WEST SIDE HEBREW INSTITUTE.

The world renowned speaker, Rabbi Budzinsky, will open the new lecture series at the North West Side Hebrew Institute. The series start next Friday evening at eight o'clock. Everybody is invited to attend.

Don't forget the address - 15-17 Marion Place, near Division St.

Y. A. Abram, Secretary.

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JEWISH

Courier, October 3, 1907.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dr. Hirsch's Lecture at the Hebrew Institute.

An interesting group of more than 200 people, most of whom were women, braved the weather and came to the Institute last night to hear Dr. Hirsch, Rabbi of Sinai Temple, lecture on economic distress caused by forced immigration.

Mr. Harry A. Lipsky, superintendent of the Institute, opened the meeting, and after giving a resume of the speakers and subjects of the coming lecture season, introduced the speaker of the evening, Dr. Hirsch, who received a very hearty welcome from the audience.

In his talk Dr. Hirsch stressed the economic distress upon the Jewish family caused by forced migration from the land of their birth to a totally strange land. He was particularly concerned with the estrangement between children and parents, resulting from tendencies of assimilation among our youth.

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JEWISH

Courier, October 3, 1907.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

"The old generation" he stated, "retains its old language and its old customs, while the new generation is seeking a new way, perhaps an even better way than the old one." "This the old generation does not understand and therefore suffers to see its old ways forgotten by our youth."

Other speakers were Mr. Graham Miller, and Mr. Harry A. Lipsky, who also announced the formation of an Institute class for Social Science. People interested in taking the course should enroll now.

Courier, February 10, 1907.

Lectures on the West Side.

The officers of the Hebrew Institute last Friday showed their cleverness as to what to do in case of getting into a tight spot. Rabbi Hirsch being sick at home, unable to lecture at the West Side Auditorium last Friday, they decided to select another good speaker to lecture in the place of Dr. Hirsch, so as not to miss any of the prearranged series of lectures, of which the subject is, to speak on Jewish ethics.

Dr. Yoodelson was selected to lecture in the place of Rabbi Hirsch on this series of lectures and he showed great ability and knowledge in Judaism, Jewish history, etc. The hall was crowded and it showed the eagerness of listening to this great orator to something worth while. Every one went away highly pleased. The series of lectures will be held all this season, and until our beloved Rabbi Hirsch will regain his health, other noted speakers will take his place every Friday evening at the West Side Auditorium.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, Feb. 4, 1907.

REVEREND N.J. BUDZINSKY ELECTED.

The Beth Hamidrosch Hagadol, 307 Maxwell Street, wishes to inform all the Jews of Chicago through the Jewish Daily Courier, that on last Sunday we elected the well known orator and devoted Zionist, Mr. Budzinsky as the lecturer for our Synagogue. He will lecture every day, until the beginning of the evening prayers. The public is invited to come to hear the true Jewish lecture by this national speaker.

Next Saturday he will speak on the subject of the "Shekel", at the first lecture of our Synagogue.

Courier, January 25, 1907.

Seen and Heard.

Rabbi Hirsch on the West Side.

Rabbi Hirsch of Sinai Temple will begin a series of fourteen lectures, on Friday evenings, to be given each Friday at the West Side Auditorium. His first lecture will be "Morals and Ethics in Judaism."

Now, in order to cover the expense of this undertaking, a charge of \$1.00 will be made for a season ticket. The price of a single ticket will be 10¢. There will be no tickets sold at the door of the Auditorium because of Rabbi Hirsch's thoughtfulness in realizing how unpleasant it would be for Orthodox Jews to procure admission and violate their holy Sabbath.

These lectures are expected to be very instructive and entertaining, so we urge the Jews of Chicago to procure tickets as early as possible. The idea of these lectures was sponsored by the Chicago Hebrew Institute. This is one

Courier, January 25, 1907.

of the best ideas the Directors of the Hebrew Institute could have planned. We are sure of great success. Rabbi Hirsch is well versed on the subject of "Morals and Ethics in Judaism." And, being such a great orator, he will no doubt explain his subject to the Chicago Jews to their entire satisfaction, for they are always ready and eager to hear of something that is worth while.

In concluding this notice, we urge you again to get your tickets without delay, not to wait until the last minute for there will be positively no tickets obtainable at the door of the Auditorium.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, June 8, 1906.

Gregory Maxim in Chicago.

Yesterday, a reporter of the Daily Jewish Courier was privileged to interview Gregory Maxim, well known Russian revolutionist and opponent of the Jewish faction of the Duma, the Russian Parliamentary Body. Mr. Maxim is now in Chicago and will speak at the West Side Auditorium tonight. The name Maxim is an assumed name and he would not reveal his true Jewish name. Mr. Maxim has come to the United States in the interests of the Russian Revolution. His purpose is to inform the American public, and particularly the Jewish public of conditions in Russia.

Here is what he has to say: "The Jews in Russia can expect nothing from the Duma. Equal rights for minority groups have not even been discussed." "The Jews have twelve delegates in the Duma, five of whom are political Zionists and the others, liberals. At the opening of the Duma, when answers should have been given to the 'Throne Speech' these delegates proved that they were thoroughly incapable of properly representing those people who

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JEWISH

Courier, June 8, 1906.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

had elected them to office. They said not one word on behalf of the Jewish masses; they said not one word in the interest of equal legal rights for Jews; they remained quiet merely hoping for the best and fearing the worst. These representatives promised their electorate to do great things for them, but, like all other politicians, have forgotten their promises. We the Bundist did not take part in the elections for we knew that the Duma was only a sham."

"Jewish youth is very close to the Bundist or Socialist Revolutionary movements. Political Zionists are not numerous, but there are many Zionist Territorialists and Zionist Socialists who are close to the revolutionary movement."

Maxim will remain in Chicago five days and will address a number of meetings.

Courier, May 6, 1906.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Mr. Israel Kahn on the "Jewish Question."

A very interesting lecture has been arranged for a meeting of the Clara DeHirsch and Kadimah Gates of the Order ~~K~~ights of Zion at the Lessing Club House, 447 West Millar Street tomorrow evening. Mr. Israel Kahn will lecture on the "Jewish Question" now one of the big problems before the Russian "Duma".

Professor Goldschmidts Orchestra will provide the musical entertainment. Mr. William Tanger will render a few vocal selections. Lecture starts promptly at 8:00 P.M. Discussion and dancing to follow.

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 29, Wk. of May 20, 1905. p.308.

A meeting of the Jewish students of the University of Chicago was held for the purpose of forming a society for the study of Judaism. A committee, composed of Messrs. Moses and Krueger, was appointed to draft a constitution.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of March 24, 1900. pp.171-172.

The "Erster Israelitische Vorbildungs-Verein" has been formed by the union of a men's society of 60 members and a women's society of 170 members, which have been in existence of the West Side for some years. The Rev. M. Weil is the spiritual guide.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Feb. 18, 1899. pp. 26-27.

The Samuel Hirsch Auxiliary Lodge No. 1, I. O. B. B. was instituted last Sunday, Feb. 12th, at the Covenant Culture Club. This young organization begins its career with 175 members, between the ages of 15 and 21 years. The memberships have been recruited from the Alumni of the Jewish Training School of Chicago, the Alumni of the Cleveland Orphan Asylum and the post-graduates of the Congregational Sabbath schools in this city. The object of the organization is intellectual and moral culture on the line of ethics in Judaism, for the advancement of the members and the betterment of society at large.

Monthly meetings will take place on the second Sunday of each month at 2 o'clock P. M. at the Covenant Culture Club Hall, except in the months of July and August. At each of these meetings, besides routine business, a selected paper will be read, and a well-prepared program presented, consisting of recitations, instrumental and vocal musical numbers. The following officers were elected and installed: President, Miss Della Herzog, vice-president, Oscar

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36273

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Feb. 18, 1899. pp.26-27.

B. Marienthal; mentor, A. C. Norden; guide, Miss Bertha Minzesheimer; right
stewart, Miss Clara Rubovitz; left stewart, Simon Brill, treasurer, Arthur Levis-
sohn; recording secretary, Miss Flora Smith; financial secretary, Emanuel E.
Weiler; inside guardian, Milton Circle; outside guardian, David Silverman;
trustees, Moses Eisenstaedt, Jacob Levin, and Miss Paula Kraus.

The following committees were also appointed: On program. Mr. Henry Greenebaum,
Miss Bertha Minzesheimer, Oscar B. Marienthal and Adolphe C. Norden. On con-
stitution and by-laws, Arthur Levisohn, Miss Helen Solomon and Jacob Levin.

The Reform Advocate, wk. of Nov. 28, 1891.

[JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND]

During the past week and ending today, Mr. John L. Stoddard has been delivering his interesting lecture on "Jerusalem and the Holy Land" at the Central Music Hall.

Mr. Stoddard makes an eloquent plea for justice towards the Jews and gives a comprehensive summary of striking instances of their fidelity and ability.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, wk. of Nov. 21, 1891.

[KNOWLEDGE SEEKERS]

The K. A. M. "Knowledge Seekers" met last Tuesday evening and admitted a number of new members. The plan of work adopted is as follows: The Society will be divided into sections of 10 or more members, each section electing its own chairman and choosing its own subject. One of the members prepares a paper for discussion by the section. All the sections meet together once a month when various papers are read and discussed. Three sections are now organized and the subjects selected are "Jewish History and literature", "General Literature", and "Philosophy."

II B 2 g

III C

I E

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, wk. of October 17, 1891.

[CALL TO ORGANIZE]

Invitations have been issued by Dr. Moses to members of his congregation to meet on Sunday afternoon, at Kehilath Anshe Ma'arab temple, for the purpose of organizing a society for the study of Jewish History and Literature, as well as for the cultivation of such general knowledge as will tend toward the mental and moral improvement of the members.

II B 2 g
IV

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, October 3, 1891.

[RUSSIAN EXILES]

Mr. F. Wright Newman, manager of the Star Lecture Course, has returned from Europe. He announces two lectures by the great Russian traveler, Mr. George Kennan.

Mr. Kennan will give an entirely new lecture on Russian exiles, making the Jewish exile question one of the features.

II B 2 g

III B 4

II D 4

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, wk. of May 22, 1891, p.233

[RECEPTION FOR DOCTOR WOLFENSTEIN]

Dr. S. Wolfenstein, Superintendent of the Cleveland Orphan Asylum, passed through the city early this week, on his way home from the I.O.B.B. convention held in St. Louis. On Tuesday evening, Mr. A. Hart, President of the Asylum, tendered the Doctor a reception at the Standard Club. Mr. Hart was assisted by Directors, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kozminski and Weinschenk, and by Dr. Hirsch, Julius Rosenthal, and Rabbi Calisch, of Peoria.

All the former inmates of the Asylum who now live here, were invited to meet their old friend, and about seventy-five were present to renew their friendship and to extend their greetings. Among them were a number of mothers, with babes in their arms, and some who had not seen the Doctor for ten years or more. The evening was pleasantly spent and a delight to all present.

II B 2 g

I F 2

I F 4

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, April 24, 1891.

[PATRIOTS AT ELECTIONS]

Dr. Hirsch spoke last week at the Ada Street Methodist Church, on "Patriotism". The building was packed to the utmost capacity with the regular members of the church and visitors from other congregations.

Rev. Dr. Brushingham, Pastor of the church, introduced the speaker, and Dr. Hirsch was greeted with applause when he took the stand. In his address he said: "April is a fitting month for me to address you on the subject of patriotism, as that month recalls many heroic deeds. Thomas Jefferson was born in that month. It was in that month the first battle for liberty was fought by the American people, and the month has been marked by victory in the history of our country".

II B 2 g

I F 2

I F 4

- 2 -

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, April 24, 1891.

"There are different kinds of patriotism; one is the kind which shows itself in making a loud noise, shouting and firing a cannon. But a true patriot must do more than march in torch-light processions and march to music. Patriotism is often silent but steadily at work. The true patriot does his duty without calling attention to it. Then there is the patriot for revenue and office. He has a disreputable character and it is too often observed. A nation is fortunate which has honest people for office seekers. One great reason given for refusal by business men to go into politics is that it hurts their business. Then some go into politics as a business. The only way to have an honest government is to have the offices so organized that the professional office-seekers will not want them because there will be no money for them. We are to blame for the state of politics. We do not attend the primaries and help nominate the men who would make good officers, but after this is done we generally hurry around and try to defeat somebody who should never have been given the chance to run for the position. The only way is to educate the foreigners and teach them the meaning of politics. Try to make them good earnest, understanding citizens.

II B 2 g

I F 2

I F 4

- 3 -

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, April 24, 1891.

"There are professional foreigners who trade on their nationality for votes.. You can set me down as saying that no Jew will ever vote for another Jew who runs for office by parading his race as the reason for trying to get it."

II B 2 g

I B 4

III C

JEWISH

The Occident, April 16, 1886.

ZION CONGREGATION IN THE VAN OF PROGRESS

RESOLUTION FOR SUNDAY SERVICES ADOPTED

A JUDICIOUS FOLLOWING OF THE SINAI CONGREGATION'S PRECEDENT.

The firm resolution to hold lectures Sunday morning was enthusiastically carried by the Zion congregation at their general meeting last Sunday. In August 1884, when Zion congregation first recognized the necessity of this important measure, the Occident urged the matter in its editorial columns. The first year lectures were delivered alternate Sunday only, and in September 1885, when the new Temple was completed, some of the members thought lectures on Friday night would be a good thing, and in order to be able to judge fairly which would be the most practicable Friday night or Sunday morning services, lectures were delivered alternately on those days by Dr. B. Felsenthal and Rev. Max Heller for six months.

II B 2 g

I B 4

III C

-2-

JEWISH

The Occident, April 16, 1886.

Experience has taught that Sunday is the right and proper time to hold service, for on Friday night most people are tired from a week's labor, but on Sunday morning everybody is rested and in the right spirit to listen attentively to a discourse.

II B 2 g

JEWISH

Sinai Congregation, Executive Board, Minutes, March 1, 1881.

On motion it was resolved that in the opinion of the Executive Board it would be advisable, that hereafter the Sunday lectures be held in English exclusively.

WPA (11-1) PROJ. 35470

The Jewish Advance, Aug. 16, 1878.

[THE WANDERING JEW]

"The Wandering Jew" has become a favorite subject, not only with poets, novelists, and painters, but also with Jewish ministers. For the latter it is, indeed, a very grateful subject.

To our knowledge, three Jewish lectures on "The Wandering Jew" have been published by our ministers; one by Rev. Dr. Felsenthal in 1872; another one by Rev. Dr. Wise in 1877; a third one recently by Dr. Kohler.

On comparing these productions on one and the same theme, we find that they are one and the same in name only. The modes of treatment are entirely unlike each other.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

3. Athletics and Sports

II B 3JEWISH

Homard, Feb. 19, 1934.

"KING" LEVINSKY BEAT FIGHT IRON FIGHTER JACK DEMPSEY

"King" Levinsky, the famous Jewish fighter of Marshall Street, won a decision yesterday evening from former champion Jack Dempsey, with whom he fought four rounds.

Levinsky was very impressive, having practically the upper hand over Dempsey throughout the skirmish.

Billie Berk, in charge of the box office, declared, that twenty-three thousand enthusiasts packed the Stadium. Gross receipts amounted to \$75,000.

Both fighters, Levinsky and Dempsey, weighed in yesterday afternoon on the scales at the offices of the Illinois Athletic Commission.

Levinsky's weight of 196 lbs. is less than Dempsey's.

II B 3

- 2 -

JEWISH

Forward, Feb. 19, 1932.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dempsey's weight was 190 lbs. This is 25 lbs, less than when the former champion weighed four and one half years ago in his championship fight with Gene Tunney of Sept. 22, 1927.

II B 3

JEWISH

The Chicago Jewish Chronicle, Volume 13. Wk. of July 20, 1928, p. 3.

Richard J. Greenberg of Chicago sailed on July 11, on the President Roosevelt to represent the United States at the Olympic games, which are to be held in Amsterdam this month.

Mr. Greenberg was a member of the C. A. A. relay team that broke the world's record last year on the Coast. He was also a member of the C. A. A. water polo team that won the National Water Polo Championship this year. Mr. Greenberg is considered the best water polo guard in America and one of the best 50 yard men in the country.

WPA (111) PROJ. 6675

II B 3

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 75, Wk. of Mar. 10, 1928, P. 139.

Mr. Berkman is the judge for the nineteenth consecutive year for the Mid-West Conference Gymnastic Meet to be held on March 10, at Bartlett Gymnasium.

Mr. Berkman is the originator of the Girls' Olympic Games which are conducted by the Daily News in Chicago, each year. He was the sponsor for the Post-Office Meet which was held at the Dexter Park Pavillion in 1907.

The Chicago Chronicle, Wk. of March 2, 1928. Vol. XII, p.2.

At a meeting held last Tuesday evening at the Jewish People's Institute, the Jewish Big Brothers Association was organized. The purposes of the organization are:

1. To provide free gymnasium scholarships to deserving boys under the age of 16.
2. To foster the proper type of social intercourse among its members by means of entertainments, dances, smokers.
3. To promote as far as possible the welfare of the Jewish community and interests of the Jewish youth.

The officers elected at the meeting were Abraham L. Marovitz, president; D. Nathan, first vice-president; A. S. Frankenstein, secretary; H. E. Hirsch, treasurer. The executive committee: P. S. Seman, E. S. Gollubier, G. Piser, S. Aaron, E. Apple, I. Fishloe, M. Stern, H. Robinson, O. Sorlin, and C. Grossman.

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, 1928.

Camp Chi.

Returning to Camp Chi, we note that of the 551 girl campers, 368 were under the age of sixteen, seventy-nine between sixteen and eighteen, and 104 over eighteen years of age. Of this number 147 represented full or partial scholarships. The agencies with whom we cooperated in this regard were the Jewish Home Finding Society, the Jewish Social Service Bureau, the Jewish Tuberculosis Society, the Michael Reese Dispensary, the Marks Nathan Orphans Home, and others who came to the desk, and applied for scholarships. In other words about one-third of the camp represented the group that either paid only a small portion of the actual cost or were offered camping privileges entirely without cost. In spite of this situation the camp was practically self supporting; that is due to the contributions toward this Scholarship Fund made by the Institute Women's Club. We should have a larger scholarship fund to draw from in order that we may be able to serve a still larger number of applicants for scholarship.

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, 1928.

With the exceptions of minor additions to camp facilities there have been no changes made during the past year. We are, however, hoping that through some means or another we shall be fortunate enough to secure a Nature Study Museum and Workshop Cabin. We have felt the lack of this equipment considerably. It should take not over \$1,500 to build such a shack. So far, everything that we have immediately hoped for, and that was a distance necessity, came forward. Let us hope, in this instance, that our wish may come true the following season.

The Sunday Jewish Courier, September 25, 1927.

THE FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE JEWISH JUNIOR SOCCER LEAGUE OF CHICAGO.

The first visit of the Hakoah Soccer Team of Vienna resulted in the adoption of the game of soccer football as the Jewish national outdoor game, and in furtherance of the interest in the game, a meeting was arranged on June 26, 1926, at which the Jewish Junior Soccer League was formed.

Fourteen teams were entered, as follows:- Maccabees, Roosevelt 2nd, N. W. Syrkin, Red Star, Trumpeldor, (two teams), Brenners, Judaea Juniors, Humboldt, Boys' Brotherhood Republic, Young Poale Zion, White Star, Gordonias, and Crystal Sportsmen.

The Sunday Jewish Courier, September 25, 1927.

J. Berman was elected president and A. William, vice president; J. Rose was elected secretary-treasurer; A. Rose delegate to the Illinois State Football Association, and M. Levin, alternate delegate.

Through the instrumentality of Mr. Berman, president of the Jewish Junior Soccer League, the Superior State Bank of Chicago presented a beautiful silver loving cup to be played for by the League teams.

The United States Football Association also presented a cup, to be presented to the winners of the other division.

Harry E. Kores, one of the pioneers of the original Jewish Soccer Team in the United States, donated a trophy to be played for under the Peel Cup rules as an elimination contest among the League teams.

The Sunday Jewish Courier, September 25, 1927.

Two sets of medals were donated, one by Mr. Manson, president of the Roosevelt A. C., and one by A. Millman, vice president of the League. A set of silver medals was presented by the Illinois State Football Association, for the winners of the first division.

With the opening of the schedule, it was at once evident that the two greatest obstacles to the playing of the schedule were the lack of playing fields, and the need for referees. The former obstacle was partly overcome by playing two and sometimes three games at one field. Several teams found it impossible to play early in the afternoon, otherwise this draw-back would have been completely eliminated. A. Rose and A. Millman offered their services as Junior Referees, and were used throughout the season in that capacity, to the satisfaction of all teams.

By special arrangement with the Illinois State Junior Football Association, which was formed after the formation of our League, we were allowed to use players over the age of twenty-one, although it was expected that the

The Sunday Jewish Courier, September 25, 1927.

arrangement would not be continued after the first season.

During the past season, the League has been very lenient with teams which have failed to appear for scheduled games. During the coming season the rules must be rigidly enforced.

The season ends with the Chicago Maccabees Team in first place in the first division, while in the second division, Boys' Brotherhood Republic and Humboldt were tied for the championship at the end of the regular schedule of games.

In a special game for the championship of the second division, the Boys' Brotherhood Republic won the title by one goal.

Humboldt beat Red Star in the final for the Harry E. Kores Challenge Cup, the only goal of a well-played game coming in the last minute.

The Sunday Jewish Courier, September 25, 1927.

Games conducted by the League to secure revenue have not been well attended by the club members affiliated with the Jewish Junior Soccer League with the result that all such affairs have been virtual financial failures. Teens must understand that these games are the only means of raising funds, since the affiliation fees to the League are not sufficient to meet the obligations incurred during the season.

The initiation fee **last** season was only \$2, in view of the fact that teams had just been organized and had to make large expenditures for uniforms and so forth. For the coming season 1927-1928, a much larger fee must be charged, in order that the League may be made absolutely self-sustaining. In its first season, the League depended wholly upon donations for the securing of trophies and stationery supplies. This condition of course, cannot be indefinitely maintained and the League must necessarily be placed in a position of financial independence.

II B 3

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) 1001.30275

The Sunday Jewish Courier, September 25, 1927.

Increased affiliation fees is the immediate need and a larger attendance at affairs conducted by the League must be secured through the cooperation of all team members.

I have been tremendously gratified at the success achieved by the Jewish Junior Soccer League, during the first season, and I have enjoyed the closest cooperation from all officers and members of the League, as well as from the older Leagues, and the officials of the Illinois State Football Associations, both senior and junior, especially from Mr. Hames, who, I am pleased to report, has been re-elected secretary-treasurer of the Illinois State Junior Football Association.

The Sunday Jewish Courier, September 25, 1927.

The complaints made in **this** report are made not with the object of expressing dissatisfaction, but are made for the purpose of pointing out where past mistakes might be retrieved and conditions improved during the coming year.

My experience as secretary-treasurer has been a most pleasant one, and any effort I have expended to further the cause of the Jew in athletics I consider well repaid with the achievement of the League's numerous successes, and through the close personal contacts I have made with the teams members and the officials.

The time is not too far distant when an all-star Jewish soccer team will be playing in the Chicago professional leagues, and it is the avowed object of the Jewish Junior Soccer League of Chicago, to so promote the game as to insure during the next five years, the establishment of a Jewish soccer team as the champions of the United States of America.

Report submitted to the Jewish Junior Soccer League at its annual meeting, August 4, 1927. Jack Rose, Sec'y-Treas.

II B 3
III B 2

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Daily Jewish Courier, August 13, 1927.

MACCABEE CLUB ROOMS OPENED

The Maccabee Club of Chicago, located at 2735 W. Division Street, Chicago, Illinois, celebrated the opening of their quarters with great enthusiasm and with the same spirit as the other Zionist organizations.

The secretary-treasurer of the Jewish Junior Soccer League, Mr. Jack Rose, well-known in circles where soccer football is mentioned, was the toastmaster of the evening and very delightfully expressed his opinion about the newly formed association. The crowd, although the place was not large enough to accomodate everyone, reached the century mark, both male and female.

II B 3
III B 2

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JEWISH

The Daily Jewish Courier, August 13, 1927.

The activities of the club were described and as a proof of their success in sport a beautiful, gorgeous cup offered by the Superior State Bank of Chicago decorated the immense table, which was loaded with refreshments of all kinds.

In his opening address Mr. Jack Rose emphasized the ideas, ideals, and program to be followed by the Maccabee and still a great deal yet is to be accomplished. The seed has been planted, says Mr. I. Nechton, president, and the fruit is yet to grow. Over in Europe, we were unable to practice sports, always over the siddur and no body development, but today there is no one stopping us. Play in the open air, develop your muscles, and obtain a sound body and sound mind. This is the object of the Maccabee.

II B 3
III B 2

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JEWISH

PROJ. 30215

The Daily Jewish Courier, August 13, 1927.

Other members and visitors were called upon to address the audience and they wished this new enterprise lots of luck and success.

Mr. A. Millman, vice president, is responsible for the affair of the evening and organizer of the "Maccabee" made it known that Chicago is in need of an exclusive Jewish organized club in order to compete with international sports and the body formed by the Maccabee has the talent which needs development. The Jewish element in the city will be surprised to learn within the next few years, how necessary it was to have such a group.

The Maccabee has no support whatsoever and needs it greatly. Pennies, nickels and dimes had been saved by members and put together, and that is how the Maccabee started, but today with the increase in membership, the accomplishment of greater purposes is well under way.

II B 3
III B 2

- 4 -

JEWISH

The Daily Jewish Courier, August 13, 1927.

This was the gist of Mr. A. Millman's address and turning back to the ladies he urged them to become a group of girl Maccabees and give us all the encouragement they have which we need greatly.

The speeches were over then and the Hatikvoh was played.

Refreshments were served and after these were all disposed of, the floors were cleared and the crowd danced to their hearts content.

This is the beginning of a new era for the Maccabee of Chicago.

Courier, July 21, 1927.

SOCCER FOOTBALL.

In a soccer football game played last Sunday at the Cubs Park between the Maccabees Juniors and the Cermak Flashes, it has been demonstrated that the Jewish boys are awakening to the sporting life. The game was played brilliantly and both teams composed of Jewish boys have shown the advancement made within the very short period of their existence.

The Maccabees has been limited to boys of certain ages and therefore has been handicapped by the withdrawal from the game of their best men. The first half of the game was an even break, as for the second half, the Maccabees had the advantage all through the game. The offensive line of the Maccabees always threatened the opposite goal and the Cermak boys kept their defense well in order up to the end of the game. The final score terminated in favor of the Cermak Flashes, three goals to two goals for the Maccabees.

II B 3
III B 2

JEWISH

The Sunday Jewish Courier, July 10, 1927.

POALE ZION JUNIORS CELEBRATE THE FOURTH AT THE Y.P.Z.A. CAMP.

by

ABRAHAM S. TOLCHIN.

The Chicago Poale Zion Juniors visited the camp of the Chicago Federated Poale Zion and the Jewish Workers National Alliance, Sunday and Monday, July 3rd, and 4th.

The visit was extended into a regular enjoyable picnic and outing. This camp is located in the State of Michigan, at New Buffalo, sixty-nine miles southeast of Chicago.

Arriving at their destination Sunday, July 3, about 12 o'clock, the Y. P. Z.A. comrades immediately began to explore the camp. It is situated by itself a mile away from the city of New Buffalo. At the present the camp consists of eighty acres of land, including an orchard and nine acres of dense woods. It also has a two-story building containing fifteen rooms.

II B 3
V A 2

JEWISH

The Jewish Daily Forward, May 5, 1926.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36275

HAKOAH TEAM RECEIVES WARM RECEPTION AT ARRIVAL IN CHICAGO.

The famous Jewish Soccer football team, Hakoah, which will play against the local Sparta team Sunday, May 9, in Comiskey Park, arrived, yesterday in Chicago.

They were greeted at the La Salle Station by a group of sport fans, and prominent social leaders. The delegation that received them consisted of the Judge Friend, Judge Barelli, and Fred Bunstein, ex-president of the Covenant Club.

The noted Jewish athletes were directed to the City Hall where they were officially greeted in the name of the city by Mayor Dever.

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V A 2

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Jewish Daily Forward, May 5, 1926.

The renowned Austrian lawyer, Dr. W. Rosenfield, is the trainer and manager of Hakoah. Dr. Rosenfield stated that Hakoah, which consists of a group of Jewish athletes plays the soccer game without liking it. Many members of Hakoah are professional people. Some are lawyers, doctors, engineers.

In Austria they play important roles in social life. They have devoted themselves to this game because they want to demonstrate to the world that Jews possess in addition to spiritual power, also physical, and that they do not take a back seat in the sport world.

THE REFORM ADVOCATE, Volume 71: Week of March 20, 1926

Page 207

Harry Berkman has again been selected to act as judge for the annual midwest intercollegiate gymnastic conference to be held at Purdue University March 19 and 20. Berkman has been acting in this capacity for eighteen years. He has had a remarkable career, having led a team through Europe in 1908. They visited the Olympic games and participated in the international conference held in Germany.

Berkman inaugurated the Women's Olympic Track Meet held annually by the Daily News. He was the originator of athletics at the J. P. I., where he held the position of director for fifteen years.

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Forward, July 16, 1923.

ANTI-SEMITISM IN THE WOMEN'S WESTERN GOLF ASSOCIATION

It is well known that the anti-Semitic serpent has injected its poisonous fangs into those American colleges and universities where Jewish students have been excluded. That this anti-Semitic virus has also infected the sports world--that phase of American life wherein Americans have always maintained racial intolerance is not to be found--has just become known as a result of a golf contest which is to take place in Chicago today among women golf players for the championship of the West. Not one Jewish name is to be found among the ninety-one women who will play, despite the fact that many Jewish golf clubs exist in Chicago, the members of which would have participated had they been invited. The reason for this situation is, of course, that the officials and members of the Women's Western Golf Association (which arranged the contest) are so anti-Semitic that it was impossible for a Jewish girl to obtain permission to compete in the contest.

The Jewish golf clubs felt this spirit of anti-Semitism two years ago when

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Forward, July 16, 1923.

the Women's Western Golf Association voted to select certain clubs, which belonged to the Association, to be members, and voted to give the others only limited privileges. After this election all the Jewish golf clubs, one after another, submitted their resignations because the Jewish clubs were excluded from active membership. Not one Jewish golf club is now a member of this Association. The officials and the members of the Women's Western Golf Association are not ashamed of their anti-Semitism and have declared themselves against admitting Jewish clubs. Mr. Farlin B. Hall, president of the Association stated that a club wishing to join the Association "must have a membership that will please the executive committee". Jewish golf players did not "please" them. Therefore, the Jewish golf clubs cannot become members of the Association and their members cannot participate in the various golf contests. The Chicago Tribune has made an accurate investigation of the entire matter and came to the conclusion that anti-Semitism plays a large part in preventing Jewish golf clubs from joining the Association and Jewish players from participating in golf contests.

II B 3
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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, June 23, 1923.

REGISTER YOUR CHILDREN FOR THE CHILDREN'S COLONY OF THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE SCHOOLS.

If you have any children in the Workmen's Circle schools and you are interested in sending them to the children's colony (Yehupetz), which was opened by the Circle, in Tri-River, Michigan, you must register them not later than June 25.

The children in Yehupetz will be supplied with strictly fresh food, will be out in the fresh country air, will be under the constant supervision of the teachers and will be away from city noise and filth. The colony is near Cooper's well known Summer resort, and also near a small lake, with fields forests and gardens all around it.

The first group of children will leave July 1, and it takes a few days to make preparations. All necessary information can be obtained at the schools, any day.

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 23, 1923.

DO JEWS VALUE PHYSICAL CULTURE

(Editorial in English)

"A healthy body makes for a healthy mind", is an adage of ancient lineage. It is in fact presumed to be the maxim of the Greeks or the Latins in their heyday of philosophic thought. It is, nevertheless, true that the principle was a well-established doctrine already in early Judean history and the Talmud specifically employs this sort of phrase so as to leave it to be understood that in view of the Talmudic rabbis, it was a matter of fact thought. The distinction between the attitude of the Greek mind and the Jewish in reference to the subject of this kind is well known. Whereas the Jew has virtually lived for the benefit of the mind and has regarded all things as ends to a spiritual life, the Greek has regarded not only the mind but the body as well as an end of life. The consequence of the Hellenic attitude has been that the body has been exhibited in various ways and on various occasions as an end in itself. This the Jews have never done, but it is a fallacious

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 23, 1923.

doctrine to infer that the Jews have for that reason neglected the human body and have failed to realize its relationship to the general mental and spiritual well-being of an individual.

In medieval times the body was almost as badly understood as the mind. The dark ages, so-called, were a period of human history when Western civilization was either in chaos or in a twilight stage; illiteracy was universal rather than general and so little was known of the bodily need that it was considered a mark of chastity to use no soaps or oils but to be for all intents and purposes physically unclean. In common with our European brethren, the Jews of this time showed but little concern for the body's well-being, yet they always kept themselves clean. The Jews believed in the ablution of the body at regular intervals and thus never share the Christian notions of false chastity. In ancient times the Jews were far from being a people of denial. They cultivated their vineyards and their fields and shared the plenty that was their lot. They had in all probability more feast days than fast days and their religion was by no means a religion of denial, though

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 23, 1923.

it surely was one of restraint. A religion of restraint is, however, a most desirable religion in that it makes for physical hardihood and furthers the physical no less than the spiritual stamina of the race. If the Jews did not magnify the body as did the Greeks, it was due to the restraint practiced by the Jews in all matters of life. The Jews did not possess the Olympian crew of deities who in their physique and mental traits and passions were so comparable to man himself. The Jews never compared man to deity, always having a decent respect for deity, as the Greeks very often did not have and could not have had in truth. But we have little reason to doubt that the ancient Jews took care of their bodies, for the feats of strength and prowess recorded of the Jews in the Bible in every respect equals those of the Greeks. Samson was in fact a greater hero of strength and certainly a greater spiritual symbol than Hercules.

After the medieval period of history, when a return to the lore of ancient Rome and Greece brought about the regeneration of civilization in Europe, it cannot be denied that the Greek examples of physical development had a

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 23, 1923.

paramount and salutary influence upon Western civilization. Naturally the credit has been given to Greece and while we do not hesitate in saying that it was rightfully so given, we wish to defend the Jewish people against the malevolent insinuation that it has been an advocate of physical neglect of its resources in its human element. That is a falsehood which has even been accepted in some quarters among our own people. While it is true that Ghetto life has produced anomalous situations of this sort on various occasions in various localities, it is not true that the Jewish people have supported any notion of that sort as a general principle. The Jews have for so many centuries been excluded from the science and opportunity of physical culture and training that it is not surprising that they have made some lapses in that regard at various times. In medieval times, Jews could not participate in the tournaments of knighthood or in the sports of the trade guilds or in any other public festivals where physical prowess came into play. Up to within recent times, the Jewish youth of the Western countries and even in America could not make the various school bodies devoted to sports at our high schools and universities. These were exclusive and

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 23, 1923.

were chiefly amenable to aristocratic influences. Naturally, the Jews are not the same class as non-Jews despite the fact, as Disraeli long ago pointed out, the Jews were already a great race when the Anglo-Saxons, the Teutons, and the Latins and Celts were full savages.

Today Jewish youth everywhere, especially in the Western countries of Europe and America and in Palestine, shows himself the equal if not the superior of his non-Jewish mates in the physical game. The various Maccabean societies of Central Europe have on different occasions triumphed over their neighbors and have won the championship of the continent. In Palestine, the students of the Jaffe Gymnasium have displayed their class against many opponents and besides have thoroughly enjoyed their play. The Hebrew language has become enriched by a number of terms applicable to sports and athletics generally. But what is even more interesting is the spirit in which it is all taken. The Jewish youth of all those countries is taking the attitude that a healthy body is desirable. Unlike many students among other peoples they are making no special issue of it and very readily subordinate it to

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 23, 1923.

considerations of a higher nature, but we venture to say that their attitude is one of encouragement. Jewish youth must take an aggressive attitude to life, and physical exercise is an aid to freedom in the spiritual attitude taken. We have been branded as weak and physical cowards. That is a dangerous point of view for people to hold of us, and while we do not need to resent this attitude by a spirit of pugnaciousness, we can clarify the atmosphere and assure our safety better by making it unmistakably clear that we are a people that are decadent in no sense, but in every way active. While we are proud to emphasize our interest in matters intellectual, we must not brand ourselves as physical weaklings, but by displaying an all-round development we will best gain the respect of the world.

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 16, 1923.

MEDITATION OF THE DAY

(In English)

A Gentile newspaperman, the sporting editor of a local daily, informs the writer that the old theory that Jews are physical cowards is disproved by statistics in the field of athletics, where the number of Jewish participants is a good deal out [of] proportion to their population. He further points out that the number of Jewish pugilists in the front ranks of this country's fighting fraternity is [so] sufficient that the Jews are not outclassed in physical courage by any racial group in this country. We think both the thesis and the proof inconsequential. While it is undoubtedly desirable that our young men and women in this country and elsewhere develop their bodies no less than their minds, and much more so than was the custom among us formerly, we think that participation in athletics, which from every point of view we hold desirable, is yet no proof of the physical courage of a people, let alone the spiritual courage of that people. The Jews have never been

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 16, 1923.

lacking in either we hold, and as for our highly honored members of the fighting fraternity, we may say that if the Jewish people has anything to contribute to the common civilization and culture of the race, such contributions are rather to be sought in the realm of their intellects than in that of their fists. The Jews have shown numerous examples of both physical and spiritual heroism in the course of their history, and may expect no new renaissance in their national creativeness as a result of the activities of certain pugilists in their field. As a matter of fact none of these pugilists may be said to be Jews except in the accident of their birth. We should certainly encourage clean athletics, but we need not bother about the pugilists. Let them take care of themselves. They believe they can very well do so.

II B 3
II D 6

JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Apr. 2, 1922.

NORTH-WEST Y. M. H. A.

(Article in English)

The North-West Young Men's Hebrew Association's Athletic Department announces that they have signed up fifty men to try out for the baseball team, the talent being so good and so large that it will be a hard task to choose the regular men. A schedule has been arranged with some of the best teams outside of the city.

The Y. M. H. A. Social Department announces their "April Follies" Dance in conjunction with the Y. W. H. A to take place at the Humboldt Park Refectory April the 8th. Don't miss the follies.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 9, 1921.

TEN-YEAR-OLD JEWISH BOY A NEW CHESS GENIUS

A ten-year-old Jewish boy of Chicago has become a serious rival of little Sammy Rzerzewski: [Reshevsky] for the title of child chess genius. The little Chicago chess genius is Ralph Molitnikoff of 1902 South Leavitt Street, who won the inter-settlement championship at a match game at Hull House. The little boy won against thirty players.

Mr. Edward Lasker, the chess champion of Chicago, was the referee. He praised the child's remarkable playing very highly.



Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, January, 1919.

Camp Covenant.

None can appreciate what it means to the average boy living in a congested neighborhood, under physical conditions and general environment, the monotony of which has a tendency to depress and discourage, very often causing that blank "I don't care" and "What's the difference" attitude, unless they witnessed the four different groups of forty boys each that left for camp every two weeks from the doors of the Institute. The camp was known as Camp Covenant. An arrangement has been gone into between the B'nai B'rith, who paid the expenses of maintaining the camp, including the camp, director, and assistants, the Institute furnishing the boys, collecting the fees, arranging the groups, and sending off the parties. A charge of \$3.50 was made for boys of school age from twelve years old, up, and \$7.00 for two weeks for working boys. Needless to say that just as soon as the announcement was hung out to the effect that boys can go to camp, and that those that cannot afford camp may apply for scholarship, we had more applications on file than the camp was able to accommodate by the time the first batch left the city.

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, Jan., 1919.

In other words, when the first group returned from camp there were again as many applications on file as the camp was in a position to accommodate for the rest of the season, so that we were forced to "shut down" on taking applications, before the camp season was over, and returned money to a considerable number for whom there was no room.

The discouraging feature of the entire situation was the inability because of the expense and the physical facilities of the camp to accommodate 500 instead of 160 boys. And a further discouragement was the disappointment of the girls of similar ages for whom there never seems to be any arrangement made for equal opportunities of a recreative character. To quote one of the girls in her characteristic expression, "Oh, when will we ever have a camp to go to like the boys have? Every one likes the girls all right, but they never do anything for them." Of which observation, I could not help but see the justice and merely made a tentative promise that if it is at all possible, I soon hope that the girls may also have a camp in which to recreate, to store up in two weeks, enough freedom and recreation to hold them for the trials of the rest of the year.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36275

Chicago Hebrew Institute January 1918. Observer

An Estimate and a Hope

As the tide of time rushes on and our own daily pursuits are annexed to it, we are carried along by this tide, and the yesterday often seemingly becomes a negligent quantity until some strong emotion moves us, and then we know that the vision our eyes carried to the mind have painted indestructible pictures and the today is either a richer or poorer link to the collection--depending upon the usage of the interval of time.

And my introspection today, inspired by the event of the Tenth Anniversary of the Athletic Department of the Chicago Hebrew Institute is colored with happiness for the achievement of all concerned with its work and study--for the masters and students alike.

It is easy to bring back to the canvass the Gymnasium in its original form, A room of good size, quite dingy, unadorned, uninviting and yet still somehow alive! Well, what was there? The enthusiasm, aspirations and future expectancy of the teacher, Mr. Harry Berkman, and his pupils! It was this spirit, strong and persistent, that reached out beyond the confines of these four walls and by virtue of its strength forced itself into the hearts and

II B 3
II CChicago Hebrew Institute January 1918. Observer

minds of those at the helm of the Institute, and, as a result, here is our Gymnasium of today. In value of architecture, equipment and modernity, it is second to none in the country. A worthy monument and spokesman to the generosity of the Jewish Community of Chicago! But more than that, the record of efficiency and athletic possibilities set by the members of the Gymnasium refutes forever the charge of the Jewish physical disability and lack of courage.

Rather must it be unanimously admitted that physical inferiority in the Jew is a censure to the non-Jewish world rather than a reflection upon himself, for it is due totally to the reluctance in swinging the doors of opportunity open to all alike.

Now, with our Boys' record in the world of sports and on the battlefield of democracy, our pride swells to the inclusion of all, and God grant that with the dawn of the world, peace, the chance of the Jew will also come.

Mrs. Julius Stone

II B 3

JEWISH

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, December, 1915.

Wrestling.

For some reason or other the Institute has always had a championship wrestling team. Since 1912, we have won from two to four team prizes each season, and now hold a total of eleven championships won in four years, a remarkable record for one institution and undoubtedly something to be proud of.

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PROJ. 3075

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JEWISH

MPA (11-1) ppa, 11-11-14

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Aug. 15, 1914. Vol. 48, p.15.

Ground for the new \$125,000 gymnasium of the Chicago Hebrew Institute was broken Wednesday, August 12.

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JEWISH



Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 26, 1914.

HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR A NEW HEBREW INSTITUTE

Mr. Jacob M. Loeb, president of the Chicago Hebrew Institute, in his annual report given at a special meeting, stated that there are over 300 new members in the institution, and he also informed the audience of their great success in collecting the necessary funds of a hundred thousand dollars for the building of a new structure for athletics.

It has often been discussed in the past, i.e., the necessity of a building for athletics to adjoin the Hebrew Institute, and at last we have succeeded in raising the necessary fund.

Mr. Julius Stone, the secretary of the institution, reported on the financial status of the Institute by stating that during last year the Institute received 358 new members; with this view, it looks very much as though the income from the old and new members will prevent a deficit this year.

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 26, 1914.

WPA FILED PROJ. 30275

Mr. Philip Simon, the superintendent of the Institute, through stereoscopic pictures showed all the activities of the institute with its different departments. Every picture was accepted by the audience with great applause, especially the pictures which showed the different athletic body movements of hundreds of small Jewish children. These athletic exercises certainly help the development of the children's bodies and spirit.

The immigration department, in its classes, evoked great enthusiasm from the audience, especially when it described the arrivals of young Jewish girls, who work all day in shops and factories and then find the Hebrew Institute a great place in which to acquaint themselves with the English language and American ways and customs.

Judge Jullian Mack also delivered a rather lengthy speech. He spoke on the importance of an institute of this kind, and expressed the opinion that it does not matter whether we are Zionistically inclined or anti-Zionistically inclined, one thing we are sure of and we must face: that it will be a long time before the masses of Jews who are persecuted in Russia and Roumania



Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 26, 1914.

will find a home of tranquillity, for Palestine is as yet too far away and so far the country is still in a pioneer stage. America is the only country, and its Jewish institutions are the ultimate solution for the persecuted Jews of Russia and Roumania. Such institutions as our Hebrew Institute will extract the poison from the mouths of the anti-Immigrationists in our country.

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, December, 1913.

Gymnasium.

You have heard from the president's report the plan for the new gymnasium that is to be built shortly, on the grounds of the Institute. There were 944 boys and girls, men and women who registered in the department this year. This does not include over 200 women, mentioned in the early part of the report, who are members of the Department of English for Foreigners and are given instruction under the auspices of the Gymnasium Department. There was a total aggregate attendance of 17,281 during the year.

For ages it has been the opinion that physical development of the young is highly essential. The Jew until lately has not actively taken to the development of the body. The Institute, however, has made wonderful progress in this work and has proven that when the Jewish boy is placed under instruction he in time surpasses his non-Jewish opponent. Our boys, in the various tournaments, carried off the most honors. During the last international gymnastic union wrestling tournament, the boys carried off thirteen individual medals from a total of thirty prizes with twelve different organizations competing, and won

WPA (1171) PROJ 2075

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, December, 1913.

two junior and senior team shields for the Institute. At the present time, we have 655 men and women, boys and girls under physical instruction. During the summer, a good part of the gymnasium work is done outdoors on the grounds. The tennis courts are in constant use from May to October. The hand-ball courts are likewise in use, with very little intermission. It is astonishing in the report submitted by the physical director of the summer work on the grounds, that the total number of accidents reported was eighteen; of this number none were serious.

The April number of the Observer, which was devoted to the Athletic Department, gave so complete a report of the growth of our work, in the interest of the physical up-building, that it would be merely repeating what was so ably stated by the physical director and the chairman of the Athletic Department.

I therefore respectfully refer you to that number of the Observer for details.

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, November 1912.

Gymnasium.

Our gymnasium met with great success this year. The registration was 761 (478 male and 283 female, varying in age from 5 to 27 years) which is the largest in the history of the Institute. The total attendance was 18,914 - against 16,233 last year:

There is no question in our mind, that no matter from whatever point of view considered, a well-equipped gymnasium is the most necessary thing in a social institution such as ours. There is no doubt that in our new gymnasium with such excellent equipment and accommodations as we hope to have the work in this department and the good accomplished will be unexcelled.

The fact that we are to have such a splendid gymnasium in the near future is proof that there are at least some Jewish citizens in our midst who are far sighted enough and have a sufficient understanding of our social problems and their possible solutions to appreciate fully the great social and educational value of such a department in a social and educational center.

Our boys ^{have} won many victories and have made the institute known far and wide. Their conduct, wherever they were, was admired by all and won many a friend for

WPA (111) 1000-1000

them as well as for the institute. The older boys have organized themselves into a club whose purpose it is to foster a spirit of good fellowship among the members of the gymnasium as well as to provide for certain expenditures not provided for by the institute, such as buying of suits for the athletes, paying car fares, awarding of prizes, etc. Many of the boys have also rendered personal service and assistance to the institute whenever called upon.

In the course of the year six team prizes and sixty-eight individual medals were won by the members of the gymnasium. One of our athletes represented the institute in a contest at New Orleans, where he won the championship in wrestling in the Southern States, and in St. Louis, one of our members carried off a medal in the marathon.

	<u>1912 - 1913</u>
Expense.-----	\$ 2,757.64
Revenue.-----	1,347.05

	<u>1911 - 1912</u>
Expense.-----	\$2,564.67
Revenue.-----	1,042.54

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JEWISH

MPA (11) - PROJ. 30275

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, December, 1913.

Playground and Summer Activities.

Not having been in charge of the Institute last summer, I am not in a position to give you at first hand as complete a report of the summer activities on the grounds as they deserve. I am obliged in this instance to merely summarize from the reports submitted to the Board, by the directors of the summer activities. The playgrounds were opened April 27, 1913. A charge of fifteen cents for the entire season was made to all children under fifteen years of age and twenty-five cents for those over fifteen years of age. The total attendance on the grounds last summer was 113,580. Stereopticon lectures on hygiene were given to the children in the large hall, once a week during July and August. An outdoor Sabbath School was conducted with an average attendance of 110. Sessions were held Saturday afternoons. The program consisted of Bible stories and legends. Numerous outings and celebrations were conducted. I am very hopeful that I may be in a position to give a complete report, including recommendations, next year, after a careful study of the summer activities during this coming season.

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, Nov. 1912.

GROUNDS

Our beautiful and spacious grounds, which cover six acres of land, fitted out with boys and girls playfields, outdoor gymnasium, a race track, tennis courts, baseball field, hand ball court, vegetable garden for children, kindergarten, pavilion for the weary, special swings for babies, fountains, goldfish pond, walks, etc. enables us to carry on our good work during the entire summer, at a time when similar institutions, not as fortunately situated as ours can do little or no work at all. During the past summer we had our kindergarten, sewing and raffia classes, gymnasium, horticulture, games, contests of various kinds, lectures on hygiene and sanitation, concerts, meetings, etc. all in the open air and under properly trained and careful supervision. The records show a total attendance on our grounds for the summer months, of 78,365 children, 37,391 girls and 40,974 boys, against 58,269 children, 26,919 girls and 31,350 boys, last year. The adult attendance was 5,985 in the girls section of the grounds. No accurate record was kept of the adults.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 10, 1916.

	<u>1912 - 1913</u>
Expenses -----	\$561.90
Revenue-----	181.95

	<u>1911 - 1912</u>
Expenses-----	\$465.49
Revenue--credited to gymnasium	

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Daily Jewish Courier, August 28, 1912.

The Chicago Hebrew Youth Play-Ground Ball League has organized for the third season. They held their first meeting last Wednesday in the Hebrew Institute and agreed to play ball with all youth ball teams. The following clubs signed up with the league:

The Training Stars of West Park No. 2; Thompson's Play-Grounds; Mercury; Chicago Hebrew Institute. The whole league consists of twelve clubs.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, August 23, 1912.

CPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

ATHLETIC PRACTICES IN THE HEBREW INSTITUTE.

The Chicago Hebrew Institute's gymnasium supplies many Jewish athletes in the fullest sense of the word. The teachers of the gym show that they know the athletic laws and whenever they are challenged, they come out victorious.

The track team of the Chicago Hebrew Institute has had a great victory in the All Clubs meeting, at West Park, No. 2. Seven clubs sent fifty athletes to this meeting. The athletes of the Institute received 62 1/2 points; the Greek-American get 42 1/2 points; the other club received very little.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, August 23, 1912.

The most outstanding athlete was Ben Rosenzweig. He was the winner of the 100,220,440 yard dash.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 42, Wk. of Jan. 13, 1912. p.817.

Harry Berkman, physical director of the Hebrew Institute, has been doubly honored this season. He is chairman of the International Gymnastic Union, and also of the committee of the Amateur Athletic Federation.

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Courier, May 10, 1910.

To Parents. (Editorial).

Allow your children to play outdoors. Do not deny your children the pleasures of outdoor sports. Sports are not a waste of time. They are essential to the natural growth of children. A sound body is essential to a sound mind.

If you have never played ball, which you probably have not, the following will be of interest to you. First, it teaches quick thinking and shows the child that he must do a thing and get it done fast. Secondly, it teaches the value of co-ordination and working with others. It teaches him when it is best to act independently and when working with someone else brings better results. Above all, it brings a healthy color to his cheeks. Every breath of fresh air he gets is better than a hundred dollars in the bank, and every one knows health is better than wealth.

Do not fear that some of the boys are bad. Twelve year old model children

Courier, May 10, 1910.

are extremely rare. Athletics will not hurt them. Let your children play during play-time. The outdoors will make him a better man. The world needs men. Men are what the world needs most and this is the way to build them.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The Daily Jewish Courier, November 2, 1909.

THE JEWISH BASEBALL LEAGUE

The Chicago Hebrew Institute Baseball League presented its banners to the championship teams Tuesday November 2, 1909, at the Institute, 1258 Taylor Street.

The league was organized in the middle of last summer and ten games were played. Six teams have associated themselves in to this league, and they are as follows, Saxanion Club, Waseko Club, Harmony Lodge, and Redfern.

The league was organized by Mr. Harry Berkman, who is the gymnasium director of the Hebrew Institute, his assistants are Messrs. James Weisberg, the president of the institution, Mr. Linder Sack, and Louis Herstine, the score keeper.

Harry Berkman
Gymnasium director.

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JEWISH

Messenger, November 1, 1909.

Chicago Hebrew Institute.

A gymnasium building needed for the Institute.

The temporary provision made for the gymnasium has already been outgrown. One season was sufficient to demonstrate the need of a separate gymnasium building with a large exercising floor, swimming pool, running track and most modern equipment. The Jewish people are now awakening to the advantage of physical culture and the facilities offered by the Y. M. C. A. and Settlement Gymnasium do not meet the needs of the Jewish community.

Provision on a large scale must be made, and opportunity offered for a race to accomplish its physical rejuvenation. The Jew has left behind him the lands of oppression and in the free country he desires to improve his physical equipment to meet adequately the demands of the strenuous life for which his mentality has already received much training in the past, but, at the sacrifice of his physical self. A sound mind must be accompanied by a sound body.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of April 17, 1897. p.142.

The new ward of the Michael Reese Hospital devoted to children, and women with children will be opened on Sunday, April 18th, at 2 P. M.

The Hospital is situated on the corner of 29th St. and Groveland Ave.

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JEWISH

Chicago Tribune, June 23, 1893.

CALISTHENICS BY JEWISH CHILDREN

Twenty-one boys and girls from the Jewish Training School of the city gave an interesting exhibition of physical training in the gymnastic department of the Children's Building yesterday. They were in charge of Prof. G. Bamberger and Miss Antoinette Belitz, who is gymnastic instructress.

WPA (111) \ PROJ 30071

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, July 17, 1891.

The proceeds of the baseball game, recently played by the Lakeside and Standard Clubs, for the benefit of the Jewish Training School, netted \$585.50.

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II B 2 f

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, May 29, 1891.

[BASEBALL FOR CHARITY]

Increased interest is being manifested in the baseball game between the Standard and Lakeside Clubs, which will be played on Saturday afternoon, June 6th, at the South Side Ball Park. Tickets are being sold with unexpected rapidity and the Jewish Training School will be materially benefited. The players, with their positions, as definitely agreed upon, will be as follows:

Lakesides: Catcher, Sam Mendelsohn; 3B. Adolph Daube; C. F. Ed. Singer; 1B. David Livingston; S.S. Al Rothschild; L.F. Adolph Mahler; R.F.W. Blumenthal; P. and captain J.S. Mendelsohn; 2b. Charles Hefter.

Standards: Pitcher and captain, Henry C. Schwab; C. Sam Mendelsohn; 1B. Al C. Schwab; 3B. Horace Gimbel; L.F. Tommy Goodman; C F. Jos. Schmalz; S.S. E. J. Hohn; 2B. Norman Florsheim; R.F. Morris Goodman.

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JEWISH

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The Reform Advocate, May 22, 1891.

[SUCCESS ASSURED]

The younger members of the Standard and Lakeside Clubs, have arranged for a baseball match, the proceeds of which will be handed over to the Training School. The friendly rivalry that exists between the two organizations, as well as the worthy cause of the exhibition, is creating much interest, and the tickets which are now on sale, are being rapidly sold.

The game will take place on Saturday afternoon, June 6, at the South Side Ball Park, 35th Street and Wentworth Avenue.

WPA (U.L.) 7-3-3075

**II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES**

**C. Permanent
Memorials**

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of September 21, 1929. Vol. 78, p.186.

The trustees of the estate of Jacob Franks have announced a bequest of \$100,000 as a memorial to Bobby Franks.

One-half of the \$100,000 will be devoted to improving the property of the American Boys' Commonwealth, in two ways. The first undertaking will be a new clubhouse to replace the present structure. The second project will be a new athletic field at the summer camp of the organization at Wooster Lake, Illinois, to be known as the Robert Franks Memorial Field.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of June 15, 1929, Vol. 77, p.683.

A Jewish National War Memorial, dedicated to the memory of all Jews who served during the wars of the United States, is to be established in Chicago, under the auspices of the Yarmo-Devere Post of the American Legion. Joseph R. Dorfman, commander of the post, and the officials of Oakridge Jewish Cemetery, have provided the space for the erection of this Jewish shrine at Oakridge Jewish Cemetery, Roosevelt and Mannheim Roads.

This is the first national undertaking by a local American Legion Post. If the present plans meet with no mishaps, the dedication of the memorial will take place on Armistice Day.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 75, Wk. of June 16, 1928. p.614.

Max Adler has donated \$500,000 for the construction of a planetarium on the lake front. Mr. Adler is a former vice-president of Sears, Roebuck and Company, and brother-in-law of Julius Rosenwald.

Mr. Adler's purpose in giving the planetarium to Chicago is to further the progress of science and to enable the people to observe the action of the heavenly bodies.

WPA (ILL) REF01 30275

The Chicago Jewish Chronicle, Wk. of January 14, 1927, Vol. 10, p.1.

On Tuesday evening January 25, will mark a historic occasion in the annals of Chicago Jewry. The Zionist Organization of Chicago will dedicate a bust of Dr. Theodore Herzl, which they are presenting to the Herzl School.

In honor of the occasion a life size painting of the immortal Zionist leader will be dedicated at the school. Mayor William E. Dever will receive the two gifts in behalf of the city, and W. M. Roberts, principal of Herzl School, in behalf of the school. Max Shulman will represent the Zionists of Chicago.

THE REFORM ADVOCATE, Volume 72; Week of August 21, 1926
Page 55

Julius Rosenwald has donated \$3,000,000 for a new industrial museum, which is to be located in the Reconstructed Fine Arts Building in Jackson Park.

This museum will contain moving miniatures of the great mechanical achievements of the ages.

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The Reform Advocate, Vol. 70. Wk. of Aug. 22, 1925-Page 83

Plans for Chgo's first new junior high school building located on a five acre site bounded by East 77th and 78th Sts. Ingleside Ave. and Grand Crossing Park were made public.

The building will be known as the Emil G. Hirsch junior high school, named in honor of the late Rabbi, a prominent civic leader of Chgo. The school will be completed on Sept. 1, 1926.

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JEWISH

Forward, Oct. 8, 1923.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CHICAGO JEWISH WORKERS HELP BUILD A MONUMENT

A movement to build a monument which shall forever bear the inscription of our martyr and emancipator, Comrade Eugene V. Debs, was organized in Chicago last night.

Comrade William A. Henry, manager of the House of Debs that is to be built in Indianapolis, is in Chicago and at his request a meeting was held by a group of labor representatives and social workers, where it was determined to start the work of raising a fund necessary to materialize and build the labor temple bearing the name of Eugene V. Debs.

The following were appointed to the committee to help raise funds for the House of Debs: Benjamin Slessinger, William A. Cuneo, Sam Levin, F. Rosenblum, S. Rissman, M. Perlstein, M. Novaok, O. Bronsteter, R. S. Snow, R. H. Hox, S. Levitas, L. Honook, L. Schaffer, J. Siegel, and Morris Ziskind, secretary of the committee.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, Oct. 8, 1923.

All money will be deposited in the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank.
All checks should be sent direct to the Amalgamated bank.

Representatives of this committee will in the near future visit all labor organizations, which will no doubt respond to the committee's appeal.

Comrade Henry, manager of the fund, will remain in Chicago for a length of time for the purpose of visiting all central labor bodies which, he hopes, will help him materialize the idea of building a Debs' Temple.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 5, 1922.

CHICAGO JEWS WILL BUY LINCOLN'S PORTRAIT, PAINTED BY BLOCK, AS A GIFT TO THE STATE

Five thousand Chicago Jews will have the opportunity of contributing to a splendid enterprise. They are going to buy a portrait of Abraham Lincoln, painted by that young genius, the Jewish painter, Lortimer Block. This portrait will be given as a gift to the state of Illinois.

This portrait, together with fifty other paintings of Block's, are now on exhibition at Marshall Field's. Lincoln's portrait is considered by every critic to be an original masterpiece. The originality of the portrait lies in the fact that Block pictured Lincoln as a saint.

This campaign, which will reflect honorably upon the Jews of Illinois, started yesterday. An organization to do the work was created. The following are the officers of the organization; Harry A. Lipsky, chairman, S. J. Rosenblatt, vice-

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/3

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 5, 1922.

chairman, H. L. Meites, secretary, Samuel Shuster, treasurer, and Sol Posner, chairman of publicity.

The organization decided that no Jew would be permitted to contribute more than one dollar for this purpose. The reason for this decision is that the committee wants the campaign to have a mass character. "We can easily get a few Jews to contribute the entire amount of five thousand dollars to buy that picture," declared Mr. Harry Lipsky, chairman of the organization, "but that is not our object. We want the Chicago Jews to buy that portrait. The most important thing about this affair is that the finest portrait of Abraham Lincoln was painted by a Jew and that the Jews of Illinois are buying the portrait as a gift for the state of Illinois, which was the home of the great American fighter for freedom."

[Translator's note: The next paragraph gives the names of twenty-seven individuals who have each contributed one dollar.]

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II C

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 56. Wk. of Oct. 12, 1918. Page 230.

"Tablet to Mark First Synagog in Northwest"

A bronze memorial tablet, placed at the southwest corner of the Federal Building by the Jewish Hospital Society of Illinois, was unveiled and dedicated on Oct. 9.

The tablet marks the exact location of the first Jewish house of worship which was built in 1851. It was unveiled by Elias G reenebaum, 96 years old, the oldest Jewish resident in Illinois.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, July 2, 1917.

THOUSANDS OF JEWS PARTICIPATE IN DOUBLE CELEBRATION.

Over 10,000 Jews yesterday afternoon participated in two great celebrations in the Lawndale District, where over \$12,500 was raised, when a foundation for a new Jewish center and Talmud Torah was laid, and the opening of a new Jewish center and Talmud Torah for the new generation was celebrated. At both festivities colorful programs were carried through that proved the strength of the Jewish spirit in this new neighborhood.

On the corner of Homan avenue and Douglas boulevard a cornerstone was laid for the new Anshei Sholom Talmud Torah and community center, in the presence of a large crowd. Speeches were made by Rabbi Silver, S. Philipson, Judge Fisher. The Jewish judge of the Boys Court emphasized

Daily Jewish Courier, July 2, 1917.

the great necessity of such a Hebrew school for children and social center for the young generation in the Lawndale District. He also related some of his experiences in the Boys Court, regarding the pool rooms in the Lawndale District, and appealed to the Jewish people in the district to see that this community center shall be kept up in order to attract the young generation, and keep them from visiting the pool rooms.

"In my court, I have often noticed that Jewish fathers and mothers have no control over their children, who go on corrupt paths. We must bring the parents and their children together again, and this center must start the task," he said...

Daily Jewish Courier, July 2, 1917.

Mr. Charles Heron, president of the Jewish Orphan Home, auctioned off the honor of laying the cornerstone to Mr. and Mrs. Sam Cohen for \$400.

Judge Fisher, in a new scheme, auctioned off the honor of placing business and private cards in a box under the cornerstone, which brought in over \$700. Together with some of the pledges the amount raised was \$7,500.

Under the cornerstone a manuscript was placed with the history of the synagogue and a copy of yesterday's Jewish Courier.

The main speakers were Judge Philip Bregstone and Rabbi Samuel Schach, under the chairmanship of Emil Braude.

The Sentinel, Volumes 21-22; Week of April 21, 1916. Page 2.

Contributions totaling \$11,000 have been received for the Dr. Theodore Sachs' Memorial Fund. The largest contributors were:- Julius Rosenwald, \$5,000, and Mrs. Keith Spalding, \$5,000.

It has been decided that the memorial is to be a building erected upon the grounds of the Edwards Sanitarium belonging to the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute at Naperville, Illinois.

The total fund to be raised is \$200,000, half of which is for the building and half for its maintenance.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 50, Wk. of Sept. 4, 1915. pp.111-112.

Julius Rosenwald has established a precedent for well-to-do Americans. He has donated to the U. S. Department of the Interior, a sum of money for the construction of a new trail from the Granite Park Chalet, the most northerly hostelry in Glacier National Park, to a high point on the continental divide.

WPA (ILL) PP04

The Sentinel, Vols. 17-18, Wk. of March 19, 1915. P. 2.

The corner stone of the Herzl School was laid last Wednesday. The school is located at Douglas Boulevard and Lawndale Avenue.

The school is named after Dr. Theodore Herzl of Vienna, founder of modern Zionism.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30272



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, March 17, 1915.

LAYING THE CORNERSTONE OF THE DR. HERZL SCHOOL.

At 10 A. M. today the cornerstone of the Dr. Herzl School, on Lawndale Avenue and Douglas Blvd., will be laid. The ceremony will begin with a large parade and all the Zionist organizations are invited to participate in the ceremony.

The public school that will carry the name of the great Jewish patriot and father of Zionism will be one of the most magnificent school buildings in the land and through this school the name of this great Zion leader will become eternal in the history of Chicago.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, March 17, 1915.

At 9 o'clock in the morning all the Zionist organizations will assemble at the Anshe Knesseth Israel Synagogue, where they will all form into line and march in a body to the Herzl School. The march will be led by a band of music. A large audience is expected to be present at the ceremony.

The program will be as follows:

J. J. Zyrhal, the principal, will give the opening address. Harry H. Lipsky, a school trustee, will represent the Board of Education; Nathan D. Kaplan, president of the Order, Knights of Zion, will represent the Chicago Zionists.



- 3 -

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, March 17, 1915.

Leon Zolotcoff, editor of the Courier, will be the main speaker.

He will speak of the patriot and father of Zionism, Dr. Theodore Herzl. The school children will perform the ceremonies of laying the cornerstone.

At the close of the program the audience will sing "America," then "Hatikvoh," and end with the Bohemian National Hymn.

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JEWISH



Daily Jewish Courier, May 25, 1914.

JACOB A. RIIS SCHOOL.

At a meeting of the Board of Education, a motion by Hon. Harry A. Lipsky, seconded by Gertrude H. Britton, to name the new school at Taylor and Throop Streets, the Jacob A. Riis School, was unanimously carried.

Mr. Riis, who recently passed away, was well known here in Chicago. He was one of the best Jewish immigrants who came over to this country. The school which stands right in the center of a strictly immigrant neighborhood, could not possess a better name.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 47, Wk. of May 23, 1914. p.380.

The corner stone of the new Julius Rosenwald Hall will be laid at the University of Chicago on June 9. The Hall which is the gift of Mr. Rosenwald, is to be devoted to the departments of Geology and Geography. It will contain a large assembly room, a museum, map laboratories and petrology laboratory. The new structure will cost \$260,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30775

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JEWISH



Daily Jewish Courier, January 5, 1914.

A YEAR'S PRACTICAL WORK FOR PALESTINE.

It is a pleasure to inform you that through the efforts of Mr. Harry A. Lipsky, member of the Board of Education, the new school now being built on Douglas Blvd. and Lawndale Ave., will carry the name of our never forgotten Zionist leader, Dr. Theodore Herzl. We therefore shall express our thanks to the Board of Education - for the honor they have bestowed upon the Jewish community.

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JEWISH

The Sentinel, Wk. of December 12, 1913, Vols. 11-12, p.2.

Isabella Mandel, Frederick L. Mandel, and Robert I. Mandel, trustees under the will of Leon Mandel, have given \$25,000 to the Jewish Training School for the erection of a building to be known as the Leon Mandel Memorial. The structure will house the library, manual training department, and the art department of the J. T. S.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 20975

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 44, Wk. of August 17, 1912. p.8.

Mr. Rosenwald has contributed \$50,000 for the erection of a country club for social workers. The donation was made to Miss Jane Addams and other trustees. The proposed club house will be located in or near Chicago and will have all the facilities for comfortable week-ends and summer and winter vacations for the workers.

Mr. Rosenwald has also given to the Associated Jewish Charities \$250,000. This contribution is made for the purchase of a plot of ground on which will be erected a building, completely equipped, to be known as the West Side Charities.

In this building there shall be space for a central registration bureau for the Jewish charities, and divisions for the relief department, and employment bureaus of the Jewish Aid Society, and the Jewish Home Finding Society.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, April 15, 1910.

The Public Cook-Pot. (Local News Column).

West Park No. 2. - Its activity and development - Men and Jews - The difference - The Beth Michsa Orphan Home - Report of Michael Reese Hospital.

West Park No. 2, the newest addition to the Chicago Park System, has proved to be a great success. The park is situated in the most thickly populated district and in the heart of Chicago. Within a half mile radius of the park, there is a population of ten thousand school children, who use this park to its utmost advantage.

West Park No. 2 borders on Barber, Jefferson, Union Streets and 14th Place. The gymnasium of the park already has a registration of 2,200 children. More than 20,000 children visited the park during the month of March last. West Park No. 2 has a kindergarten, gymnasium, various club rooms, assembly hall, showers and many other facilities which the children may use. The park is open from early morning to late at night and children may participate in some activity through out the day.

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Courier, April 15, 1910.

The park being right in the center of the Jewish Ghetto, is always filled with Jewish children and since it is a public project and not a philanthropic project, people who come there feel perfectly at home. Mr. Sidney A. Teller, the Director of West Park No. 2, is a bright Jewish young man and fully understands the spirit and character of the people who use the facilities of the park. Under his direction, all activities are carried on in an orderly fashion.

A branch of the Public Library is currently being established at the park, and with the coming of the summer months, many more thousands of children of the neighborhood will take advantage of the facilities of the park. These children will no longer wander aimlessly through the streets and get into mischief. The children have planted a hundred trees in the park and quite a festival is planned for Arbor Day.

This park should be a lesson to our Jewish Civic Leaders. They should realize that in their efforts to build a Jewish Community, such projects should be left to public officials. Our community has neither the means nor the ability to deal with such a problem. Jewish Civic Leaders should confine their activities to freeing the "Spirit" of the Jew.

Courier, April 15, 1910.

We are happy to see our Jewish youth develop physically through their athletic activity, but our meager funds should be spent in an entirely different direction. That money should be spent to build a Spiritual Center, through the establishment of Jewish Libraries, Jewish Schools, Yiddish Lectures, Yiddish Debates, plays of Jewish Life, Jewish Culture Clubs and other activities which will give the Jew a new lease on life. The sooner our Jewish Civic Leaders realize this, the sooner the Jewish Cultural Center will become a reality.

The last meeting of the Marks Nathan Orphan Home brought out some interesting discussions. It was shown that an orphan who can live with one of the parents lives a happier and more normal life than a child who grows up in an Orphan Home. This is sometimes true in spite of new methods, new approach, and new fangled ideas about how an Orphan Home should be conducted. It is proposed that enough be provided to the mother that she be able to keep the child with her rather than in an Orphan Home.

Courier, April 15, 1910.

Why have Jewish Orphan Homes? - To raise Jews. We wish our Jewish orphan youth to have the advantage in training and upbringing of any other Jewish youth. Our Jewish Orphan Home is not being supported mainly out of pity. It is to raise them as Jews with an understanding of their people. Therefore we think an orphan belongs in an institution which understands most.

The Michael Reese Hospital report for the month of March states that there were a total of 754 patients who remained 7,818 days. Of these, 448 were free patients with 4,891 days; 173 ward patients, 1,756 days; 133 private room patients, 171 days.

(Signed) The Cook - Spoon.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 37, Wk. of May 22, 1909. pp.438-440.

In the annual report of the Jewish Aid Society, mention is made of a donation by Mrs. Emanuel Mandel from the money left by her husband to be distributed among charitable institutions. This donation is of such magnitude that the Society is preparing to build a new dispensary which will be called the Emanuel Mandel Memorial.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 2077

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of May 2, 1903, Vol. 25, p. 288

The Morris Rosenbaum Memorial, erected by his wife in his memory, will be dedicated on May 3. The building adjoins the Home for Aged Jews and it will be used in connection with the Home.

WHA (ILL) PROJ 3001

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JEWISH

WPA (11) PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of June 22, 1901. p.594.

The corner-stone of the Leon Mandel Hall was laid by Henry Magee Adkinson, president of the Graduate School Council, representing the graduate students of the University. The address was delivered by Dr. Hirsch, who spoke of the building as a monument to the liberality, which the Jews have displayed towards education. The building is to be constructed with \$75,000 donated by Mr. Leon Mandel for that purpose last year.

II CIV

The Reform Advocate, Vol.21,Wk.of May 4,1901, P. 392.

The Board of Education has recently honored Herman Felsenthal, who died in 1899, by naming the school now in course of erection at 41st Street and Calumet Ave., "The Herman Felsenthal School".

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of December 21, 1895. p.749.

The Board of Education, in honor of the late Charles Kozminski, has named the public school, corner Forestville Ave. and 43rd St., the "Charles Kozminski School."

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Sept. 22, 1892.

[MONUMENT TO MICHAEL REESE]

Richard H. Park has just completed a plaster cast for a bronze statue of Michael Reese. The figure as it now stands in Mr. Park's studio is eight feet in height.

It has not been decided whether the bronze casting will be made in America or Italy. The statue is made in accordance with the bequest of a nephew of Michael Reese, who died 2 years ago, leaving \$20,000. This money is to be equally divided in expenditures on a statue of his uncle and a fountain, both to be placed in the institution of which his ancestor was the founder.

APP. 11.1 PRO 3075

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

D. Benevolent and Protective
Institutions

1. Benevolent Societies

Pamphlet-The Jewish Welfare Fund- 1936 United Appeal

Quotations from an article by U. S. Schwartz, Chairman of the 1936 campaign for contributions "The Jewish Welfare Fund" represents the means through which the Jewish public can express its sense of responsibility for participation in the financial support of work on behalf of Jews outside of Chicago. It helps the community organize itself to do its duty particularly on behalf of those Jews resident abroad who require financial or other material aid.

It was essential at the time that the first fund was raised that sufficient monies be found to do Chicago's full share in the financing relief on behalf of the Jewish populations in Germany, Poland and other European countries as well as to finance activities in Palestine. It was deemed also important that the civic organizations dealing with the problem of anti-semitism receive sufficient funds so that they might carry on their work.

In 1934-35 the community raised \$535,000 in the United Jewish appeal out of which funds, contributions were made to the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, United Palestine Appeal. There was a note-worthy United Drive in 1925 which was a

Pamphlet- The Jewish Welfare Fund, 1936 United Appeal

campaign for \$4,000,000. The principal funds were used for the purpose of building the new Mount Sinai Hospital, the Nurses Training School at the Michael Reese Hospital and the new building of the J. P. I.

The campaign of 1936 set as its goal the raising of \$750,000. In the prospectus it was indicated that 85% or \$643,500 would be for foreign relief in Germany and Poland, for work in Palestine and for relief and immigration organizations dealing with the problem of resettlement of Jews throughout the world, 7 % or \$50,000 was set aside for civilis and protective organizations, 5% or \$35,000 to the Board of Jewish Education and 3 % or \$22,500 for other local needs as they might arise and for a reserve fund. At this writing the campaign has succeeded in raising \$780,738 from 7502 subscribers."

The Jewish Charities, Report Book for 1936.

The Hebrew Sheltering Home acts as a temporary shelter for transients and endeavors to aid them in making proper social adjustments in the city. A limited number of local non-family men are also temporarily cared for, until more permanent social adjustment is made for them.

During 1935, 4,539 nights' lodging and 25, 964 meals were given to 878 individuals.

The Jewish Charities, Report Book, 1936.

The Jewish Home Finding Society organized in 1907, is an organization devoted to the care of children with particular emphasis on the individualization of such care within foster family homes. No restrictions are made as to type, age or condition of the child. It maintains a housekeeping service primarily for the purpose of keeping families together during the temporary absence of the mother. In 1935 there was an average of 732 children under care - 597 under boarding care, 135 under housekeeping care.

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JEWISH

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, October 6, 1933.

COMMUNITY COUNCIL REPORTS STEADY GAIN.

Forty-two trades and professions have been organized by the trades and professions division of the Community Council of the Jewish Charities of Chicago, according to a report recently issued by Lawrence Greenebaum, chairman of the trades division. Meetings of the various divisions are being held constantly.

"We have been at it for the past three months," said Mr. Greenebaum. "In appointing the various committees which will represent the trades and professional division of the Community Council. Each committee is headed by a chairman who has affiliated with him a number of representative individuals in his particular trade. The personnel

WPA (ILL) PP01 30275

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Chicago Jewish Chronicle, October 6, 1933.

of the committees organized to date exceeds 400. We hope to have a total of more than 600 representatives, in the trades and professions division within the next month. Our purpose is to conduct a program of enlightenment and education regarding the work of the Jewish Charities of Chicago so that we may urge every Jewish person in our community who is not affiliated, and bring about his affiliation.

"The demands upon our hospitals, orphanages, old people's homes, our social service bureau and the many other agencies of social welfare affiliated with the Jewish Charities of Chicago have been tremendous. The support of these institutions is more necessary now than ever before. We are confident that with a large body of representatives in every trade and profession we should be able to present this message to the Jews of Chicago who are as yet un-affiliated with the Jewish Charities

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JEWISH

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, October 6, 1933.

and thereby spread the base of support of our charities to a point which will assure greater perpetuity."

Membership in the Community Council now exceeds 700, according to a report rendered by A. Epstein, chairman of the membership committee. There are no dues or fees of any kind. The purpose of the Council is solely educational, and luncheon meetings will be held at intervals of about one month. Speakers of national and international repute are being sought to address the Council on subjects of economic, philanthropic, and sociological importance.

WPA (U.L.) PROJ. 30275

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, August 25, 1933.

JOTTINGS

by

H. L. M.

COMMUNITY COUNCIL

The Community Council, which is being organized by the Jewish Charities of Chicago, is a move in the right direction. The objects of the organization are to stimulate interest in the civic and philanthropic work of the Jewish community of Chicago; to foster and cultivate the social and educational relationships of the members and to broaden their interest and participation in communal activities, both local and national.

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, August 25, 1933.

There are no dues or fees of any kind in connection with membership in the Council. Luncheon meetings will be held about once a month during the Fall, Winter and Spring months, and at these meetings outstanding speakers will discuss topics of local, national and international interest. Mr. A. Epstein, who is chairman of the Membership Committee, has undertaken a gigantic though desirable task. If he will get the response and the cooperation that this organization deserves, we have reasons to believe that it will do splendid work, judging by the personnel of its officers and directors.

Those who are interested in securing additional information may communicate with Mr. Epstein at 220 South State Street.

The Jewish Charities Minutes, March 23, 1933.

At the meeting of the Board, in the report of the Executive Director, Mr. Goldsmith spoke on the possible effects of inflation.

He stated that a week ago he called a meeting of the Executives of the institutions when it appeared that President Roosevelt was embarked on a policy to force at least a moderate amount of inflation. He wanted to discuss with the executives certain definite problems that inflation would create.

If inflation is forced, the Charities will face first a rising price level, second a static wage level and third the general problem of financing because income will be certain to lag behind rising prices and hence expenditures.

At the meeting a week ago it was decided to recommend to the institutions that they contract ahead for the purchase of commodities and the executives agreed to buy ahead and arrange with dealers for protection against increasing prices.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Jewish Charities, Minutes, March 23, 1933.

In the Jewish Social Service Bureau, the J. C. have revised the budgets of families and are now putting as much of the food allowance as possible into rations of staples which are purchased wholesale through Steele, Wedeles and Co. at an estimated saving of 15 to 20%. The recent reduction in the J. S. S. B. of food budgets of 5% is the fourth in 15 months. Relief now is a little lower than the ideal, but it will give the Bureau a lower level from which to start raising the amount when better conditions return.

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JEWISH

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, February 9, 1933.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS TO JEWISH CHARITIES.

Perhaps potentially the most important result of the drive last spring was the formation of the Community Council. In the course of that effort it became apparent not only to members of the Board of the Jewish Charities but also to others who had participated in that drive, that it was an economic waste to build up a campaign organization and then to scrap it at the end of an intensive effort. Furthermore it had always been apparent that the Jewish Charities should reach into the various organizations other than charitable organizations in the community - into the synagogues, clubs and lodges - that the Charities should reach with its message into the homes; that the Charities should reach with its message into all professions, trades and industrial groups, that this in time would bring understanding of the Charities, and would be of great value to the community of Chicago - more particularly to the Jewish community of Chicago.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, February 9, 1933.

This in time, if properly approached and properly carried forward, would create a public opinion favorable to the Jewish Charities as a community instrumentality for the proper organization of Jewish philanthropy. Such a procedure, if carried out, would also create for us an intelligent group of not only contributors but also of active persons who would be a bulwark of strength in all the work that the Charities might attempt to do.

THE COMMUNITY COUNCIL.

For all of these reasons, those who were active in the campaign decided that a Community Council should be known as the Community Council of the Jewish Charities; that in a sense it should function as a somewhat separate organization; and that as time goes on, the Community Council should be intelligently informed concerning problems that exist in the world-at-large but with particular reference as to how those problems are being reflected in the work of the Charities.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, February 9, 1933.

I would forbear to mention the names of all the 1,035 men drawn from all the professions, industries, trades and social groups in Chicago's Jewish community.

Our persistence has brought about the organization of thirty-one groups - and eleven groups are in the process of organization. These groups are expanding the list of contributors to the Jewish Charities, particularly among those who might give less than \$250.00.

Three public meetings of the Community Council have been held. Outstanding speakers have come to these meetings, presented problems that directly should interest intelligent Jews.

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JEWISH

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, February 9, 1933.

THE WOMEN'S DIVISION.

Growing out of the campaign last spring, there has also been formed a committee which will build up a Women's Division for the Jewish Charities. The Women's Division of the campaign, as you will recall, was headed by Mrs. Samuel Alschuler, who rendered a notable service, together with Mrs. Milton F. Goodman of our board, who was chairman of the Sponsors' Gifts Division of the women's group, and others who came out of the various women's organizations and gave us, indeed, a very remarkable service. They did raise over \$40,000 which is an outstanding achievement in fund raising campaigns in Chicago.

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JEWISH

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, February 9, 1933.

Primarily, the Women's Division is going to be an educational force. They are going to find out for themselves what it is that our institutions accomplish; they are going to spread that message, as the Women's Division, across to hundreds and perhaps thousands of women throughout the community; and they will ultimately, we hope, bring the Jewish Charities, its values and its work, into all the Jewish homes in our great city.

SOCIAL WORK TO CONTINUE.

That actual experience during the past several years has indicated that in a period of great disturbance there are, unfortunately, large numbers of people who need service, who need elementary and primitive kinds of relief, but who for various reasons cannot, under the laws that have been passed, obtain such relief. Even when the government's

MPA (ILL) PP01.30275

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JEWISH

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, February 9, 1933.

relief law is liberalized, it still lags behind the actual need. For example, in spite of the transfer of hundreds of families from our own agency and thousands of families from other private agencies, we still had to spend, in the Jewish Social Bureau, during the past several years, anywhere from \$200,000 to \$400,000 more per year than we used to spend in times of prosperity.

In other words, when you analyze the situation, what this period of depression has brought to us, after the utmost economies have been made and practiced by the institutions and by the Charities, after every possible advantage has been taken in the utilization of governmental funds and tax funds - we are still left with larger appropriations necessary for our institutions than in times of prosperity.

MPA (U.L.) PROJ 3000

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JEWISH

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, February 2, 1933.

JEWISH CHARITIES HOLD ANNUAL MEET.

The largest attendance at any of the annual meetings of the Jewish Charities of Chicago since its formation in 1923 was present at the Standard Club last Sunday, when more than 1,000 members were present. George Z. Medalie of New York was the guest speaker.

In his annual report President Kline stressed the permanent work of the Charities, which is gradually veering to rehabilitation work whenever possible.

There are more than 1,000 new contributors now on the rolls of the Charities than last year, and more than 2,500 than in 1932, he said. The spring drive of the Charities brought in \$197,000 in money, which, however, did not fully balance the Charities' budget.

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, February 2, 1933.

A large part of Mr. Kline's report was devoted to the formation of the Community Council, which he stated has thus far produced notable results, and of which even greater activities are expected in the future.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

James H. Becker, in his treasurer's report, noted that \$1,543,903.82 was received by the Charities, of which \$682,000 came from the Emergency Welfare and Community Funds; \$1,565,323.71 was paid out, leaving a deficit for the year of \$21,419.89. Constituent organizations of the Charities spent during the year \$2,509,000.00.

PROJ. 30215

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JEWISH

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, February 2, 1933.

In his annual report, the executive director, Samuel A. Goldsmith, gave a brief review of the work of the Charities during the past year. He noted that among the accomplishments were a budget of \$1,620,000.00 with a deficit of only \$20,000.00. He said that the Jewish community of Chicago, as shown by the charity rolls, was not as hard bit by the depression as the general community, that 5 per cent of the Jewish families in the city were on the relief rolls, as against a general average of 13 per cent. Mr. Goldsmith again emphasized the fact that it was the aim of the Charities, whenever possible, to establish suitable agencies for co-ordination in the various fields, and also to work for permanent rehabilitation.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30075

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JEWISH

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, February 2, 1933.

JEWISH EDUCATION.

In discussing Jewish education, Mr. Goldsmith said that a special committee of the Board of Directors of the Charities was now investigating the whole matter, and gave as his personal opinion that Jewish education was one of the matters that should be supported by the Charities' budget. Leo F. Wormser, counsel for the Charities, took strong exception to Mr. Goldsmith's recommendation, saying that there should be no attempt to prejudge the work of the investigating committee. Answering Mr. Wormser, Judge Harry M. Fisher strongly defended the subvention of the Charities to the Board of Jewish Education, and said that the tragic example of Germany had made "mayafess" Jews an impossibility for Jewry.

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JEWISH

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, February 2, 1933.

At this point, when the interchange threatened to become acrid, President Sol Kline closed the discussion by declaring a resolution carried that the remarks of both Mr. Wormser and Judge Fisher be expunged from the record.

WPA (111) (100) 30715

The Jewish Charities Minutes, November 22, 1932.

At the meeting of the Board, in the report of the Executive Director, Mr. Goldsmith stated that the collection chart submitted to each director showed the variation from month to month each year of the collections from contributors. January is the peak month in each year and July second largest. The peaks have since 1929 been going down steadily. Collections now are at the rate of about 7/12 of what they were 3 years ago.

The relief chart on the other hand showed a steady upward trend in the number of cases and amount of relief. The peak late in 1931, was reached when all the agencies were still paying rent for the families they were helping and when the number of families was at the maximum, just before a large group were transferred to the Unemployment Relief Service of the Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare.

The chart also shows how relief is being paid for. Until the end of 1930, this was paid for entirely by our own subscriptions. At that time we

MPA (111) PPS 1.30275

The Jewish Charities Minutes, November 22, 1932.

received the first subsidy from the Governor's commission which continued until September 30, 1931. In the fall of 1931 and during January 1932 funds were supplied by the Joint Emergency Relief Fund and since that date by State and Federal funds which had taken over most of the relief burden.

APR 11 (11-1) PROJ. 30215

The Jewish Charities Minutes, May 26, 1932.

At the meeting of the board in the report of the Executive Director, the question of federal aid and relief was discussed. It was disclosed that there were 1,450 Jewish families under care of emergency relief service of the Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare. Of these, 890 were transferred from the Jewish Social Service Bureau, the remainder having applied direct. 1,250 families receive relief from the J. S. S. B. and about 3,050 families are under the care of the J. S.S.B

It being doubtful whether federal money will go direct to private agencies, it would therefore be necessary to transfer over, more families to public agencies.

In reply to a question by Judge Fisher, Mr. Goldsmith stated that the families turned over to the Emergency Relief were those families that did not include involved situations such as illness, mental hygiene, protection of Child Welfare etc. The average case load of a worker in the relief stations is 175. The Jewish Social Service Bureau case load is normally 45. It can readily be seen that the relief station cannot do as intensive a job as the J. S. S. B. is in a position to do. No families are transferred to the relief stations where it is the opinion

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JEWISH

The Jewish Charities Minutes, May 26, 1932.

of the Bureau that the transfer would be detrimental to the family, for example 250 aged are being taken care of by the Bureau in private homes. Though all could be transferred to the Cook County Bureau, The J. S. S. B. is doing so only where the persons involved can make a decent re-adjustment under county care.

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MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Jewish Charities Minutes, May 26, 1932.

At the meeting of the Board, it was announced that after an advocacy of 6 or 7 years, a Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds was formed at Philadelphia during a recent Social Worker's Conference.

Some of the problems presented at the discussion leading to the formation of the Council included the relationship of programs of Jewish Cultural and educational work to the programs of Jewish Federations, the relationship of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds to the programs of Jewish constructive work abroad both in Europe and in Palestine and the relationship of the Jewish family relief programs to tax relief programs locally and nationally and to the emergency relief funds raised in the various communities.

The group present at the Phila. meeting voted in favor of the formation of this Council. If it is formed and if the right laymen become active in the organization, we shall have in this country a body to plan nationally as well as locally for Jewish philanthropy.

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JEWISH

Forward, Feb. 12, 1932.

WHAT THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT OF THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE
DOES FOR ITS MEMBERS

The Medical Department of the Workmen's Circle is one of the most important departments created by the great workmen's order for the health of its members.

The Workmen's Circle cares for its members just as parents care for their children. It has united the Jewish workers into one big family throughout the country, and no matter to what city in America a worker comes, he immediately is accepted in the intimate rank and file of the Workmen's Circle. He is also protected by a sickness fund, and insurance.

Nevertheless, it was always felt that a member of the Workmen's Circle did not get the full protection to which he is entitled, so long as there was no special department to care for his health.

The Medical Department was therefore created and developed by the Workmen's Circle in Chicago and those throughout the country.



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JEWISH

Forward, Feb. 12, 1932.

The co-operative method of medical aid is the best and most economical for every thinking person.

But there is also another important point in the plan of co-operative activity in the field of health, a point which the ordinary person does not grasp.

The members of the Workmen's Circle belonging to the Medical Department do not have to hesitate very long before calling a physician, when they do not feel well. When a member feels a little weak, he immediately calls a physician or visits one in his office. In doing so he prevents the common cold from developing into something more serious. The physician's fee in this case **is** secondary and negligible.

These privileges, plus the freedom from worry about the high cost of the physician's fee, are adequate reasons for every member of the Workmen's Circle to belong to the Medical Department.

The Medical Department of the Workmen's Circle was created for the purpose of educating and teaching the members of the Workmen's Circle that



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Forward, Feb. 12, 1932.

it is not necessary for one to become seriously ill before he consults a physician, and that it is wiser to immediately obtain the advice of the physician, so that he can prevent the member from becoming seriously ill. Each member enjoys the privilege of being examined by the Workmen's Circle doctor at the slightest symptom of ill health. Furthermore, even a healthy person has the right to a doctor's examination to determine the general condition of his system.

The Medical Department of the Workmen's Circle has a staff of the most popular and well-known physicians. They are ready at any moment to serve the interests of the members.

It is worth your while to become a member of the Workmen's Circle and of the Medical Department. Through your membership you help to build the great health department of the Workmen's Circle.

For information about the Workmen's Circle and the Medical Department, call in person at the Workmen's Circle Labor Lyceum, corner Kedzie and Ogden Avenues, or telephone Rockwell 0571.



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The Chicago Jewish Chronicle, Volume 22. Wk. of January 1, 1932. p. 1.

The needs of Chicago for the relief of the unemployed was estimated by Samuel A. Goldsmith, executive director of the Jewish Charities of Chicago, at \$25,000,000 for the year of 1932, at a hearing before the La Follette Senate Sub-Committee on unemployment. Mr. Goldsmith estimated that 1/3 of the population of Illinois is out of work.

Mr. Goldsmith said that it was essential that federal unemployment relief be extended.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Jewish Charities Minutes, Dec. 29, 1931.

At the meeting of the Board, in the report of the Executive Director, Mr. Goldsmith cited the following statistics giving in some detail the work accomplished by the J. C. during 1931.--

Jewish Social Service Bureau - 5555 families cared for.
Industrial Workshops - 119 individuals cared for.
Hebrew Sheltering Home - 1321 individuals cared for.
Women's Loan Association - 391 loans - \$25,730 loaned.
Joseph M. and Victor Weil Loan Funds - 32 loans - \$4,500 loaned.
Jewish Free Employment Bureau - 8,697 registrations- 4109 placements.
Board of Jewish Education - approximately 9,000 children and adults reached.
Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans - 182 individuals cared for.
Marks Nathan Jewish Orphan Home - 288 " " "
Jewish Home Finding Society - - - 743 " " "
Jewish Child Welfare Council - 343 children placed.
Home for Aged Jews - 85 individuals cared for.
Orthodox Jewish Home for the Aged - 185 individuals cared for.
Michael Reese Hospital - 150,463 patients - 50.4% free.

The Jewish Charities Minutes, Dec. 29, 1931.

Mandel Clinic - 127,314 visits - 72.8% free.

Mount Sinai Hospital - 46,915 patients - 41.79% free.

Mount Sinai Dispensary - 38,468 visits - 33.31% free.

The Winfield Sanatorium (tuberculosis) - 36,732 patients cared for.

Jewish Tuberculosis Service (clinic) - 3,554 visits to clinic
3,475 visits by workers to homes.

Aid Association for Incurable Jews - 325 individuals cared for
at Oak Forest.

The various organizations of the J. C. on any one day in one way or
another serve approximately 25,000 individuals.

The Jewish Charities Minutes, Feb. 26, 1931.

At the meeting of the Board, in the report by the Executive Director, the following facts were revealed as an aftermath of the economic depression. - -

There was an increase in the number of children cared for by the Jewish Home Finding Society from 360 in Feb. 1930, to 445 in Feb. 1931, or 27%.

The Employment Bureau received 1,765 applications with 205 placements in Jan. 1930, an increase in applications of 30% and in placements of 17%. In the first three weeks of Feb. 1,500 applications have been received.

The Jewish Social Service Bureau showed a total case count of 3,924, with a relief case count of 1,588 for Dec. 1930, and for Jan. 1931 as against a total case count of 3,200 with a relief case count of 1,040 for Dec. 1929 and Jan. 1930. The Jan. 1931 total case count represents an increase of 25% over Jan. 1930 while the relief case count represents an increase of 60%.

Mandel clinic reported 10,015 total visits in Jan. 1931, an increase of

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Jewish Charities Minutes, Feb. 26, 1931.

45% over the 6,911 visits in Jan. 1930 and free visits of 7,168, an increase over the 4,480 free visits in Jan. 1930 of 55%.

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The Jewish Charities, Minutes, October 30, 1930.

At the meeting of the Board, the report by the Executive Director on the unemployment situation and condition of the Charities was submitted. The following facts were revealed. At present there are about 350,000 people unemployed in Chicago losing over \$1,000,000 a day in wages. Relief agencies spend only \$8,000 a day, therefore taking care only of those cases where the direst need exists.

The Employment Bureau showed a steady upward trend of applications which had begun long before the stock market crash and which at the present time showed a doubling over last year. At the same time the number of placements have declined.

Applications to the Jewish Social Service Bureau showed an upward trend but there was little variation in case count because of the fact that the Supervisors have been strict in their intake policy turning away service cases normally taken on and limiting intake to relief cases.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30-11

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The Jewish Charities Minutes, October 30, 1930.

Dispensary cases at Mandel Clinic and Mount Sinai show a steady upward trend in new patients with an increase of 100% in the case of Mandel Clinic. Many who formerly went to their own doctors are now coming to the dispensaries.

If the present situation continues, the application to medical agencies will undoubtedly grow. The Governor's Committee on unemployment and relief will appeal to the various elements in the community to support their own charities and to give to those well organized to deal with the present emergency. The Charities must go to it's contributors before a multiplicity of drives now contemplated take place and confuse them.

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JEWISH

The Jewish Charities Minutes, September 25, 1930.

At the meeting of the Board, Samuel A. Goldsmith, Executive Director, mentioned that the Research Bureau had approved the study of the distribution of the Jewish population to be made from the records of the Board of Education showing school absences of children on Yom Kippur.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Jewish Charities Minutes, June 26, 1930.

At the meeting of the Board, Charles Rubens reported for the Research Bureau that the sub-committee which had been authorized to purchase land adjoining Winfield Sanitarium in contemplation of the building of a first unit of a community convalescent program, had acquired 115½ acres at a very favorable price. Mr. Rubens then announced it was his great pleasure to present this tract of land to the J. C. on behalf of Mrs. Rubens and himself in the memory of their parents, Louis and Caroline Rubens and Isaac and Kate Meyer. He felt that this tract was large enough to provide facilities which would in the future be required for the care of chronics, incurables and cardiacs and for the extension of the convalescent home unit. The announcement of the gift was received with unanimous thanks and applause. Mr. Rubens then stated that the committee wished to make a suggestion that Dr. Brush, the recognized authority on convalescent care in this country, be invited to come to Chicago in the fall.

The Reform Advocate, March 22, 1930. Volume 79, Page 172.

THE HUNGRY YEARS

The days that followed the World's Columbian Exposition were days of hunger and distress, of failure and suicide, of poverty and want. These conditions spread throughout the land and affected all classes of people. The Jews were no exception to the rule, and those of Chicago were doomed to suffer most. Thousands of people who came here to attend the World's Fair, either for business or pleasure, were stranded here with their money spent, and without the means to carry them back to their homes.

Shortly after the exposition, the big railroad strike broke out, and strike breakers from all over the country were brought to Chicago, the principal seat of combat. These poor creatures, who came here to find a market for their strong arms, and thus earn enough money to buy bread for the dependents they had left at home, helped to swell the already overflowing population.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate, March 22, 1930. Vol. 79; p.172.

All the existing charitable institutions were worked overtime, but they did not have sufficient facilities to cope with the ever-increasing hunger and want. On Jefferson Street, the heart of the ghetto, a soup-kitchen took its stand and a Jewish bread line came into being.

The winter of 1893 and 1894, was the most horrible in the history of the city. People were literally starving. Conditions outside of Chicago were not much better. Millions of honest workers, eager for work of any kind which would earn them enough on which to subsist, tramped the highways of this vast land, but could find no work.

In Chicago, new philanthropic institutions were founded to alleviate to some extent, if only temporary, the distressing conditions which prevailed everywhere.

The Reform Advocate, March 22, 1930. Vol. 79; p. 172.

One of these institutions, the Bureau of Personal Service, while not rendering actual relief and not feeding the hungry, nevertheless, was a direct result of those and other conditions.

It is still functioning and is a part of the Associated Jewish Charities. This agency, which has played an unusual part, ostensibly in the ghetto, but in reality in the entire city of Chicago, came into existence without outlining a definite program.

The high standing which it attained as one of the most efficient social agencies of the city was due to the kind heart and remarkable ability of its superintendent, the late Minnie F. Law, and her capable assistant, Minnie Jacobs, later known as Minnie Berlin.

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The Reform Advocate, March 22, 1930

The Council of Jewish Women was not the only accomplishment of Mrs. Hannah G. Solomon. She is also the founder of the Bureau of Personal Service. She conceived the idea of such an agency during the dark days of the winter of 1893, and 1894, when, as chairman of a committee of the Chicago Women's Club, she was in charge of an emergency work-room. Here she came in contact with real conditions, with suffering victims of the post-Exposition depression.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Annals of Ramah Lodge #33- 1929.-P. 12.

In the 40th annual report of the Executive Committee of the United Hebrew Charities in 1899 the following statement appears

"At the suggestion of Henry Greenebaum, Ramah Lodge #33, in the summer of 1859, appointed a committee to wait upon the several Jewish societies dispensing charity and urged their participation in a convention to be called by the Lodge and composed of delegates from the different societies."

Through the efforts of the Lodge, a convention was held which resulted in the organization of the United Hebrew Relief Society of Chicago. The present Jewish Charities of Chicago is the outgrowth of this humble organization.

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Daily Jewish Forward, Nov. 3, 1929.

WCH (ILL) PROJ. 30275

THE CHARITY DRIVE.

A drive is started in Chicago for five thousand new members to the United Hebrew Charities, which supports twenty-one various Jewish institutions, which have in the course of years been built by both reform and orthodox Jews.

The number of subscribers in the Jewish Charities is very small in comparison with the Jewish population of Chicago. It appears that only a handful of Jews keep up the charity, and it is possible that, that is the reason that the democratic spirit which we would like, does not exist there.

Daily Jewish Forward, Nov. 3, 1929.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

It is also remarkable that just that small group that has kept up the charities has introduced the campaign for a large membership, not because they want to dispose of the burden of maintaining the charities, but just want to have more Jews shoulder the responsibility of social work, so that when their time comes, and they must cease their work, there will be others to take their places.

This is their view of the matter. Our position on charity is entirely different.

As long as the present system of inequality of exploitation will exist, tens of thousands of people will eventually be forced to come to the charities. It is a fact that the same philanthropist who gives so much money for charity is often one of the greatest exploiters.

Daily Jewish Forward, Nov. 3, 1929.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

We are not speaking on the point of charity, now. We are speaking now of the raising of funds to keep up the charity institutions, and we say that it is the duty of every person who can afford to pay a minimum of twenty five dollars a year, to belong to the charities. This will offer a double advantage. First, the great majority of Jews will have the right to voice their opinion in the charities, and will be able to bring in their democratic ideas and principles, second, the entire character of charity will be changed, because then we will not give the orphan, the widow, the distressed, the unemployed nor the sick, what is now called charity, but we will give them brotherly help.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Forward, Nov. 3, 1929.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The more subscribers of the democratic element that will join the charities, the better it will be for the victims of our society, who are forced to come for help to the charities.

It is therefore the duty of Chicago's broad social opinion to help in the present drive for subscribers to the Jewish charities.

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 29, 1929.

NATIONAL WORKERS ALLIANCE GROWS, CLAIMS PRESIDENT

Meyer Broun, president of the Jewish National Workers Alliance, a workers' order with more than seven thousand members, left Chicago for Detroit, after spending several days here in the interests of the Alliance. He had been organizing the campaign for new recruits, which will soon begin in Chicago.

Mr. Broun declared that this workers' order is constantly growing because the nationalistically inclined workers realize the importance of this order, which devotes itself to national problems. The Alliance now contemplates the erection of a workers' sanitarium in Palestine and will support every enterprise in the interests of Palestine. The order also participates in other nationalistic activities.

The Chicago Jewish Chronicle, Wk. of July 13, 1928, Vol. 13, p.3.

Three Chicago institutions will benefit to the extent of almost \$1,000,000 by the will of Adolph J. Lichtstern, Chicago Board of Trade operator.

The University of Chicago will receive between \$300,000 and \$400,000; the Jewish Charities of Chicago, between \$150,000 and \$200,000; and the Michael Reese Hospital between \$150,000 and \$200,000. The charity bequests are left outright, with no trust funds or other modifying provisions.

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The Reform Advocate, Vol. 75, Wk. of Feb. 18, 1928, P. 67.

Under the terms of the Will of Max Klee, the following bequests were made:

Jewish Charities	\$10,000.
Jewish People's Institute	10,000.
Juvenile Protective Association	1,000.
United Charities	1,000.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3075

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JEWISH

The Jewish Charities Minutes, May 26, 1927.

At the meeting of the Board, Mr. Cahn, chairman of the Research Bureau, reported that the question of a subsidy for Marks Nathan Home under the Industrial Training Act had been taken up with the State authorities who had refused the subsidy on the basis of the Attorney-General's ruling that no institution not strictly a manual training school was entitled to it. He further stated that the matter had been taken up with Judge Arnold and a group representing the non-Jewish institutions and that the matter is now receiving the attention of the Children's Committee of the Chicago Council of Social Agencies.

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WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275
JEWISH

The Jewish Charities Minutes, February 24, 1927.

At the meeting of the Board, Mr. Cahn informed the members that the Daily Jewish Courier, had been running a series of articles against small organizations which were raising funds by balls, tag days, bazaars, highly paid collectors etc. and which did not render proper accounting as to the disposition of these funds. He read a letter which he had written to Mr. Loebner, the city editor of the Courier, complimenting him on his work.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Jewish Charities, October 28, 1926.

At the meeting of the Board, Rabbi Louis Mann was introduced and made a report of his investigation of the Hebrew Schools under the supervision of the Jewish Education Committee. It was then voted that Dr. Mann's remarks be rewritten with a view to their being printed and mailed to all the subscribers. A committee was appointed for this purpose consisting of Julius Rosenwald, General Davis and Rabbi Mann.

THE REFORM ADVOCATE , Volume 70; Week of October 24, 1925

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The United drive for \$4,000,000 was launched with an appeal to 50,000 Jews this week.

Julius Rosenwald has accepted the office of honorary chairman. Sol Kline is associate chairman. Marcy J. Berger is secretary, and Alfred K. Foreman, treasurer.

Chicago institutions will be materially aided by this fund, including Michael Reese and Mount Sinai Hospitals. Educational, vocational and social work at the Jewish People's Institute will be extended.

MPA (17-1) PROJ. 30215

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Jewish Charities Minutes, June 9, 1925.

At a joint meeting of the Executive Committee of the United Drive and the Board of Directors of the Michael Reese Hospital, Mr. Jacob M. Loeb called upon Judge Harry M. Fisher to present the viewpoint of the United Drive.

Judge Fisher stated that Felix M. Warburg of the Joint Distribution Committee, N. Y. C., had hastily returned from Europe a short time ago because in Europe he came in contact with the terrible situation of the Jews abroad, and following his return, the J. D. C. has announced that the Jews of America will again be asked to raise a large fund, approximately \$15,000,000 for the relief of the sufferers abroad. Judge Fisher concluded by stating that this means that Chicago must try to raise approximately \$3,000,000 to cover local and foreign needs.

The Jewish Charities, May 18, 1925.

A special meeting of the Board was called in tribute to A. G. Becker, whose death occurred on May 14. James Davis delivered a eulogy on Mr. Becker. "For a quarter of a century he was the most outstanding figure in the Jewish Community of Chicago. He was one of the organizers and one of the directors and trustees at the inception of the organization in 1900. In 1901 and 1902 he was selected vice-president of the Board. In the years 1903-4-5 and again in 1913 he was chairman of the Board and it is due to his sagacity and untiring efforts that the J. C. has become a model of efficiency in it's field of endeavor".

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Jewish Charities, Feb. 26, 1925.

At a meeting of the Board, Mr. Cahn, Executive Director, reported he had spent ten days in New York and Philadelphia, investigating the situation of the organizations of those cities corresponding to the Jewish Social Service Bureau of Chicago. From these investigations he learned that in both cities budgets allowed dependent families were slightly in excess of those allowed in Chicago. He prepared a table showing comparisons of allowances for food.

The unemployment situation was far less acute in Philadelphia and in New York. The United Hebrew Charities were not affected by it to any great extent? Boston, however was confronted with the problem, but to a much smaller extent than Chicago.

Much time had been spent with the superintendent and president of the Jewish Social Service Bureau, analyzing all figures and discussing the situation. During the past 10 days there had been a change for the better. There were less new applications for help and there was reason to believe that in a comparatively short time there will be no further heavy demands for relief. The number of regular pension cases in the Social Service Bureau had not increased during the past six months.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302775

The Jewish Charities, October 30, 1924

At a meeting of the Board, a resolution of thanks was drawn up to be presented to Judge Henry Horner as Chairman of the Membership Council. Judge Horner was highly commended for his notable work in enlisting thousands of new subscribers.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 24, 1924.

GOOD MORNING!

by

Dr. S. M. Melamed

I hear that the Board of Education of the United Jewish Charities has elected seven Orthodox representatives to the Board. These seven men represent the Orthodox community of Chicago. It is not officially known as yet who the seven men are, but unofficially it is known that all the seven are truly pious Jews and real representatives of the synagogue. They all observe the Sabbath, they are very active in the synagogues, and they know what Orthodoxy means. I do not know, not knowing who the seven men are, whether they know Hebrew, whether they are educated people, and whether they know something about education. Anyway, it is very nice on the part of the United [Jewish] Charities to elect to the Board of Education Jews about whose piety there is not the slightest doubt. The [United Jewish] Charities prove by this act that they actually want Orthodox representation on their Board of Education. This will help to create harmony and peace in the community. I do not

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 24, 1924.

know whether the Hebraists of the city will be satisfied with the choice of the United Jewish Charities. We will learn about it when the names of the seven men chosen will become officially known.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 27, 1924.

THE STORM THAT IS RAGING IN THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE

by

A. Hamerman

There is a heavy storm raging in the great Workmen's Circle organization, which has over eighty thousand members. The trouble is due, as is usually the case, to the machinations of the Bintel boys. [Translator's note: Term of derision applied by Courier to the staff of the Jewish newspaper, Forward, and all persons controlled by it.]

They have done something which only they are capable of doing. As a result of their work, there is a storm brewing in all the branches of the Workmen's Circle, in all parts of the country. A protest conference, similar to the one called two years ago, is being called at the present time.

The story of what has happened can be told briefly. It is an acknowledged fact that the Bintel boys are gradually losing their hold upon the Jewish labor

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 27, 1924.

movement. They are being completely discredited. They have resolved, therefore, in their desperation, to rule by violence. All rulers who lose the confidence of the people act the same way. Those who have the confidence of the people do not have to adopt the method of violence. Those who have the majority on their side are not afraid of any criticism because they can overcome their opponents by democratic means. Leaders who do not have a majority and still desire to rule, have to adopt the method of violence and of swindle. This happens to all discredited despots.

This is what has happened to the Bintel boys. They have begun to expel people in all branches of the labor movement where they still have power. They did so before in the local Cloakmakers' Union, and now they have begun to do it in the Workmen's Circle. They have begun to manipulate elections and to expel [members]. This happened in Milwaukee, Cleveland, St. Louis, New York, Los Angeles, and other cities. In New York, they expelled a legally elected member of the city committee because he was an opponent of theirs. The general

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 27, 1924.

membership did not remain indifferent to this situation, but protested vigorously. The more the Bintel boys engaged in dirty work, the greater became the bitterness against them, the more they lost the confidence of the people.

They have done something now which has had the effect of a bomb. They have expelled those who headed the movement against them from the Workmen's Circle, the well-known leaders of the Workmen's Circle, A. Epstein and R. Siegel. Old Epstein is one of the founders of the Workmen's Circle. He was president of the Workmen's Circle for many years, and now he has been expelled. Mr. Siegel has been active in the Workmen's Circle for the past fifteen years and he is now one of the leaders of the opposition to the Bintel.

The Workmen's Circle, being an insurance order, is subject to state laws regarding fraternal organizations. The Bintel boys have, therefore, found it difficult to expel a member in the way they did it in the unions. They can, however, change the status of ordinary members to members-at-large. This has been the case with the two old leaders. They were made members-at-large, which means that they ceased to be members of a branch, thus depriving them of all the

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 27, 1924.

rights which a member has (they even lose the branch benefits for which they have been paying for a number of years).

Dissatisfaction had arisen in the Workmen's Circle over the expulsions and the election manipulations, but now a storm [of protest] has broken out in all branches all over the country. Branch after branch is protesting against this brutal act. In New York, a few days ago, there was a giant protest meeting of the Workmen's Circle members. Such protest meetings have taken place in many cities, among them Chicago. All branches are requested to send delegates to a protest conference.

It is an old story that people who, in desperation, stop at nothing in order to hold on to their power, are the ones who bite the hands that feed them. They undermine their own existence by their own acts. This is what happened to the great czars and despots, and it also happens to the peanut czars and despots.

A Workmen's Circle which expels members is as believable as fried snow or

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 27, 1924.

cold fire. The great virtue of the Workmen's Circle consisted in the fact that every opinion was tolerated there, that real democracy prevailed there, that nobody was discriminated against because of his beliefs. Everybody could speak, agitate, and fight for his beliefs, and remain a friend.

The charge against the expelled is that they have organized their own cliques within the Workmen's Circle. The charge is as ridiculous as it is shameless. Every movement must assume some organizational form. Ten years ago there was a struggle within the Workmen's Circle between the "old" and the "new". Both sides were well organized and yet nobody thought of expelling anybody. Furthermore, the Bintel boys themselves are organized into a clique, and into a secret clique at that. They are organized into a clan, which calls itself "the old man". This is the secret Bintel clan within the Workmen's Circle. This is permissible. The members of the secret "old man" are not expelled, but the members who openly oppose the Bintel are expelled. Only desperate creatures could delude themselves with the idea that the members of the Workmen's Circle will not understand the facts.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 27, 1924.

Chicago has its own complaint to make against the Bintel boys, besides being a party to the complaint already described. We reported in the Courier, two weeks ago, what happened to the local city central committee of the Workmen's Circle; how a number of the Chicago branches left the central committee as a protest against the local Bintel boys, who by their acts destroyed the nonpartisan character of the Workmen's Circle, and converted the city committee into a clique of their own.

The Bintel boys have issued a declaration in the Bintel newspaper concerning this affair. The declaration is long, full of sand, wind, and distorted facts. One should not blame them for issuing such a declaration; they had no other choice. If one were to examine the principles of the Workmen's Circle--which are the foundation upon which it rests--with a thousand microscopes, one would not be able to find any reason whatsoever why the central committee of the Workmen's Circle should become the agency of the party to which a few of its members belong, and should persecute the party to which other members belong; why one

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 27, 1924.

kind of member should be considered desirable and another kind undesirable; why it should become the bootlicker of one newspaper, while the Workmen's Circle has always indorsed all labor newspapers in which its members were interested, irrespective of their policy or inclination. This is the more inexplicable when one considers that the city committee wants to lick the dirty boots of a newspaper which is notorious for its obscene stories, but which ceased years ago to be a labor newspaper.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Forward, January 28, 1924.

UNITED CHARITIES CELEBRATE FIRST YEAR OF EXISTENCE.

At a banquet last night at the Hotel LaSalle, the United Charities celebrated its first year of existence.

Julius Rosenwald, the president of the Jewish Charities, and chairman of the meeting, declared that one of the biggest events of the year was the \$2,500,000 drive. Dr. Louis L. Mann, Rabbi of Sinai Temple, was the main speaker of the evening.

The following officers were installed for the year of 1924:- Honorary President, Julius Rosenwald; President, Charles Rubin; Vice-President, Sol Klein; Treasurer, A. Foreman; Secretary, Marcy Berger.

The charities distributed more than \$1,500,000 to its affiliated institutions.

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JEWISH

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The Chicago Chronicle, Wk. of October 26, 1923. Vol. 5, p.4.

EDITORIAL. OPPOSITION TO MR. BILLIKOPF'S SUGGESTION.

Mr. Jacob Billikopf, the well-known social worker, has written and given wide circulation to an article headed, "Shall the Relief Organization be Scrapped?" proposing that the machinery which has been created in carrying on the work for the aid of the war sufferers shall be maintained permanently for the raising of funds for general public work among American Jewry. The same project, which in effect involves the creation of a sort of super-federation of charities, was discussed at the recent conference of Jewish Social Workers in Washington, and has evidently received the approval of certain circles.

Mr. Billikopf's suggestion seems to have aroused a great deal of opposition from the Jewish press. The attitude of many of the Yiddish papers is summed up in the following extract taken from an editorial in the Jewish Morning Journal, New York.

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JEWISH

The Chicago Chronicle, Wk. of October 26, 1923. Vol. 5, p.4.

"Our own view is that the relief organization as a working machine cannot be dispensed with too soon. The bureaus and the offices and the departments, with their armies of employees and large expenses, have existed long enough and the present task is to reduce them to a minimum, in reality, to get rid of them entirely. A small body for supervision, for consultation, and for 'emergencies' may remain."

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JEWISH

The Jewish Charities, September 27, 1923.

At the meeting of the Board, Louis M. Cahn, Executive Director, presented Dr. Dushkin who outlined his views on the administration and the curriculum of the Hebrew schools, together with the purpose and scope of Jewish Education.

At the conclusion of Dr. Dushkin's remarks, Mr. Cahn presented a resolution that a committee of 7 members of the Board of Directors of the J. C. be appointed to be known as the Jewish Education Committee, that this committee shall function as an affiliated organization of the J. C. and shall effect it's own organization and develop a general plan for Jewish education. This resolution was adopted.

The president, Mr. Rosenwald, appointed the following to serve as members of the Committee on Jewish Education - A. G. Becker, James Davis, Samuel Deutsch, Harry M. Fisher, B. Horwich, Sol Kline and Samuel Phillipson.

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JEWISH

The Chicago Chronicle, Volume 5. Week of July 20, 1923, Pp. 1-2.

Dr. Edward A. Fischkin, a skin disease specialist, died last Monday. He was born in Kremenchug, Russia, on October 6, 1862.

In 1894, Dr. Fischkin came to the United States and settled in Chicago. He at once began to take an interest in educational and sociological endeavor. He lived as a resident at the Northwestern University Settlement for three years.

Dr. Fischkin was chosen to head the Hebrew Institute when the Taylor Street site was purchased. He was the president of the Hebrew Institute during 1907-1908.

Dr. Fischkin had been professor and head of the Department of Dermatology of the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery of Valpariso University.

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JEWISH

The Chicago Chronicle, Volume 5. Week of July 20, 1923, Pp.1-2.

He was attending Dermatologist at the Michael Reese Hospital, the West Side Dispensary, and St. Elizabeth and Norwegian Lutheran Deaconess hospitals.

He was a member of the American Medical Association, the Chicago Medical Society, the Chicago Dermatological Society, and the Physicians' Club.

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JEWISH

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

The Sentinel, Wk. of June 1, 1923, Vols. 49-50, p.34.

Benjamin J. Rosenthal, State street merchant and philanthropist, has announced the establishment of the Benjamin J. Rosenthal Charities Inc. Thus he has put into effect his intention to donate to charities all his profits in business over and above a reasonable salary for living expenses.

The money will be used for two purposes, to provide a fund to keep up contributions to charitable organizations of all kinds, and to realize, to some degree, ideal conditions for the small home-owner, dreamed of by Mr. Rosenthal while a member of the Chicago Housing Commission.

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The Jewish Charities Minutes, May 28, 1923.

At the meeting of the Board, Mr. Cahn, Executive Director, reporting on the work of the Hebrew Immigrant and Sheltering Aid Society, stated that an average of twelve men a day are accommodated at the Shelter House; that approximately \$795 a month is spent in Chicago by the H. I. A. S. in it's work with immigrants and with transients.

WPA (U.I.) PROJ 30275

Forward, April 27, 1923.

The Queen Esther Aid Society will celebrate their fifth yearly installation with joy. Two years ago, twenty-two women organized this society on the Northwest Side for the purpose of helping their own members, and to the joy of the organizer, this organization grew to two-hundred and fifty members; now this society also helped the new infant home with \$53.00.

Sisters Fox and Ventzer paid \$11.00 for the honor of delivering the \$53.00 to the infant home, that the B'nai Zion is building on the corner of Hirsch and California, making it a total of \$64.00 for the new home. This society is sending \$25.00 to the Chicago Consumptive Aid Society. Sisters Chulak, Miller and Gordon are also donating \$11.00 for the honor of delivering the money to the Chicago Consumptives, making it a total of \$36.00

After the installation, refreshments were served and everyone enjoyed them and went home satisfied.

The doors of the Queen Esther are always open for those who wish to join.

The Committee.

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Mar. 25, 1923.

WHAT ARE THE FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS DOING FOR
THE KEREN HAYESOD?

(Editorial in English)

What are the Jewish fraternal organizations doing for the Keren Hayesod ["exchequer" of World Zionist Organization]? The synagogues are doing something. They make at least an attempt to do something, and the probability is that they will be successful because they are taking their tasks seriously, and they work very hard to attain a certain goal; but the heads of the fraternal organizations have done next to nothing up till now. They have started to do things in the middle of the winter and they have laid out certain plans how to do it, but nothing has turned out, mainly because of lack of co-operation and co-ordination. There are a few among the leaders of the Jewish fraternal organizations who would like to do things right and who are ready to work for the cause, but some of them do not take their tasks seriously. They promise a whole lot and keep very little. This is especially true of the head of the Progressive Order of the West, who, although

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Mar. 25, 1923.

a Zionist, cannot make up his mind to throw himself into the work wholeheartedly. The Progressive Order of the West is a solid and wealthy organization and consists of a good class of people, and if the leaders of the Progressive Order of the West would make up their mind to get some money for the Keren Hayesod from among the members of the Order or from among the lodges, they would certainly succeed because the membership is in such cases always ready to follow the lead of the grand officers, and the grand officers cannot be moved to do anything substantial. Inasmuch as the Progressive Order of the West is the leading fraternal organization of our people in the Middle West, its inactivity is also determining the attitude of the other fraternal organizations, and it is, therefore, harmful to the cause of the Keren Hayesod from a double point of view. We hate to appeal to the membership of the Order over the head of its leaders, but we are afraid that unless we get some action from the grand officers, we will have to appeal directly to the members of the Order, and the Keren Hayesod organization will have to make an attempt to get in touch with the membership of the Order without regard to the attitude of its leaders. It is true that the grand master of the Progressive Order of the West is a very busy man and is a great

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deal out of town, but if he cannot do the work himself, it is at least his duty to delegate somebody else to do it, and this he hasn't done either; and as long as the leading Jewish fraternal organization of the Middle West is not active, we can scarcely hold out any hope for bringing the forces of the other fraternal organizations into motion, but we must reach the fraternal organizations because otherwise the Keren Hayesod will only reach the classes and not the masses. Our masses are organized in fraternal organizations, and if the Keren Hayesod is to become popular among our masses, we have to get the so-called lodge Jews to understand it and support it. Many attempts have been made to cause the heads of the various fraternal organizations to act, but only three of them, Dr. George Sultan, Mr. H. M. Barnett, and Mr. Shapiro, have promised their aid and have shown that they want to do real work. Mr. Sam Epstein has also promised to do work, but he has not lived up to his promise, although we know it to be a fact that he is a genuine Zionist and is dominated by Zionist ideals. We do not blame him for not being active himself. It may be that it is physically impossible for him to participate personally in the work, but we do blame him for not delegating somebody else to represent him and

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to work for the Keren Hayesod in his behalf. We beg to remind Mr. Epstein of his manifold promises to work for the Keren Hayesod, to address the lodges of his Order for the Keren Hayesod, and to solicit funds for the Keren Hayesod. We think that he is in duty and in honor bound to do it, first because he is a Zionist, and then because he has made a solemn promise, and we warn him that by not living up to his promise he will do great harm to the Keren Hayesod, and that surely is not his intention. Or would he be glad to see the Keren Hayesod workers visiting the lodges of his Order for the Keren Hayesod without his guidance, leadership, and advice, in short would he like the Keren Hayesod leaders to appeal to his lodges over his head? If he is satisfied that this shall be done, then it will be done.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of March 24, 1923. Vol. 65, p.245.

The will of Adolph Nathan was filed in the probate court recently. Among the bequests to charity were - Associated Jewish Charities, \$18,000; Michael Reese Hospital, \$6,000, and \$10,000 to the United Charities.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of March 10, 1923. Vol. 65, p.173.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Jewish Charities held on March 5, it was resolved to admit the Mount Sinai Hospital as an affiliated organization of the Jewish Charities of Chicago.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol.65.Wk.of Feb.3, 1923.-P.20

The Young Men's Jewish Charities have purchased a large tract of land near Long Lake, Illinois where its permanent boys' summer camp will be situated. Over 600 boys from the congested districts of Chicago are enabled to spend two weeks outdoor vacation every summer through this activity of the Y.M.J.C.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 2, 1923.

THE ORDER BNAI ZION: WHAT IT IS AND WHAT ITS OBJECTIVES ARE
by
Leon Elmer

In the English language, there is a very popular expression: "practical idealist". This means a person with ideals, one who strives for higher things--not merely a dreamer, nor one who is mentally deranged, but a practical person. The name, "practical idealist," can also be applied to the Order Bnai Zion, which, as a Zionist organization, has as its goal the realization of the age-old dream of our people--the securing of a national home in Palestine. In this respect, the Order works together with the general Zionist movement in America.

It is understood that every member of the Order is, at the same time, a fully privileged member in good standing of the Zionist organization. In some respects, the Order is superior to the Zionist movement. Not only does it work for the future of political Zionism, but it also believes in present-day activity. One of its basic principles is the fraternization of its members--that is, it is

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an association, in one large friendly family, of practical idealists who, while striving for their ideals, are at the same time doing everything possible to sweeten the present Jewish life in the Diaspora.

Thus, the Order Bnai Zion was founded on a practical-idealistic principle. It is an institution embracing the Zionist ideal, and, at the same time, a life and health insurance society. Furthermore, it is an organization in which all members are like brothers and comrades, who work and amuse themselves together, not only as members of an order, but as loyal and devoted friends.

Here we may ask: Why is the Order Bnai Zion the only one of its kind in the Zionist organization? Why aren't there other such orders devoted to the Zionist ideal? The answer is that whenever the idea of such an organization has been mentioned, a dispute would arise between the practical and idealistic Zionists. The idealists bitterly opposed every attempt that would admit the business element into the Zionist movement, but the practical workers finally triumphed and a convention was held thirteen years ago at Clinton Hall, New York, where

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it was resolved to organize the Order Bnai Zion as a benevolent society.

From then on, the Order has grown tremendously. It now has fifty-nine orders throughout the country (of which seventeen are in New York), and a membership of many thousands. The business side of the Order is placed on such a strictly scientific basis that the disbursement of benefits is absolutely safe. The Order now has as high as \$200,000 in various safe investments.

The Order Bnai Zion is the first Jewish organization to adopt a scientific insurance system which gives its members an opportunity to insure themselves for as much as \$2,000. (in other orders the maximum is only \$500). The death benefits are paid three days after the death notice reaches the office of the Order. Dues are regulated according to the age of a member at the time he is admitted, and as the payments are scientifically fixed, they can never be raised, and, furthermore, the Order can never go bankrupt because it does not undertake to do that which is impossible.

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Yet, all these business angles of the Order do not obscure the idealistic side of its activity. When a person passes every examination and is accepted as a member, he is then brought before the president of the camp [lodge] in which he becomes a member. The president delivers the following induction speech.

"My friend, before I admit you as a member of the [Order] Bnai Zion, I wish to acquaint you with the fundamental laws and principles of our Order. If you approve of them, you will be admitted as a member. If not, you have time to withdraw. Our Order has as its goal the following objectives:

- "1. Aid to the Zionist Congress to obtain for our people a national home in Palestine.
- "2. Support to all Jewish institutions that strengthen our people.
- "3. Dissemination of knowledge of the Hebrew language and Jewish history; and

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"4. Support of every member of the Order who is in business and aid to those who are ill or in need.

"Do you agree with these principles?"

If a candidate says "Yes," he is accepted as a member. If not, his candidacy is rejected. The entire ceremony of induction of members is based on Jewish tradition, on Jewish history, and on Jewish aspirations. The impression made upon new members is very profound and remains always in their memory.

Although the Order is strongly in favor of Zionism, yet, it always has the courage of its own convictions and speaks out very candidly and sharply; for example, the Order has persistently championed democratic elections in the Jewish Congress. We shall write about other important national issues later.

In the meantime, it will be interesting to note who the presidents of the Order have been from its inception to the present day. The first president of the

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 2, 1923.

Order Bnai Zion was the late Dr. David Blaustein of the Educational Alliance. He was succeeded by the veteran Zionist, Dr. Joseph Blaustone; the noted Jewish writer, Leon Zolotkoff, was the third president; the well-known welfare worker Joseph Barondess--the fourth; Judge Jacob P. Strahl--the fifth; and now the president is Abraham Shamer, the famous dramatist and father of the World Jewish Congress movement in America and in other parts of the world.

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The Reform Advocate, Wk. of January 20, 1923. Vol. 64, p.763.

The Josephine Club, was opened on November 7, 1909, at 219 S. Wood St., for the purpose of offering a home to Jewish immigrant girls, alone in Chicago, who needed the protection of home life and companionship. The club is a private philanthropy and is supported by memberships at \$30 per year. The girls pay pro-rata of their weekly earnings. The present home is located at 4805 Forrestville avenue.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 8, 1923.

FRIENDLY SHELTERING HOME FOR FORMER PATIENTS
OF DUNNING

A group of Jewish men and women have recently organized a Society for the purpose of helping the unfortunate patients in the State Hospitals at Dunning and Kankakee whom the officers are willing to discharge, but who have neither relatives nor friends to take them out during the probationary period. This Society will undertake the task of receiving such unfortunates from these institutions, and either give them a temporary haven and help them find their relatives and friends, who should care for them, or help create work for them.

The Society already has about three hundred members and hopes to increase its membership soon. Mrs. S. Simansky, 1130 South Sacramento Boulevard, is chairman of the Society.

The Society will hold a mass meeting Wednesday evening, January 10, at

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 8, 1923.

Temple Judea on Independence Boulevard. Dr. Coffe, superintendent of the State Hospital in Dunning, will be the principal speaker. Rabbis Moskowitz and Pearlman will also address the meeting.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 4, 1923.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF
HEVRAH GOMLAY HESED SHEL EMETH

The annual meeting of the Hevrah Gomlay Hessed Shel Emeth Editor's note:
Burial society for poor Jews was held last night at the Grenshaw Street
Hebrew School.

Ex-President Frank Goldstein reported on the financial standing of the
Hevrah. According to the report, the Hevrah's income for 1922, from col-
lections, dues, donations, and other sources, totalled \$8,728.04; disbursements,
\$8,008.10; balance in the treasury, \$719.94. Included among the disbursements
is the amount \$3,205.91, paid for the cemetery. The Hevrah now owes
\$2,848.81. It possesses a tract of four acres.

Superintendent F. Gordon reported that during the past year the Gomlay Hessed
Shel Emeth accommodated eighty deceased, 37 adults and 43 children of various
ages, providing them with every necessity, including shrouds.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 4, 1923.

Then Dr. M. Meyerowitz installed the newly-elected officers and the board of directors. The following are the officers: Adolph Robbin, who declined to accept the presidency again, ex-president; Harry Jacobson, president; Jacob Cohen, vice-president; F. Gordon, superintendent; S. Palmer, assistant superintendent; William Kahn, recording secretary; J. Tennenbaum, financial secretary; and L. Schiller, sergeant at arms.

Rabbi [A.] Cardon then addressed the meeting, pointing out the importance of the Hevrah. Cantor Krasnowsky canted the prayers for the deceased.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Dec. 9, 1922. Vol. 64; p.576.

The Associated Jewish Charities and the Federated Jewish Charities have decided to merge and become one organization.

This new organization, will be known as The Jewish Charities of Chicago, and will begin to function on New Year's Day. There will be thirty-six directors. These directors are to have sole charge of the policies of the thirty-two organizations, including hospitals, orphan homes, and old people's homes, which the charity will support.

The first annual budget will be over \$1,250,000. Among the men elected as directors of the new organization are: Max Adler, A. G. Becker, B. E. Bensing, Gen. Abel Davis, Samuel Deutsch, Judge Harry M. Fisher, Julius Rosenwald, Leo F. Wormser, Alfred K. Foreman and M. E. Greenebaum Jr.

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JEWISH

Associated Jewish Charities, October 19, 1922.

At the meeting of the Board, the committee on Amalgamation made it's report favoring a consolidation of the A. J. C. with the Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities of Chicago. The consolidated corporation to be known by the name of the Jewish Charities and to be managed by a Board of Directors of 36. A resolution was then drawn up and read in favor of the consolidation and calling a special meeting of the A. J. C. on November 28 for the purpose of submitting to a vote by it's members the question of consolidation.

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Apr. 2, 1922.

FROM THE PUBLIC ROSTRUM
by
J. Leibner

We know of no other aid society in our community which has functioned as long as the Telzer Aid Society, not only for its own members but for other [groups] as well. It has answered every important appeal for charity, and has supported other Jewish campaigns. Next to the Bikur Holim Society [a society for the purpose of paying visits to the sick] the Telzer Aid Society is the most firmly established society. The fact that the Society has three of its founders still alive and paying dues--each of them is close to seventy--and still taking an active part in the work of their beloved organization, is proof of this claim.

This society was organized twenty-six years ago by a small group of Jews from

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Telz [Russia]. Its purpose was to help newly arrived immigrants from Telz to obtain employment, and to establish themselves firmly on American soil. In the beginning, there were only fifteen members, and the dues were twenty cents per month. With the small sums obtained from dues, it was impossible to go on with the undertaking. So they held services during the High Holidays in what was formerly Brodie's Hall, on Jefferson Street, which brought in a considerable income each year. In the meantime, the membership increased. And now the Telzer Aid Society has one hundred and fifty members who have been paying their monthly dues regularly for years. They own two Sifre Toroth [the Pentateuch in scroll form] which a good-hearted woman donated to the Society for its [religious] services. They gave the scrolls to the Congregation Shaare Thora Anshei Maarov on Sawyer Avenue, and now the members of this Society consider this holy place as their spiritual home.

Thus the Telzer continue their activity. When one of the members dies, his

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family is paid one hundred dollars; sick benefit is paid,; and as a society, it contributes annually to local charities, as well as to charities across the sea. They have contributed, as a body, in addition to the individual contributions of the members, to the Keren Hayesod, the fund which is to be used to rebuild Palestine for the Jews. Last year they gave \$1,627 for charity.

No other aid society in our city can boast of such a record in regards to its accomplishments and activities. And the most remarkable feature about the whole thing is that the Telzer do not bother you every now and then to buy tickets for various benefits, nor do they stampede editorial offices seeking free publicity for every bit of trivia. The Telzer Jews in Chicago are not the very rich verein members; they are, however, as rich as any in spirit, their hearts are in the right places.

It is not out of place to mention here the names of their officers:

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J. Cohen, ex-president, Sussman Jacobson, president, David

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Horwitz, vice-president, Harry Meyerowitz, treasurer, Barnett

Lenton, recording secretary, Sam Brook, financial secretary,

trustees, Sam Ordman, Jacob Kaplan, Sam Meyerowitz, and Sam Brim, manager.

The three charter members of the Telzer Aid Society who are still alive, and as mentioned above, are all close to seventy, are: Abraham Root, Sussman Jacobson, and Sam Meyerowitz.

Sam H. Isaacson, a well-known businessman, is, so to speak, the guiding spirit of the Telzer Society. In his youth, Mr. Isaacson studied at the Theological College of Slabotky at the time that Rabbi Ephraim Epstein studied there. He is also the chairman of its relief committee.

It gives us great pleasure to record all of these facts concerning the

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Apr. 2, 1922.

Telzer Aid Society in Chicago. And we pray that other societies here [in Chicago] will follow their example.

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You still have time to gladden the hearts of your relatives in Soviet Russia and the Ukraine with an assortment of kosher foodstuffs for Passover. You can do this by coming into the office of the Joint Relief Committee, 720 West Roosevelt Road, and making out your order there. The order is then telegraphed to New York, and from New York to Moscow, where the main office of the American Relief Administration is located. From there, the food packages are sent to the respective addresses.

It is reported from New York that in the above-mentioned Moscow office, there were 16,500 receipts for packages delivered in Russia up to March 10. Of these [receipts], about 12,000 should now be in London on the way to America. Of the 16,500 packages, 7,500 were delivered in the vicinity of Odessa, Kiev,

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Apr. 2, 1922.

I B 4 and Minsk, i.e., in the Ukraine and White Russia, where the greatest
IV part of the Jewish population in Russia lives. Since March 10, New
York reports, the main warehouse in Moscow has been sending 4,000 pack-
ages daily to the various local warehouses. The rapidity of delivery in each
city, can be seen from [the report] that in Kiev alone 200 packages a day are
delivered.

It is understood that the 16,500 packages delivered are only a small part of
the 80,000 packages, amounting to \$2,215,000 that have been sold. And the
American Relief Administration has now issued a statement explaining the
causes which, up to February 15, kept them from conducting their work in
Russia with the speed which they desired. Evidently, the agreement made be-
tween the American Relief Administration and the Moscow Soviet government
did not apply to the Ukraine, and when the Relief began sending food packages
to that part of the country, they discovered that a separate treaty with the
Ukraine was needed. At the same time, the severe cold weather caused a delay

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IV in the railroad transportation, which prevented the shipment of packages from Moscow into the provinces. It was not until the middle of February that the Soviet Government, as a result of the strong pressure from the American Relief Administration, finally supplied the necessary trains. Then 17,000 packages were immediately sent out from Moscow to the various warehouses. Since then, delivery has been speeded up considerably, and at this date, as previously stated, Moscow can distribute 4,000 packages daily. Thus we can understand why the receipts [of packages delivered], although coming from all parts of Russia, are small in number as compared with the number of packages purchased. Now, however, it is more than six weeks since the delivery of packages reached a normal stage. In addition to the 16,500 receipts now on their way to America, it is quite certain that the rest will be coming in steadily. The setup of the American Relief Administration is such that it should take not more than four or five weeks to reach the remotest part of Russia. All those who have bought packages for their relatives, may rest assured that, since obstacles have been removed,

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the packages have by this time reached their destinations.

Every Jew in America should know that in this case he is not dealing with a Dr. Dubrovsky, or another such faker, who accepts packages, but instead of delivering them keeps them for himself. Here you are dealing with the Joint Distribution Committee, which is reliable because it is under the supervision of the American Relief Administration, appointed by Uncle Sam himself.

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It appears that the drive for the Keren Hayesod, which is now being made in Chicago, will be a success. The quota which the local Keren Hayesod administrative committee has set out to raise will be realized, if--if the volunteer workers will do their work energetically. Mr. B. Horwich is chairman of this committee.

Seventy thousand dollars in cash has come in thus far. But when you take

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into consideration the fact that only one thousand people participated in the raising of this sum, you can readily conclude that there is a very good chance of raising the required sum of \$150,000 by the end of Passover.

Chicago Jews have always contributed to all local and national institutions and enterprises. Nor will those who have not yet contributed, refuse to give to such an important fund as the Keren Hayesod. If only one thousand persons have contributed to the Keren Hayesod thus far, it is because the volunteer workers, who are getting subscriptions, have not visited, nor requested contributions from many Jews as yet.

The volunteer workers have gained new forces now; these are the leaders of the congregations. But don't stop now--on with the work!

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(L.L.) PROJ. 30275

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Before us is a list of Jews who are dealing in sacramental wine.

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This list was sent to us from the office of the Chicago Joint

Relief Committee, 720 West Roosevelt Road. On this list are the names and addresses of seven individuals who have refused to buy and paste the relief stamps on the gallons of liquor that they sell. To print the names and addresses would smack of the informer, and we don't want that. The committee that is gathering money to aid our war--and pogrom--suffering Jews across the sea doesn't want that either.

We shall do it the other way. We shall appeal to the Jewish feeling and the sympathetic understanding of these people. Don't they sense the great need, at the present time, of their brothers and sisters in the Ukraine, Poland, and other countries? Don't they know that those Jews are in despair, and that we Jews in America are their only salvation?

What concern is it of theirs if customers who buy wine from them and are willing to pay a high price for it, are also willing to spend another five

(ILL) PROJ. 30275

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Apr. 2, 1922.

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or ten cents for relief? If they are selling to gentiles, that is another matter. In that case, the government will not tolerate it; nor will the rabbis, who give them permits.

Therefore, we advise these slackers to get relief stamps at the Relief office, and paste them on all the gallons of liquor which leave their place of business. It isn't smart to play with fire.

REF (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Forward, October 22, 1922.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ORTHODOX AND REFORM CHARITIES UNITE.

Chicago will have no more than one Jewish charity organization, beginning January 1. The orthodox and reform charities have united under one name and one management. The name will be - The Jewish Charities of Chicago. The orthodox charities will cater a dinner in the Morrison Hotel, Monday evening, where they will open their campaign for \$65,000 to settle all debts of the "Federated" before uniting with the "Associated." The speakers will be: Judge Fisher, Jacob M. Loeb, Judge Horner, James Davis, Samuel Deutsch and S. J. Rosenblatt, chairman of the campaign committee.

Mr. Rosenblatt believes that the uniting of the two charities is an important step forward in the life of the Jewish community in Chicago. The alliance will add many benefits to the philanthropic institutions in the city. "One of the conditions of uniting," said Mr. Rosenblatt, "is that every institution must settle its debts before the first of January. We must, therefore, raise \$65,000 in order to cover all deficits and pay all bills." Mr. Rosenblatt also stated that the Mt. Sinai Hospital will unite with the Jewish Charities of Chicago.

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 17, 1922.

WANTED: A GRAND MASTER
by
J. Loebner

A feverish activity is going on among the members of the Progressive Order of the West who are in Chicago for the election of the new grand master of the organization. Joseph Schiller, the present vice-grand master is the one who has the greatest following here. This following is well deserved because Joseph Schiller has proved himself to be one of the most loyal members of the Order. He is a respectable businessman with a sense of responsibility toward himself and toward those with whom he comes in contact, an honest and faithful father of a family, and a good fellow in the real meaning of the word. All these virtues, his quiet and calm nature, the sense of fair play and justice that he possesses, qualify Mr. Schiller for the office for which his many friends, headed by Paul Rothenberg, are urging him to run.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 17, 1922.

Mr. Schiller is still coy. He has not yet made up his mind to accept the office. If he accepts, he will have the support not only of the Chicago members of the Order, but also the support of the members of the Order in other cities who know, appreciate, and respect him.

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Forward, September 10, 1922.

The annual tag day for all Jewish charity institutions in Chicago will take place tomorrow. Among the charity institutions for which money will be collected are: The Douglas Park Day and Night Nursery, Daughters of Zion Day and Night Nursery, and Daughters of Jacob Nursery.

The following Jewish institutions will participate in the tag day: Douglas Park Nursery, Chicago Consumptive Aid Society, Daughters of Zion Nursery, Chicago Ladies Aid Society, Independent Sisters of Charity, United Sisters of Charity, Northwest Side Sisters of Charity, Daughters of Jacob Nursery, Daughters of Israel, Independent Ladies Aid Society, Bread for the Poor Aid Society, American Ladies Aid Society and Daughters of Zion Society.

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 7, 1922.

THE KURLANDER [AID SOCIETY] CELEBRATES
by
N. Loebner

Today is a big day for the Kurlander Aid Society. It is celebrating its tenth anniversary with a banquet at the Lawndale Hall. About three hundred people will be there. Almost all will be people who come from towns and villages near the Baltic Sea: Riga, Libau, Tukums, Goldingen, Mitau, Boisk, Jacobstadt, Ilukst, Windau, Tolesno, and so on.

The Kurlander Aid Society supports not only its own, dues-paying members but it also supports, out of its treasury, our charity institutions, Zionist campaigns, and the relief work that we have undertaken in behalf of the unfortunate Jews of Eastern Europe. Their celebration is, therefore, a celebration of the whole Jewish community of Chicago. It would be no more than right that the rabbis, the synagogue presidents, the Zionist and relief workers should be represented there.

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 7, 1922.

From a small group of members, the Kurlander Aid Society has grown to be one of the most important in town. Each member of the Society pays thirty-five cents a month for [individual] dues, fifty cents a month for couples. The Society occasionally arranges affairs such as balls and picnics, the income from which is used for outside charity. Out of the dues, they help members of the Society who are in need and they pay two hundred dollars death benefit to the family of a deceased member.

The Kurlander has given five thousand dollars for war relief; it contributed a nice sum of money to Palestine, and sends hundreds of dollars a year to the nurseries and other institutions. The members also give, individually, for all Jewish campaigns.

This is the place to mention the names of the presidents of the society during the last ten years: S. Strauss, R. Orensberg, Reverend J. Taub, Max Goldman, Harry B. Kolp (deceased), M. W. Klaff (deceased), Harry Lipschultz, S. E. Neuberger, Louis Pearlman, Herman Magidson, and Harry Wippman. Among the present officers

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 7, 1922.

are: Marcus Blumenthal, J. Lewis, S. Shulman, Oscar Elgenson, Dr. M. I. Kaplan, Max N. Block, J. Shulman, H. Wagner, J. Fedman. Leo Zaltzman, an intelligent young Jewish man, is secretary, and, one may say, the moving spirit of the Kurlander Aid Society.

We would like to see a good Jewish representation at the Kurlander ball tonight in Lawndale Hall. Excellent speeches will be delivered. Good drinks and good food, including the national dishes of the Kurlander, will be served.

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Forward, February 4, 1921.

The quota of \$50,000 which was given to Chicago as its share of the fund for the new building which the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society is building in New York is gathered almost entirely. The drive is but \$8,000 short of its goal.

Mr. Copeland, the local chairman, is leaving next week for New York to attend the annual convention of the society.

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Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities, March 16, 1922.

At a meeting of the Board, Judge Joseph B. David on behalf of the Oak Forest Committee, reported favorably that the Aid Association for Incurable Jews at Oak Forest become affiliated with the F. O. J. C. A motion was proposed to this effect and carried.

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Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities, Jan 31, 1922.

At a meeting of the Board, the secretary read a letter from Rabbi Fisher calling their attention to the unemployment problem. It was suggested that the secretary communicate with Rabbi Fisher informing him that the A. J. C. is spending \$400,000 on relief and the Federated Relief Society is spending \$6,500 and that both organizations are endeavoring to cope with the situation.

WFA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 62, Week January 28, 1922, P. 587

From the annual report of the Associated Jewish Charities: The total sum collected for the year was \$949,878.00. The disbursements were \$974,573.00.

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Associated Jewish Charities, October 27, 1921.

At a meeting of the Board, Louis M. Cahn in his report as Executive Director reported various costs in Home Finding budget and read extracts from case records illustrating the various types of demands made upon the resources of the Home Finding Society. He stated that the funds now given allow for 185 children to be boarded out and 500 to live with widowed mothers but at that time it was necessary to board out 198 and to take care of 540 with widowed mothers. The Home Finding has told the other Jewish Agencies that it cannot take on additional cases, but this would badly obstruct the work of the other agencies and Mr. Cahn therefore feels that the Home Finding Society must handle emergency cases even if the deficit grows until the amounts to be expended are definitely fixed. He added that he is studying the advisability of placing the widowed mother cases which are really family cases under the Jewish Social Service Bureau, and having the Home Finding Society restricted to a children's bureau to take care of children who are without relatives.

In regard to comparison of allowances, Mr. Cahn stated that the

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Associated Jewish Charities, October 27, 1921.

United Charities used the Nesbit budget just as the A. J. C. but that it is impossible to obtain definite data from the Catholic Charities although he believes they are below the Nesbit budget. He added that in cities where there are community chests it is recognized that the Jewish families because of mode of living and kosher diet need more money than non-Jewish families, and they are given more money. Mr. Cahn stated that the overhead expense of the Home Finding Society, approximately \$40,000 a year can be greatly lowered by the transfer of family cases as recommended.

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FORWARD - October 24th, 1920

Immigrant Aid Society starts a campaign for \$50,000 in Chicago.

The Immigrant Aid Society of New York started a campaign for the sum of \$500,000 to buy the building of the former Aster Library as its new home. Jews all over the country must work together to make this campaign a success. Chicago has set its quota at \$50,000 .

Forward, October 19, 1920.

In the free lodging house operated by the Hebrew Immigration and Aid Society (Hias), which is located on Maxwell and Morgan Sts., you can get all the necessary information on how to bring your relatives from Europe to this country.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, October 2, 1920.

American Help for Distress Areas.

Warsaw: The Joint Distribution Committee, a relief organization functioning with American capital raised by popular contributions, reports a continued betterment of the condition of the Jews and a rapid return to normalcy, following the distressing conditions brought about by the Russo-Polish military maneuvers. Jews of Chicago are asked to tax themselves to the utmost in making contributions of money, clothing, shoes and food-stuffs.

Forward, September 30, 1920. p.8.

In several days, about October 5, a ship will leave New York for Europe. In the hold of this ship are 30,000 articles of clothing, 18,000 pairs of shoes, 500 pairs rubber-heals, soles, and other leather items, which has been gathered by the Chicago People's Relief Committee for our helpless brothers and sisters in Soviet Russia.

Forward, Sept. 11, 1920.

PPA CH 1 PROL 35275

[50,000 ORPHANS TO BE BROUGHT TO THE UNITED STATES]

"A drive for \$1,000,000 is being conducted in Chicago, for a fund to transport (to the U. S.) 50,000 Ukrainian Jewish orphans; to send a medical unit to Ukrainia, and to establish constructive relief work in all desolated Jewish cities and towns of Europe.

WFA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, September 11, 1920.

For Jewish War Victims	\$485.80
For Ukrainian Relief	85.75
For Yiddish Writers in Europe	50.00
For Oak Forest	<u>14.30</u>
Total-----	671.85

Above is collection for month of August, 1920.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, September 5, 1920.

(Great Relief Bazaar Drive began Sunday, September 5, 1916, with a city wide collection day).

Forward, June 6, 1920.

Jewish Life in Chicago.

The slack season is on now at the Chevra Gomel Chesed Shel Emes (The Pauper's Field Society). For the last five years immigration has almost come to a standstill with a consequent decrease in the number of poor Jewish people in Chicago. The poor homeless Jews who came here about five years ago became a little richer and are no longer wanderers. They are earning more, they have established homes and have joined lodges and societies, workmens circle and synagogues, which furnish burials for their members. This has caused a decline in the activities of the Paupers Field Society.

This slack causes the Paupers Field Society to become rich as funds are raised and not expended. This is the only Chicago orthodox Jewish institution with a rich treasury. It was organized when Chicago had only a handful of orthodox Jews. At that time there were no organizations aside from a few synagogues. It happened that a poor man died, and since there were

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Forward, June 6, 1920.

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no friends or relatives to bury him, a few Jews assembled and each paid a share and buried the body, and shortly thereafter organized this Paupers Field Society. About ten years ago, a federation of all the orthodox institutions was organized, and the Paupers Field Society was the last to join this federation and one of the first to leave. What is the reason?

Mr. Paul Witkauski who was president of the Paupers Field Society for eleven years says, "We came into the federation with capital, because the federation was about ready to dissolve. We were ready to do anything to save them, but they tried to leave the whole burden for us to carry and in addition they wanted us to collect all the funds necessary to keep up Paupers Field Society. This created a comical situation. We lost our independence, and, as before, had to go out by ourselves and collect all our money; therefore we dropped out of the federation. We started out, enthusiastically collecting funds and saving them. Then we beautified our cemetery."

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Forward, June 6, 1920.

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Mr. Rosenblatt, active in the federation, states, "The reason the Paupers Field Society withdrew from the federation was because they refused to submit the financial records to the federation, which is in accordance with the federation's rules. Any institution joining the federation must turn over their financial records to them so that the federation will know these records in order to install a modern financial system. We must know how much money is needed in order to know how much money we need to raise each year."

The Paupers Field Society has \$15,000 in cash. They have an income of \$11,000 yearly. Of this, one-half comes in through collectors and the other half through appeals at funerals or the cemetery and from appeals at lodges and synagogues.

Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities, Nov. 11, 1919.

At a meeting of the Board, the president reported that in the War Drive of 1918 it was agreed that the Charities were to receive 10 percent of the gross amount collected for local purposes. As a result the F. O. J. C. will receive \$21,000 as it's portioned share.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30276

Associated Jewish Charities, September 23, 1919.

At the meeting of the Board a letter from Louis Brandes was read in reference to the organization of the Portuguese Sepharadith Charitable Community of Chicago to be supported by voluntary donations from Spanish and Portuguese Jews for the purpose of starting in the right direction and protecting from harmful influences those of their nationality who come to this country from the Orient and who are different from any other Jews in this country. Mr. Brandes was invited to attend a meeting of the Committee to explain his plans, coming prepared to state the approximate number of Spanish and Portuguese Jews in Chicago.

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Forward, Sept. 21, 1919.

At a meeting of the officials and directors of the Chicago Free Shelter Home, a plan by which the Home would enter the ranks of the Hebrew Shelter and Immigrant Aid Society was proposed.....The plan was accepted enthusiastically.

It was announced that the Board of Directors of the Chicago Federated Charities had ratified the agreement.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, August 9, 1919

The following letter from the Joint Distribution Committee was received by the People's Relief office:

"Dear Mr. Schuchter:

In answer to your question as to the methods by which the various "landsmanchaften" (societies of countrymen) can send their collected funds to their home towns in Europe, for distribution in these towns through reliable local men, I can inform you that the Joint Distribution Committee can accept the money and transport it to the towns designated by the societies. We can also publish the name of the sending society in the town being given relief....."

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Sept. 14, 1919.

A JEWISH ORDER THAT LIVES AND INFLUENCES JEWISH LIFE

by

B. Fleischer

Never before in the age-old history of the Jewish Diaspora, never before in the history of Jewish misery and suffering, never before in the history of bloodshed and pogroms upon Jews has there been manifested so sharply and so boldly [a demonstration of] the great significance and the enormous aid that a Jewish organization can extend to the Jewish people in times of stress as well as in times of joy, as is now manifested when we consider the work and accomplishments of the Independent Order Brith Sholom. This Order was born about fourteen years ago in Philadelphia--the city where liberty for the American nation and equal opportunities for all men in this country were first proclaimed. This Order has its branches in every city that has a large Jewish community.

Jewish orders in America have been in existence for many decades. They first made their appearance simultaneously with the great influx of Jewish immigration.

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Sept. 14, 1919.

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Prior to the founding of the Independent Order Brith Sholom, the organizers of Jewish lodges had no clear understanding of what should and could be done for the Jewish masses. They were interested in Jewish life not for the sake of creating something, not for the sake of accomplishing something new, not for the sake of pursuing a certain ideal, but in order to overcome that strangeness and loneliness which existed among the Jewish immigrants, who had been torn away and driven from their homes, their surroundings, and everything dear to them. During the period of distress and misfortune, the Jewish immigrant was particularly in need of a helping hand and the lodges promised to extend such aid. It is no wonder, therefore, that large numbers of Jewish immigrants joined these lodges.

Years have gone by. From the small Jewish groups, large Jewish communities have developed. A unique Jewish life began to spring up in the new home. The Jewish immigrants soon assumed a role in public life, but the character and methods of the Jewish lodges remained the same. The local environment was of no concern at all to the leaders. The Jewish lodges had hundreds of

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Sept. 14, 1919.

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III G thousands of members in their ranks. From the standpoint of or-
III H ganizational strength, the Jewish lodges became a very important
I G factor, but Jewish life in general did not benefit by it at all.

Jewish life in the old country became more and more difficult. The wave of pogroms instigated by the czarist regime put an end to the hopes of the Jewish intelligentsia for equal opportunities and equal rights for the Jews in Russia. It became clear even to the stupid that Palestine was the only solution--that only Palestine could liberate the Jewish people--but the Jewish lodges here remained static, as if they were not concerned with the pain and anguish of the Jewish people.

The Independent Order Brith Sholom, however, put an end to this tragic situation. The Independent Order Brith Sholom adopted a new program and formulated for itself new principles which would be appropriate to the needs of the times and which would express the real hopes of the Jewish people.

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The founders of Brith Sholom foresaw the importance which the lodges would have for the people, and the tremendous role the lodges could play in Jewish life if they were administered by persons who lived in and influenced the Jewish neighborhood. The fourteen-year-old history of Brith Sholom proves the correctness of this attitude.

As soon as the Independent Order Brith Sholom became firmly established and was in a position to secure all the material benefits which its members had a right to expect from a safe insurance society or fraternal order, its leaders began to perfect a powerful and well-disciplined organizational machine which would benefit not only its members, but all the Jews as well.

The Brith Sholom was the first Jewish order which resolved to make the Zionist movement a part of its own movement, and to induce its thousands of members to become directly affiliated with the Zionist movement. And so it was decided that each member of the Order was morally obligated to buy "shekels" [Certificates entitling a Zionist to vote for delegates to the World Zionist Congress]. This decision had a magnetic effect upon the entire Zionist movement and gave

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III G the most devoted Zionist workers new courage and new hope with which
III H to inspire the Jewish masses. The Zionist propagandists gained
I G direct contact with the people because Brith Sholom opened its meet-
ings to them so that they could speak and awaken the Jewish masses
to work and struggle for the Jewish liberation from the Diaspora.

The decision of Brith Sholom had a remarkable influence upon other and older Jewish lodges. Naturally, this did not happen immediately. It took some time before they realized the truth and [then] they also began to speak a new language, the language of modern times. The same occurred when the Congress movement took place. The Brith Sholom became deeply involved in the Congress movement. The [Jewish] Congress movement appeared to be and probably was the one single factor which was instrumental in forcing the Peace Conference at Versailles to compel Poland, Rumania, and other anti-Semitic countries to recognize the rights of minorities, which in this instance meant equal rights for the Jewish people.

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Sept. 14, 1919.

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III G The lodge meetings became interesting and significant. The average
III H Jew, to whom the lodge meeting meant spiritual consolation, began to
I G hear new thoughts expressed and started to acquaint himself with the
 duties which always rest upon the Jew and especially so at a time when
Jewish life is more intolerable than ever before in the bloody history of the
Jews. Through the lodge meetings, the Independent Order Brith Sholom brought
new life and courage to the Jewish people. Every movement, whose objective
was to aid the struggle for the material or spiritual interests of the Jewish
people, in any way and at any time, began to develop. The Zionist movement,
the Congress movement, the movement to extend aid to the war victims, and
many others began to grow.

At the same time, the leaders of the Brith Sholom forged ahead, making their
organization strong and powerful. They were solicitous of the needs of their
members at all times and never forsook them under any circumstances. A member
of Brith Sholom always has someone to turn to--his organization is alive and
influential in his interests.

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Sept. 14, 1919.

III G This was clearly evident during the last years of the war when it
III H was necessary to help our country in the struggle against the enemy,
I G and at the same time to deal a deathblow to the Jewish enemies who
continued to spread false accusations that Jews were slackers and
friends of the enemy. We need only mention what the Order did for the Jewish
young men who were called to war.

The Welfare Board found the Brith Sholom to be its best co-worker and greatest aid. The relief committees of America found the Brith Sholom to be their greatest support, and the same holds true with regard to all the recognized Jewish philanthropic institutions throughout the country. But regardless of the importance of all of this, the Brith Sholom's most glorious and enduring achievement was its remarkable and self-sacrificing work to help the victims of the recent influenza epidemic which has raged so horribly throughout America, and particularly in Philadelphia.

The Jews of America cannot remain indifferent to the Brith Sholom and its

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III G leaders. The Jews of America must recognize the importance of this
III H work by joining this organization, and responding enthusiastically
I G to the call of the Brith Sholom. That this is true is proven by the
fact that while in the past few years, almost all of the Jewish
fraternal orders in America have suffered something of a setback, the Brith
Sholom has continued to expand, becoming larger and stronger.

When the two high officials of Brith Sholom, Dr. L. S. Robinson, grandmaster
and Mr. Adolph Rosenblum, assistant secretary and head of the propaganda com-
mittee of the Order, who are delegates to the Zionist Convention which is
being held here, address the local Brith Sholom members at their general meet-
ing, they will learn that the local Jews know how to appreciate true friends
and real leaders of an organization which, through its work, has written the
most glorious chapter in the history of Jewish orders. They will learn that
splendid work is ultimately recognized.

For particulars about this great and successful Order see our seventh deputy

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grand master, Samuel Blair, 165 North Clark Street; telephone,

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Central 6167.

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Aug. 17, 1919.

FROM THE PUBLIC ROSTRUM

by

J. Leibner

The liberal wing of the Jewish nationalists in Chicago is in a holiday mood at the present time. The reason is that the sixth annual convention of the Jewish National Workers Alliance will open here on the twenty-seventh of this month, and important guests are coming to the convention. Among them will be the prominent Poale Zion leader, Mr. B. Zuckerman, who recently returned from a trip to Eastern Europe as an emissary of the Joint Distribution Committee. Mr. Zuckerman has much to tell of what he heard and saw among our hungry and needy Jews, and we will have an opportunity to hear of his experiences at the convention.

What is the Jewish National Workers Alliance? The Jewish National Workers Alliance is a co-operative insurance organization. It issues fifteen and

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twenty-year policies which offer the same privileges as those of an insurance company. The Alliance issues policies from \$100 to \$2,000, and pays its members, in case of illness, up to \$12 a week. It also has a tuberculosis fund.

To become a member of the Jewish National Workers Alliance one must be a conscientious, liberal nationalist, or one must wish to become one. Upon acceptance as a member, one must swear, "I hereby declare that I will loyally and truly guard the interests and duties of the Alliance; I will help all workers who are leading the way toward the rejuvenation of the Jewish people, as well as those other workers who are seeking to improve the condition of the proletariat."

In certain activities of the Jewish people and in others of local interest, the Alliance works hand in hand with the Poale Zion. Fundamentally, it is a Poale Zion organization, but it does not use that title because it was

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partly founded in opposition to the Workmen's Circle which is a socialist group and sought to draw members away from the Alliance toward the concept of internationalism, and at the same time, to furnish them with the same financial benefits that the Alliance offered.

The Jewish National Workers Alliance has succeeded in enrolling about 8,000 members. And we ask: "Aren't there more than that number of Jewish liberal nationalists in America?" Of course there are, but they belong to the Workmen's Circle, or to other orders which are conservative. The Jewish National Workers Alliance has not been able to enroll all the liberal nationalists in spite of the fact that it offers such excellent inducements.

We base this contention on the situation in Chicago. In Chicago there are, we may say, a few thousand liberal nationalists. Milwaukee, too, has a few thousand. The territory surrounding Chicago also has quite a few

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liberal nationalists. But when we examine statistics, we find that the Alliance has only 400 members in Chicago, and 400 in Milwaukee. The whole surrounding territory has about 800 members.

A good number of the Poale Zion in Chicago belong to the Workmen's Circle and this is likewise true in Milwaukee. Some of them joined the Workmen's Circle many years ago, when they were socialists. Others joined that organization recently, after they resigned from the Jewish National Workers Alliance, or they retained their membership in both organizations. But most of the Poale Zion are disgusted with the local leaders of the Jewish National Workers Alliance, as can be judged from the fact that they are leaving their beloved organization.

In no other district of the Jewish National Workers Alliance do they keep a paid secretary, and yet there is one in Chicago. The individual who holds the position of secretary, Brother William Nathanson, has not only

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failed to get members into the Alliance, he has even driven many of them away, it is said. We know of more than a score of Poale Zionists who won't even visit the Jewish National Workers Alliance because of this secretary. They claim that first, he is not "one of them". Second, he takes too much upon himself. Third, he accepts pay for work that others do with no thought of remuneration. These alienated Poale Zionists are expected to organize a movement against the secretary for the above-mentioned reasons, and they hope to win.

Of course, Mr. Nathanson will have an opportunity to defend himself. At any rate, even if this attitude against him is unjust, the very fact that members leave the order because of him should make him resign his position--the sooner the better.

The Jewish National Workers Alliance can gain many members among the Jews of Chicago, and it deserves to have them. It is the antidote against the

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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 17, 1919.

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complete withdrawal of our Jewish workers from the struggle of their people. The Jewish National Workers Alliance has proven, as its constitution states, that it is more than a "security" organization, that it has higher aims and principles than mutual assistance; it is nationalist in scope, its members believe in and acknowledge the need for nationalism because mankind can truly progress only when all its groups are free and equal. The Jewish National Workers Alliance wishes our people to be free, and to have a strengthened position. They have confidence in the ability of the Jewish people to create a better present and a more brilliant future.

Such an organization deserves a large membership. It should have not only those who already belong, but also many others who should join; on no condition should members drop out.

We greet the delegates to the sixth annual convention of the Jewish National Workers Alliance, and wish them success in their fine work.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 15, 1919.

BEREZOVKER UNTERSHTITSUNG VEREIN: NOTE OF THANKS

We, the officers and members of the Berezovker Untershtitsung Verein, wish to thank our brother, Dr. Morris L. Hirshman, 3504 West 16th Street, for his efforts, his special devotion, and his skill in curing our brother, Morris Frank, 1911 Washburne Avenue. Brother Frank had been suffering for nine months with a foot ailment. No doctor or medicine was able to help him until Dr. Hirshman took his case, and in five weeks time, Brother Frank was able to surprise the Verein, by attending a meeting and proving to all of us that he was entirely well.

May the Almighty bless Dr. Hirshman's hands and grant him twice as many years [to live]. This is the prayer for him of the Berezovker Untershtitsung Verein.

M. Shmit, president
S. Belgrod, vice-president,
R. Golmar, secretary.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, 7-31-19

Help!

Help!

Motele & environs countrymen - Attention!

Do you know that Motele countrymen have begun a campaign to aid our unfortunate brothers and sisters across the sea. If you do not know of this, we call to your attention that last Sunday a massmeeting was held in the Motele Synagogue, 1227 Washburne Ave., where a campaign committee was elected to collect funds so that they may assist especially our brothers and sisters in Motele and its environs.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, 7-29-19

Help!

Help!

Kovno and its Environs

Come one, come all to our meeting,

Wednesday eve, July 30, 8:00 P.M.

so that we may work out plans for immediate assistance
for our brothers and sisters, friends and acquaintances
in the old World

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, July 12, 1919

Workmen's Circle
is carrying on Two Campaigns

for 40,000 new members
for \$ 50,000 for the (People's) Relief

The Workmen's Circle, last year, inducted
10,000 new members and raised about \$10,000
for the Jewish war victims.

(Adv.)

Forward, July 3, 1919.

In honor of the sixth convention of the Jewish National Workers Alliance, the District Committee, together with the Agitation Committee, has decided to grant easy conditions for the entrance of new members in the Chicago branches of the Alliance, and also, gifts to the old members who shall conduct new members into the branches.

All members who enter prior to the convention will pay no local dues for the entire present quarter. Every member who secures three new members to his branch will receive from the District Committee one of the following books: 1) Borochoy - Writings on Poale Zionism, 2) Dr. Ginsberg - Jewish Poets and Philosophers, 3) Dr. Ginsberg - Understanding of Christianity, 4) Olgin - In the World of Song, 5) Moses Hess - Rome and Jerusalem, 6) Peretz Hirshbein - On America, 7) H. N. Bialik - Poetry in Yiddish, 8) Mani Leib - Children's Songs, 9) Sholem Asch - Uncle Moses, 10) David Einhoen - To a Jewish Daughter.

The opening of the Convention, Wednesday evening, August 27th, in the large West Side Auditorium Hall.

Forward, July 1, 1919

The Peoples Relief announced that until July 4 Julius Rosenwald will continue to pay quarters for every dollar collected by the relief fund for Jewish war victims. His offer was to have ended today, but because of the present real-time campaign he extended the period of the offer to the fourth of July.

Sunday's house-to-house canvas was a great success.

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JEWISH

Minutes

Associated Jewish Charities, June 26, 1919.

At a meeting of the Board the attention of the Directors was called by Leo F. Wormser to Senate Bill # 344 passed by the State Legislature requiring permits from the dept, of Public Welfare for the solicitation of funds for charitable purposes.

Mr. Wormser announced that the bill had been placed before the governor for his signature and he recommended that the A. J. C. join other philanthropic organizations in appearing before the Governor on June 27 to ask that this bill be vetoed.

Mr. Wormser was then designated to represent the A. J. C before the Governor.

APPN (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Chicago Forward, May 25, 1919.

THE PROGRESSIVE ORDER OF THE WEST

In the following article, in which we discuss the Progressive Order of the West, it is unnecessary to dwell upon details, upon the activities of the Order during the past years of its existence; it is sufficient to give an account of its present activities.

The Progressive Order of the West is the most modern fraternal order in America. The statistics of the Order show its progress. Its gain in membership proves that every Jew has confidence in the Order. Let us take into consideration the year 1919, which is one of the most difficult years for lodges in America. It is a war year and a year of epidemics. A great many members of the Order of the West are enlisted in the Army, and a considerable number have fallen victims to disease. It was almost impossible to secure new members; in fact, the Order was doubtful as to whether it would have any members left. But because of the spirit of our members, our membership has increased from 18,000 in 1918 to a total of 22,000 in May, 1919. The Progressive Order of the West

Chicago Forward, May 25, 1919.

grows because of its liberalness. It takes part in all Jewish activities; it regularly pays a large sum to the Denver Sanitarium, to the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, to the Jewish National Fund, and to all other Jewish institutions.

The benefits of the Order are many--disability to man or woman \$500; death benefits \$500 and \$50 more for funeral expenses. There are also many other large benefits.

You owe it to yourself and to your family to become a member of this, the outstanding Order of America. The only Order to which every Jew should belong is the Progressive Order of the West.

Associated Jewish Charities Minutes, May 23, 1919.

At a meeting of the Board, a plea was made by Dr. Joseph B. De Lee for additional funds for the Chicago Lying-In Hospital and Dispensary. Dr. De Lee stated that Jewish cases at the hospital comprised 1/3 of the total number treated and that the net cost of the 775 Jewish cases approximated \$18,358 to which should be added \$4,462 cost of 425 Jewish patients at the Maxwell St. Dispensary.

Dr. De Lee urged that the present appropriation of \$3,000 per year be increased to \$10,000 which is approximately 1/2 of the cost of Jewish patients.

Forward February 22-1919

Forty-five instead of forty.

All of the progressive Jewish element, who have not as yet had the opportunity to become members of that great Jewish radical workers organization, on account of their age, have the opportunity, to join the Workmens Circle.

According to the last convention referendum, new members will now be accepted up to the age of 45 years instead of 40 years, as in the past.

Progressive Jewish workers and organization will surely take advantage of this reform, and will become a part of this great radical army that form the Workmen's circle. For more information inquire: Workmen's Circle 175 East Broadway N.Y.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275
JEWISH

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The Reform Advocate, Wk. of February 22, 1919, Vol. 57, pp.67-68.

From the annual report of Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities for 1918. -
The total income for the year was \$158,303.85.

Among the payments to beneficiaries were - Marks Nathan Orphan Home \$46,000,
Beth Moshai Z. Keenim \$29,550, Jewish Consumptive Relief \$13,667, and North-
West Side Free Burial \$10,632.

Forward, January 7, 1919.

Workers will give one day's wages to war sufferers.

The Million Dollar Campaign in Chicago for War Sufferers is developing very fast. It looks now as though the quota will be over-subscribed.

Last Sunday, at the Sinai Temple, the sum of over \$700,000 was collected for the drive. Groups of canvassers under the energetic leadership of a few captains, are visiting the rich Jews of the city and report great success.

The People's Relief Committee, which is also a part of the campaign, began to look up all workers, women as well as men, to help the great cause, by contributing one day's wages.

All Jewish workers and organizations were called on in person, and by letter to help along with the drive. All pledges must reach us by the 18th of January. On January 18th, there will be a banquet for all the organizations, at which time they will bring in all pledges.

Forward, January 6, 1919.

A call to all Jewish trade unions.

We come to you again, as we did a year ago, with a brotherly call for our nation's relief, for our sisters and brothers, fathers and mothers, who are practically starving to death in the war countries of Europe.

New York city raised \$5,000.000 for this worthy cause, and it is up to you in Chicago to do your part. We ask you in the name of the Jewish People Relief Organization, to contribute one day's wages from each union worker for the relief, of our starving people in the war-ridden countries of Europe.

With brotherly greetings
The United Jewish Workers

R. Yookelson

H. Snide

H. I. Kahn

Committee.

Forward, January 5, 1919.

Two Ladies Aid Societies, The Kiev Jewish Ladies Aid Society and the Wohliner Relief Organization, were recently united. They have decided to organize a day nursery for the children of workers in the Douglas Park neighborhood.

These two societies are assured by the Forward and other prominent people of the support needed for this undertaking. An institution of this kind has been greatly in demand in this neighborhood.

The poor working women who have small children to take care of are in a desperate situation.

The two societies are very optimistic in their undertaking. With the support of all workers organizations and their agencies, they are certain of success.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30279

Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities, January, 1919.

In a letter to the Board of Directors, Adolph Copeland asked for an increased budget for the Chicago branch of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society. He outlined the enormous amount of work done by the Society, stating that they were appealed to for help on all sides, and no cry for help went unheeded. He mentioned the Shelter maintained by the Society, describing it as modern and well-equipped where transient and immigrant poor are fed and lodged under thoroughly sanitary conditions. He described the manifold services rendered by the Society, meeting immigrants at the depots and directing them to their destinations, transmitting money abroad without charge to needy relatives. Mr. Copeland stated that during the past year the Society had forwarded over a million dollars, saving the Jews of Chicago \$100,000 because the Society provided for payment in American dollars, thus saving losses due to exchange fluctuations. Among other services rendered by the Society was the preparation and forwarding of affidavits to Ellis Island whenever necessary in the cases of detained immigrants or those who may be deported, personally handling

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Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities, Janurary, 1919.

such cases with Ellis Island and Washington officials by wire or long-distance telephone. Last year 1300 of such affidavits were prepared by the office. The Society also received inquiries from abroad regarding lost relations in this country and made efforts to locate them by direct communications where addresses were given or by publishing lists in the newspapers. Information and instructions regarding naturalization were given to all desiring to become citizens. Mr. Copeland concluded his letter with an appeal asking the F. O. J. C. to take up with the A. J. C. the matter of setting aside for the work of the Society the sum of \$35,000. He asked the board to remember that although the actual immigration is less than it used to be and at present (1919) smaller than it ever has been in the history of the country, still the immigration problem is more serious than in ever has been and the Society is the only body that is coping with the tremendous problem.

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JEWISH

American Jewish Year Book, 1918-19, pp. 326-327.

LIST OF FEDERATED JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE U. S.

City	Population General	Population Jewish	Name of organization	Officer	Expended 1917
Chicago	2,572,000	225,000	Associated Jewish Charities (Reformed)	Marcy I. Berger	\$750,000*
			Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities	Max Shulman	\$139,239*

*These societies reported income, not expenditures.

Associated Jewish Charities Minutes, October 18, 1918

At a meeting of the Board of Directors the investment of \$1400 in Liberty Bonds was ratified and a motion was carried that the A. J. C. subscribe for 4th Liberty Loan Bonds $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ to the amount of \$25,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 7, 1918.

THIRTEENTH CONVENTION OF BRITH SHOLOM OPENS SUNDAY
Over Seven Hundred Delegates from Every Part of the
Country Expected; Convention Will Be Held in Baltimore

The thirteenth annual convention of the Independent Order Brith Sholom will open in Baltimore this Sunday and will continue through Tuesday. It is expected that over seven hundred delegates will attend, representing about fifty-five thousand Jews in one hundred and five cities and twenty-two states of America. This Order is one of the youngest in the country. And since many of its members are affected by the war, one of the features of this convention will be war relief.

It is expected that Governor Harrington of Maryland, Mayor Preston of Baltimore, and Congressman Charles F. Coy will address the convention at its opening, Sunday morning. Many prominent Jews, members of the Order, will deliver addresses of greeting to the members. An invitation to address the



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Daily Jewish Courier, June 7, 1918.

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convention was also sent to Lord Reading, the British Ambassador in Washington.

At this convention a tablet will be unveiled commemorating the "golden record" of this Order for the past year, viz. the sale of Liberty bonds totalling \$1,263,350; war-savings and thrift stamps totalling \$34, 842.75; eighty-three members and three thousand, nine hundred and twenty-four sons of members in the United States military service. All of these (enlisted men and their families) are entitled to the benefits of the Order, and are exempt from any financial obligations.

The Chicago delegates to this convention are: David Ossov, deputy of Dr. Halperin Lodge; Samuel Blair, deputy of the Bessarabian Lodge; and Jacob Cohen, deputy of Cobriner Lodge.



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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 55, Wk. of June 1, 1918. p.394.

From the report of the annual meeting of the Associated Jewish Charities in May 1918. The Chicago Jews have contributed a total of \$1,631,925. The following institutions were benefited - - Associated Jewish Charities, \$712,925.43, Jewish War Relief, \$780,000, and Orthodox Federated Charities, \$139,000.

The Daily World, February 10, 1918.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

WHAT MUST BE DONE TO REFORM THE CHARITY BUSINESS

Morris Siskind

From the first day that The Daily World began to unveil the action of the "Ladies Aid Society," where Misses Low and Schulman are the leaders and are in authority, hundreds of people have overwhelmed us with questions. The questions can be classified into two types. One is: What should be done now, whereby those who are impoverished can attain a degree of independence so that they will not have to turn to charity; and what should be done to insure that they will be treated humanely and not be sent to any insane asylum?

The second type embodies the question: What can be done to enable the poor through their, own methods and efforts, to avoid charity societies, even under the present system?

The Daily World, February 10, 1918.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The first question can be answered only when the people, those who do not accept charity become interested in the fate of the poor, the unfortunate, and the weak, and through public opinion, influence the City Council and State Legislature to make a thorough investigation as to why Miss Low and Miss Shulman can admit anyone they please to Dunning!

All cases that they have transacted should be investigated, and the doors of Dunning must be opened so as to reveal the reasons why persons were sent there by the "Ladies Aid Society."

Only such a thorough investigation will give us a true picture of those, who become victims of present condition, and, at the same time, victims of the actions of two women, who become dangerous to the welfare of those who were forced to apply for charity.

The Daily World, February 10, 1918.

W. L. L. PROJ. 30275

Hundreds of men and women turn to the "Ladies Aid Society." These two investigators determine their fate, with heartless and ice-cold accounts, and by treating them, not as human beings, but as pieces of wood on iron. If the investigated would refuse to tolerate their methods, they are thrown, by force, into an insane asylum and many pine away, there, because the entire reign had been given over to a few people, who had become an annex to the corrupted political machine of Chicago's government, which has such a "good name" throughout the entire country!

All those who are in sympathy with the unfortunate victims of the present system, and who they would help prevent such acts in the future, we urge the City Council and, if possible, the State Legislature, to elect an Investigation Committee that should make a thorough investigation of Dunning, Elgin State Hospital, and the Kankakee Insane Asylum, to find out how many Jewish men and women were sent there by the "Ladies Aid Society."

The Daily World, February 10, 1918.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

After such an investigation, Miss Low and Miss Shulman will have to seriously consider whether they should send sane people to an insane asylum.

The second type of the question is answered in the report of the records of the "Ladies Aid Society," itself. According to the figures that Comrade Uretz obtained from the Society, it can be seen that 815 cases, which Miss Shulman investigated when the applicants came for relief, they found 15 members of the unions. There were 8 bakers, of the 15, who got tuberculosis, while working at their trades.

What do these figures mean? What do we learn from this fact?

We learn that those who apply to the charity societies remained out of the ranks of a union and out of the ranks of a mutual aid organization.

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The Daily World, February 10, 1918.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Had these people belonged to a union, or to an organization, such as the Workmen's Circle, they would not have had to apply to any charity.

First of all, the union men are always in a better economic condition. Through the protection that the union gives the worker against the exploitation of the employers, a thorough investigation must be demanded by every clear thinking and good-hearted person.

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JEWISH

Minutes

Associated Jewish Charities, January 26, 1918.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, Leo F. Wormser speaking for the committee appointed to investigate the matter of public subsidies to sectarian institutions announced that an opinion of the State Supreme Court had been filed, but that official report had not yet reached the city.

Mr. Wormser declared that before existing Jewish institutions could receive county funds, a reorganization in certain particulars would be necessary to conform with the statutory provisions for separate institutions for boys and girls which would afford a home and the requisite training.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

The World, November 8, 1917.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CHARITY TRUST AND CHEAP POLITICIANS. By Nachumson.

In the previous article concerning the Jewish Charity in Chicago, we were told of a clique of cheap politicians who organized the Federation of the Orthodox Institutions hoping to embrace all institutions within their power. The clique had concerned themselves very little with the welfare of the poor orphans, and of the aged, and the sick. The Federation was not founded for them but for the politicians themselves. The original founders of the Federation utilized their machinery in persuading the Republican and Democrat bosses that they had the Jewish community in their pocket and could deliver the Jewish votes for a price - and jobs. Several of them obtained these jobs.

The Federation was, literally speaking, a federation of the cheap politicians. When it became too uncomfortable for them because of agitation by the Forward, the Jewish Record, and the English-Jewish press, that they ought to leave (from the Federation, but not from the political jobs), the institutions lost their old sources of income and from the new sources and

The World, November 8, 1917.

subscriptions, very little came in. The institutions had reached a critical moment and in order to exist they had to go in debt to cover their previous loans. The departure of the political clique did not help the institutions because what had once been spoiled cannot be so easily altered.

Thus the Federation went from bad to worse until it was eventually obligated to the wealthy class on the South Side. It was an unconditional surrender to the autocracy of German-Jews, who conduct the charitable institutions, in a strict business manner. In such fashion, the West Side institutions are now being managed, and the public has no authority. The West Side institutions now prevail under a trust, conducted like all other trusts. It, therefore, remains a fact that the institutions that were established by the nickels and dimes of the masses of the West Side are now depending upon the mercy of the money-bags of the South Side. But who is guilty? No one but the clique of cheap politicians and job-hounds, who organized a Federation, not for the good of the public, but for the good of the individual, who use the community's institutions in order to procure fat jobs from the Democrats and Republican bosses, and to whom they are always prepared to sell their Judaism for a pot of lentils.

The World, November 4, 1917.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE JEWISH CHARITY TRUST IN CHICAGO. By Nachumson.

In plain business fashion, without any turmoil or ceremonies, the Federation of Orthodox Jewish Institutions of Chicago was transferred to the rich Jews of the South Side. The Federation, and the institutions that are bound to it, went into the hands of a Charity Trust, which is governed by an autocratic power, without authority. The residents of the West Side, who built the institution with so much effort were lowered to the degree of beggars by the South Side. The political clique of the West Side, with their official organ, mentioned nothing about it. They had good reasons to keep it quiet.

The Jewish workers of Chicago, who have also helped in erecting the institution, cannot remain indifferent. They are entitled to be informed as to what is transpiring. This article endeavors to clarify what is happening behind the scenes of the Jewish Charity Trust.

First of all, it is necessary to review the past history of the Federation, to the circumstances under which it was founded and its purposes. The Federation was organized about five years ago. At that time, a group of cheap

The World, November 4, 1917.

Jewish politicians belonging to the so-called H. H. machine (the machine of the former Mayor Carter Harrison, then the political boss of the city), held the highest degree of power on the West Side. They controlled the institutions, the synagogues, and the rabbis, and woe was unto the one who dared to oppose them. He was persecuted without mercy. Nothing was too disgraceful or vulgar to suppress the rebel. The corrupt political machine of the City Hall maintained a branch on the West Side, surpassing the City Hall in vileness.

The H. H. machine contrived a plan to establish a federation of all institutions. The idea was that it would be much easier for the clique to control all institutions in one united body, than each one separately. It is much easier to control one board of directors than twelve various boards. The machine had also a second motive: A kosher hospital was built which was entirely in the hands of the clique and thousands of dollars disappeared as soon as they entered. This and "other beautiful acts" began to arouse the sleepy public and the clique sought haven in the Federation which would cover their "beautiful acts" and place their kosher hospital on the level with other institutions.

The World, November 4, 1917.

All their activities were naturally covered with the clean robe of "good to humanity." They informed the public that the Federation would strengthen all institutions, eliminate various administrative expenses and also avoid cost for collections. This outline seemed to be discreet and the Federation was born. However, several institutions opposed the plan and were unwilling to unite into the new Federation. But the machine found methods to blackmail and terrorize the leaders and they surrendered. That clique with its organ, triumphed. The first directors of the new Federation were naturally from the clique and its organ. The Jewish Courier started to praise the Federation. Entire pages were daily plastered with news of the Federation. Anyone who dared to doubt the uprightness of the organization's business, was condemned as a conspirator and an outcast. The result was, however, contrary to the expectations of the clique. The kosher hospital by seeking to free itself from assessments, revealed the situation to the public, which stopped contributing money. Now the Courier was powerless. It was easy to blackmail the directors of an institution in order to compel it to join the Federation. It was quite a different thing to force the public to contribute money to directors in whom they had no confidence. The Federation did not take in enough money to support the institutions. Contributions decreased in comparison with the old system. The institutions fell deeply in debt, from which

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JEWISH
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The World, November 4, 1917.

they have not redeemed themselves to this very day. A year had thus passed and the Federation could no longer exist in such manner. The political clique then shamefully deserted the Federation, which was transferred into the hands of new leaders. (On the contrary, they again started to bore within the reorganized Federation and it is axiomatic that it is easier to do harm than to do good)?

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 53, Wk. of May 19, 1917. pp.456-457.

At the annual meeting of the Associated Jewish Charities, it was reported that the total receipts for 1915-16 were \$619,000 and the disbursements, \$650,000.

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JEWISH

Minutes

Associated Jewish Charities, April 19, 1917.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors a letter was read from Edward J. Glackin, state senator, asking the A. J. C to endorse Senate bills #379 & #380 to provide moneys to be known as the "Maternity Fund" to be used for the medical care of mothers and children at the time of birth and for a year thereafter.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 52, Wk. of Jan. 27, 1917. p.807.

The Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities has distributed among its affiliated institutions the following:

Beth Moshav Z'Kenim (Orthodox Home for the Aged), \$29,000, Marks Nathan Orphan Home, \$42,500, Jewish Consumptive Relief Society, \$11,046, and the West Side Talmud Torah, \$10,503.

WMA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

American Jewish Year Book, 1916-17, p. 261.

NEW JEWISH LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES. ---CHICAGO.

Social Service League of Jewish Women. Secretary, Mrs. L. L. Rosenthal.
Northwest Fellowship Club. Organized April 1914. Secretary, Harry
Feder. Pyramid Social and Benevolent Association. Organized August
1909. Re-organized March 2, 1916. Secretary, Harry Jacobs. Big
Sister Movement of Chicago. Secretary, Anna Preaskil. Congregation
Kehillath Jacob, Douglas Blvd. and Hamlin Avenue. Organized 1889
as Kehillath Jacob Anshe Dorhitsher. Re-organized 1915. Secretary,
A. Brande. Rabbi, Samuel Schach. Congregation Sons of Joseph, 911
S. Oakley Blvd. Organized May 1914. Secretary, S. E. Newberger.
Rabbi, E. R. Muskin. Lawndale Civic Center. Organized 1915. Secre-
tary, N. J. Kaplan. Young Men's Hebrew Association, 3435 Ogden Ave.
Secretary, Samuel Levin.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

American Jewish Year Book, 1916-17. p. 96.

SYNAGOGUES AND HOMES OF SOCIETIES DEDICATED.

Chicago.

Chicago Hebrew Institute Gymnasium, June 6, 1915. Sons of Joseph Hebrew School, June 12, 1915. Associated Jewish Charities, West Side Building, November 28, 1915. Kehillath Jacob Synagogue, May 2, 1916. Hebrew Sheltering Home, May 21, 1916.

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 1, 1916.

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JEWISH NATIONAL LABOR ALLIANCE

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by

III A

Joshua Stoolman

III E

III H Shortly after the Poale Zion (Left wing Zionists) was officially

I C established in this country, individual comrades thought of

establishing a Workers Order, which would be able to fight for the economic needs of the Jewish worker, and at the same time, not be in opposition to his national sentiments and inclinations, as are several existing workers' orders.

As time went on, this thought penetrated the minds of the Poale Zion comrades throughout the country, and the question of creating such an order became an issue on the agenda of the Buffalo Party Council at the close of 1908.

In 1908 Comrades Wexler, Miller and Meyer Broun of Philadelphia began the practical realization of this plan and founded a benevolent Verein by the



Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 1, 1916.

name of "National Workers Alliance".

A short time later a Poale Zion Benevolent Verein was launched in New York, and other such Vereins sprang up in Pittsburgh, Chicago and other cities. In spite of the independent character of each Verein, they all sought the same aim: to remove the Jewish worker from an atmosphere of assimilation, and bring him into a purely Jewish environment where he shall move about freely.

The extent that this plan answered the demand of the time, and quenched the thirst of many nationalistically inclined Jewish workers was a demonstration of the great interest it aroused, and the heated discussions which took place among the intelligent Jewish workers at that time. They accepted joyfully this plan of creating their own order, which would give them the necessary economic assistance and benefits, and at the same time, would satisfy their nationalist hopes.

This idea spread throughout every city and hamlet. Group after group began



Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 1, 1916.

to organize, calling for a convention which should introduce clarity and create a common understanding among the various groups.

A conference was held in June, 1910.

This conference unitedly declared that the National Workers Alliance strives to unite all nationalistically minded Jewish workers on the grounds of common economic and national interests.

The New York Poale Zion Benevolent Verein remained independent of the Philadelphia branch and carried on propaganda urging groups to join the New York outfit.

Discussions in **several party** Vereins forced the Central Committee of the Poale Zion to take an **official** position toward this important question, and they decided to place the issue of the National Workers Alliance on the agenda of the



Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 1, 1916.

Poale Zion Conference in Chicago, July 4.

The fourth Poale Zion convention was held in Philadelphia, and the delegates were urged to organize Alliance branches in their respective cities. But the existing Vereins had been weakened and partly dissolved, including the first Philadelphia Verein.

For a few months, work was at a standstill. The Poale Zion, upon its own initiative, began to organize one Verein after another, and urged a general assembly to draw up a platform of principles for the Alliance.

An organizing conference of the Alliance was called in Rochester, June 19, 1910.

An appeal was sent to the comrades throughout the country to organize more Vereins in order to have a larger representation of delegates who could deal competently and firmly with all questions. This conference should have established not only the principles of the Alliance and drawn up a constitution,



Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 1, 1916.

but should have set up also an insurance system. At this organizational conference, eleven Vereins were represented through twenty-five delegates. The conference lasted four days.

Sunday Jewish Courier, Sept. 3, 1916.

One of the chief questions which the congress should have clarified was that of a Jewish homeland. The extremist Poale Zion delegates demanded that our position on this question be a positive one, i.e., the Alliance should declare specifically that the complete national emancipation of the Jewish people is possible only in their own land, in Palestine. The majority, however, argued that the National Workers Alliance should become the central organization of a large number of Jewish workers, and the Alliance could only realize this aim if it would make possible the free expression of opinion of every nationalistically inclined Jewish worker.



Sunday Jewish Courier, Sept. 3, 1916.

Another question of utmost importance which the convention had to consider was the legalization question. This was closely related to the question of setting up an insurance system for the Alliance.

By adopting the most modern and secure insurance system, which is known as the "American Experience Table", based on a legal reserve of four per cent, the convention laid the foundation of a sound and strong National Workers Alliance.

The following basic principles were adopted:

A. The Jewish National Workers Alliance declares its basic aim to be:

1. Mutual aid in case of need, sickness or death.
2. Education of the Jewish worker in full consciousness of his national and social interests.

B. The National Workers Alliance supports all workers who work for the national emancipation and revival of the Jewish people.

C. The National Workers Alliance supports all workers who strive for the



Sunday Jewish Courier, Sept. 3, 1916.

strengthening and emancipation of the working class.

Establishing in the Alliance such a brilliant insurance system, and imbuing the Alliance with a nationalistic and radical spirit which could lead to the emancipation of the Jewish people, and could strengthen and fortify the position of the working class, made it possible for the Alliance to become one of the most important and necessary Jewish workers' institutions in the country. Fortunately its rapid growth and development could be used as evidence.

The general sentiment of gathering all nationalistically inclined Jewish labor elements into a great Alliance that would accept and support all work that led to the national emancipation of our people, and of the working class, was also acclaimed by the Chicago Poale Zion in 1908.

In the Jewish Labor Voice of January 15, 1905, an appeal was published by



Sunday Jewish Courier, Sept. 3, 1916.

M. Melamed, Philadelphia secretary of [the organization of] all radical and nationalistically minded Jews; his appeal urged Jews to help in the organizing of the National Workers Alliance.

This appeal had a good effect on the small group in Chicago. It gave them courage to begin intensive work for the establishment of an Alliance branch. More Jewish workers became interested in the new organization. The small circle grew, and on Monday, June 14, 1909, a foundation in Chicago was laid. At the Hebrew Institute, the first branch was organized with Harry Resnick as secretary.

The Alliance, however, did not last long. A few attempts were made later to revive it but without success.

Then the Chicago Poale Zion convention brought clarity to the Alliance question, and again the comrades undertook organizational work, until finally, there existed grounds for the establishment of the first branch.



Sunday Jewish Courier, Sept. 3, 1916.

The official installation of this branch took place May 15, 1910. The Alliance participated in the formulation of the agenda for the Organizing Conference which was held in Rochester, June 1910. It sent as delegate, A. Molin, instructing him to vote for a free platform, which should give the Alliance the opportunity to receive all nationalistically minded Jewish workers as members.

The Organizing Conference united all the various groups and Vereins into a single Alliance, with a unified program and induced the comrades to work energetically in behalf of the organization, and towards the strengthening of the Alliance in Chicago.

The legalization of the Alliance on January 6, 1913 was greeted with overwhelming joy. And upon knowing that the material aspect of the Alliance was completely secured, the comrades began with keener interest to broaden Alliance activities and to make the theoretical, as well as the practical, functions of the Alliance more popular among the Jewish workers in Chicago.



Sunday Jewish Courier, Sept. 3, 1916.

The Alliance in Chicago became active in social work, carrying on general propaganda amongst the Jewish workers for national and radical ideas. It became interested in educational work, and took an active part in founding the first Jewish daily "Peoples School" (in the John Smythe School), resulting from a petition bearing 5000 signatures. It influenced the Chicago Public Library Board to open a library and reading room in the Lawndale District. It was active in organizing the "Young Macabbeans"; it supported the Jewish unions, participated in all labor struggles and strike conferences, participated in all social and labor activities and became an important factor in Chicago Jewish life.

Thus was Philadelphia the cradle, the foundation of this young Jewish order which produced a net of branches throughout the country, and serves as a splendid example of the extent to which orders can become advantageous for their class and people--through idealistic principles and social activity.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 23, 1916.

CONVENTION OF WESTERN STAR CLOSED

(Special to the Courier) Buffalo, N.Y., August 22: To the tunes of "Hatikvah" ("The Hope", Jewish national anthem) and "America", the twenty-second annual convention of the Independent Western Star Order was officially brought to a close this evening. Max Levy of Cincinnati was elected Grand Master by eighty-six votes and Ike Shapiro of Chicago was elected Grand Secretary by one hundred and eighteen votes.

There was a bitter campaign during the election. Before the election took place, the Chicago delegates held a caucus in order to work for the election of their delegate, Mr. Joseph Marks, to the high office of Grand Master. At this caucus many delegates were in favor of Levy and this immediately established the greater opportunity for Levy to become elected. The result was that Marks received only fifty-six votes. But the campaign for the secretarial position was even more bitter, because Shapiro had many relentless opponents. Characteristic of this campaign was the circulation of a card by friends of



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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 23, 1916.

Abe Kalish of Chicago, the opposing candidate for Grand Secretary. This card read as follows:

"If Kalish is elected, he promises not to speculate with the money of poor members nor will he spend thousands of dollars of the Order's capital in order to have lawyers balance its accounts. Neither will he settle a claim of \$1,000 and then not turn the money over to the Order. Don't you think that a change in this office will be of benefit to the Order? If so, vote for Abe Kalish for secretary."

When the votes were counted, it was shown that Kalish had received in all only eight votes and Shapiro was elected by a great majority.

Before the election began, the convention determined to impose an assessment of \$1.20 on each member in order to pay up about twenty of the fifty old debts that the Order had incurred. According to the present records of the



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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 23, 1916.

Order, there are a total of fifty assessments "on ice" and there is simply no money to make repayments on debts.

The Convention granted \$50 to the Zionist Emergency Fund and also resolved to give donations for other purposes. [Translator's note: A long list of elected officers is given.]



Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 21, 1916.

DELEGATES DEMAND NEW ADMINISTRATION FOR WESTERN STAR

Buffalo, New York, August 20: The first session of the twenty-second annual convention of the Independent Western Star Order, which opened this morning, was very interesting. The convention was greeted by a personal representative of the mayor of this city and by a representative of the Chamber of Commerce. After all the greetings were received, the convention got down to business, and the Grand Master, Nathan T. Brener, read his annual message.

In his message, Mr. Brener lauded all members of the Executive Committee and upon mentioning the Grand Secretary, Mr. I. Shapiro, he paused at this reference to the well-known fire case. He also stated that in the past two years nine thousand members had been suspended, attributing this loss to the secretary. When speaking of the fire case, the Grand Master lamented the loss of \$8,000 which the Order had sustained. The Supreme Court of Illinois



Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 21, 1916.

ruled against the Order because the leaders of the Order had been late in notifying the insurance company of their loss.

The Grand Master's message profoundly impressed the convention. The delegates then demanded a new administration. A committee of delegates turned to Dr. George Sultan of Chicago requesting him to place his candidacy before the Grand Master, but the well-known doctor declined.

Thus far there are four candidates for Grand Master. Three of them, Mr. Joseph Marks, Captain H. Weiss, and H. M. Barnet, are from Chicago and one, Max Levy, is from Cincinnati.



Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 3, 1916.

THE SHELTERING HOME

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Chicago Hebrew Sheltering Home, which was held last Monday, those present listened to reports announcing the completion of a new Shelter Home by next month. The remodeling and furnishing of the building on Morgan near Maxwell are being rapidly carried out, thanks to the encouraging support, both moral and financial, coming from the Federated Charities.

The new Hebrew Sheltering Home is the child of the Federated Charities. The Hebrew Sheltering Home differs from the other institutions which are under the supervision of the Federated Societies. These other institutions had all been established on an independent basis long before the Federated Charities was organized, whereas the Hebrew Sheltering Home, from its very inception, has been administered by the Federated Charities.





Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 3, 1916.

The relationship between the Federated Charities and the Hebrew Sheltering Home is clearly expressed in the latter's constitution. The constitution adopted by the directors reads in part as follows:

"The Hebrew Sheltering Home of the Chicago Federated Charities shall be subject to the Orthodox Jewish Charities and must operate under the constitution and the by-laws of the Federated Charities."

It is of utmost importance for the Chicago donors to recognize and support the affiliation of the Sheltering Home with the Federated Charities. The prospects for the continued maintenance of the new Sheltering Home will thereby be strengthened, because the existence of the Home depends upon the financial success and the moral influence of the Federated Charities.

The basic aim of the Federated Charities, like that of all united charity



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organizations, is unified activity. The community should cooperate by raising funds. The Federated Charities seeks to eliminate the old wasteful methods of collecting funds, and it has been successful in this aim. The public can now see all the other gains which have been achieved through the methods of the Federated Charities and can now appreciate why the organization should be supported. The success of the Federated Charities will mean the success of various charitable institutions, particularly that of its new member--the Hebrew Sheltering Home.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 2, 1914.

THE JEWISH NATIONAL WORKERS ALLIANCE BECOMES ACTIVE.

The Jewish National Workers Alliance, organized only a few years ago, took out its charter Jan. 6, 1913.

Its charter is the best of any order in the country, fully in accord with the latest insurance demands and government laws. Its insurance system, being the same as that of an insurance company, is one of the best in America.

The organization releases policies of from \$100 to \$2,000. It also carries sick benefits of \$10.

The order is a body of Jewish workers, nationalistically inclined. The Alliance is national radical in its mission, progressive in its conduct, modern in its insurance system, and has much in its activities for the Jewish masses.

The order is comparatively a young one, not having had the opportunity to become known everywhere. Yet, it has nearly 80 branches in 13 cities of America, and

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Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 2, 1914.

main offices in New York.

Every Jew nationalistically inclined should belong to this organization; everyone opposed to the destruction of the Jewish people, who wishes to fight against assimilation, and every worker should become a member.

The Alliance will set aside the week beginning Nov. 27th, throughout the entire country, for mass meetings, lectures, literary, and agitation meetings for the purpose of acquainting the Jewish masses with the ideas, aims and practical activities of the Alliance, and this is bound to bring success.

The Alliance has every opportunity to develop and grow during this agitation week, if everyone will do his duty and bring a prospect for membership.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 20, 1914.

OUR CHARITABLE LOANS

(Editorial)

News now reaching us from many cities of the United States, informs us that certain philanthropists are organizing loan banks where workers and small business shall be able to procure small loans at easy payments and low interest rates. This moved American newspapers to devote their front and editorial pages to this activity.

In the non-Jewish world, these loan banks are a novelty, a gigantic enterprise and a great reform. Whenever the non-Jewish worker and small business man happen to get in a tight spot due to hard times or illness, they have but two ways out, either to humiliate themselves and become public charges or fall into the clutches of a usurer, who charges such a high interest rate as to render it impossible for them to regain their former status.

Therefore, the establishment of such bank is of great benefit to this class



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 20, 1914.

of people, and newspapers are lauding these philanthropists, who have found a source, which hitherto has not existed, that will benefit society.

This sort of news is a novelty in the non-Jewish world, but it is a very old custom in Jewish life, where for many centuries there have been in the Jewish communities charitable institutions where small loans are granted free of interest charges to anyone in need of them. The expenses to carry on such loans are defrayed by the Jewish community.

Even to this very day many loans of this type are being made in Chicago. Practically every synagogue and every Verein has its loan bank, which grants certain sums to members and outsiders. And whoever borrows money repay the sum by small weekly payments and in most cases without any interest. It is most desirable that the non-Jewish world now learns about this altruistic Jewish work. We were asked to find out about all charitable loans in the Jewish districts and report our findings to people who want to honor and glorify the Jews.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 20, 1914.

We know that there are so many that it is impossible to render an exact account without falling into error. We therefore wish that all secretaries of these charitable loan banks would send us the names and addresses of their respective institutions, accompanied with a report of the amount of money they loan out annually and any other available information.

Secretaries and Presidents of loan organizations should do this for the sake of Jewish glory.



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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 51, Wk. of March 11, 1916. pp. 142-143.

The Social Service League of Jewish Women has planned two chief activities for the year, a bureau for volunteer workers, and a camp for girls.

The bureau for volunteer workers is already well established. Its duty is to act as a place of registration for the organizations who can use volunteer workers, and for those individuals who desire to do volunteer service.

The camp committee has begun active work toward completing plans for a summer camp. It will accommodate twenty-five girls, each of whom will have a vacation for two weeks.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH



Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 9, 1914.

THE PEOPLE'S ORDER OF CHICAGO

The People's Order, a new Jewish organization, has just been recently organized in Chicago, and because this order differs somewhat in principle from other orders, it well deserves our attention.

For the past few years much has been said and written about the old systems prevailing in other orders, particularly about cases in which officials of the organizations made personal use of the monies entrusted to them. The chief task of the People's Order is to correct these evils by proper management and honesty and to serve as an example for similar institutions.

The principles of the new order are as follows:

1. Every by-law of the Order shall be approved of through a referendum by all members of the order.

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JEWISH



Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 9, 1914.

2. Every member receives a monthly report on all transactions, as well as an accurately written statement of the financial condition.
3. No insurance, in a death case of a member, shall go for any other purpose..
4. Insurance must be paid in less than thirty days.
5. The by-laws are worded in such a manner that it is impossible for officers to defraud or introduce any other irregularities.
6. It must always be possible for the members to find out the financial status of the order, and to obtain other necessary information.
7. Friendship and true loyalty to one another will be taught. Entertainment in a decent and clean manner will be encouraged.

The members and their wives, and those who wish to join the Order, are

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JEWISH



Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 9, 1914.

requested to come to the West Side Auditorium, Center and Taylor Streets,
Mar. 11, at 7:30 P.M., for a medical examination.

The Organizing Committee

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JEWISH

MPA (11-1-1) PROJ 30275

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 51, Wk. of Feb. 12, 1916. p.17.

The Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities of Chicago has taken the initiative to create and support the Hebrew Immigrant and Sheltering Home. It will be the aim of the H. I. and S. H. to provide recent immigrants with temporary shelter, food, clothing, and other aid deemed necessary to prevent them from becoming public charges.

The present time is an opportune one for launching this organization as the wave of immigration is at low tide and will afford the time to gradually develop the scope of the Sheltering Home.

The F. O. J. C. has given its approval to the Sheltering Home and accepted it into the fold of its affiliated institutions. It has been voted a budget of \$4,000 a year. The Jewish Aid Society has offered the Sheltering Home the use of its large building at 1336 S. Morgan street, rent free, which has been gratefully accepted. An appropriation of \$1,500 to remodel the building and \$1,000 to furnish it has been made by the Federated Charities.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 50, Wk. of November 27, 1915. pp.495-496.

The West Side Charities building at Wood and Sheldon Sts. will be dedicated on November 28. The principal speakers will be Dr. Hirsch, Jane Addams, and Walter Brewster, Executive Chairman of the United Charities.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 49, Wk. of May 22, 1915. p.470.

More than \$625,000 was collected by the Associated Jewish Charities of Chicago last year, according to the report at the annual meeting.

Among the institutions which benefitted from this fund were - The Jewish Aid Society, \$150,000, the Michael Reese Hospital, \$160,000, and the Jewish Home Finding Society, \$70,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 49, Wk. of May 1, 1915. p.378.

The new Central Administration Building of the Associated Jewish Charities is located at Wood and Sheldon streets. The building is a gift of Mr. Julius Rosenwald.

There are ten organizations under one roof - the United Charities, the Jewish Aid Society, Relief Department, B'nai B'rith Employment Bureau, Bureau of Personal Service, Central Bureau, Federated Orthodox Charities, Jewish Home Finding Society, the Associated Jewish Charities, the Young Men's Associated Jewish Charities, and the Jewish Protective Association.

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JEWISH

American Jewish Year Book, 1913-14. p. 247.

IMPORTANT NEW ORGANIZATIONS.

January 1, 1914. At Chicago, Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities formed.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 3075

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JEWISH

American Jewish Year Book, 1913-14, p. 369.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF B'NAI B'RITH.

Organized November 1, 1843. Office - 1228 Tribune Bldg., Chicago.
Institutions founded by the Order in Chicago - B'nai B'rith Cemetery,
Free Employment Bureau. Officers: President, Adolph Kraus, Chicago,
Secretary, Alex B. Seelenfreund, Chicago. On the Executive Committee -
Philip Stein, Chicago.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

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JEWISH

American Jewish Year Book, 1913-14, p. 377.

JEWISH AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

Officers: President, Julius Rosenwald, Directors: Julian W. Mack,
Julius Rosenwald.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

American Jewish Year Book, 1913-14, p. 396.

NEW JEWISH LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

CHICAGO.

Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities, 720 W. 12th. Secretary, H. A. Lipsky. Affiliated Societies, Beth Moshav Z'keinin; Marks Nathan Orphans' Home; Maimonides Hospital; West Side Talmud Torah; Northwest Side Talmud Torah; Yeshivath Etz Chaim; Lechem Lorevim; Jewish Consumptives' Relief Society; West Side Ladies' Charity Society; West Side Gomle Chesed Shel Emeth; Northwest Side Gomle Chesed Shel Emeth; Hachnosas Orchim.

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JEWISH

American Jewish Year Book, 1913-14, p. 397.

NEW JEWISH LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES - - CHICAGO.

Young Men's Federated Jewish Charities, 730 Stock Exchange Bldg.
Secretary, L. F. Jacobson. Auxiliary of Federated Orthodox Jewish
Charities.

West End Physicians' Club. Mayflower St. Congregation. Chicago
Association of Jewish Religious Teachers! Organized April 1912.
Secretary, Milton H. Froehlich.

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JEWISH

The Chicago Daily Tribune, Jan. 26, 1914.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

JEWISH CHARITIES REPORT BIG YEAR

Associated Organization Holds Annual Meeting and Elects Directors

The Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities of Chicago last night celebrated the successful termination of its first year of existence with a banquet at the Douglas Park Auditorium, Ogden and Kedzie avenues. Four hundred diners listened to the recitals of last year's efforts and predictions for 1914 given by the chairman, B. Horwion, Philip L. Seman, Rabbi S. Silber, and Municipal Judge Harry M. Fisher.

The first annual meeting of the federation was held in the afternoon, when directors were elected.

Here Are the Charities

The charities embraced within the federation are Orthodox Jewish for the Aged, Marks Nathan Orphans' Home, Maimonides Hospital, Hebrew free schools (five in number), Consumptive Relief Society, Bread to the Hungry and Ladies' Charity Society, Shelter Home, and free burial societies.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 5, 1913.

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JUSTICE AND CHARITY

Justice and charity, in the old Jewish language of Hebrew, are one and the same word. Where justice rules there is no need for charity, but where charity is a necessity the indication is a lack of justice.

Ancient Jews understood well this contradiction. Down the ages many attempts were made to clarify this with the saying that we cannot dismiss the poverty of the world, therefore, we must seek to justify it by "giving with an open hand," to generously give your brother all he needs. Again at other times arose the prophetic protests, "There shall be no poor among you. You are all equally children of one father, so why make the division of poor and rich among you?" It is at this period that Jewish thinkers evolved such community plans as the Sabbatical year (seventh year), the Shmitah (release), and the Yovel (fiftieth year), wherein the debts of the poor become void. If one brother had more, he shared a part of it with the other. Why should he make it charity? Sold houses and fields were returned to their original owners, those persons who sold themselves into slavery were again given their freedom.

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 5, 1913.

RECEIVED BY THE U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

It is possible that one's poor condition may have been of his own making, but he and sometimes, his children have too long already suffered for it. It is a new jubilee. Everyone again receives his property and liberty which enables him once more to start life anew.

Present day Jews cannot permit themselves to think of such plans as Shmitah and Yovel in this modern age. They are tenants in strange countries and a tenant cannot proceed with his plans of improving the home he lives in, for even if he should, it would all be done in vain. Present day Jews must, therefore, devote themselves to building homes of their own, if they wish justice instead of charity. As long as they do not do so, for there is as yet no possibility of establishing the "no poor among you," they must willingly or unwillingly be seeped in charity.

Of late much has been written concerning the good and the bad of a Chicago's Jewish charity organization, the Federation of all Jewish Orthodox charitable institutions.

But on praise or abuse one cannot quiet his hunger, or heal the sick, or give.

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 5, 1913.

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a home to the aged or educate the orphan. The good and the bad of the leading communities are very important subjects at the ballot box of Federation officials, but is not official business during week days, when their efforts must be directed to the work of helping all needy institutions.

Those who must apply to charity are certainly not to blame for the injustices of our times. Injustice has been supported thru all times in all lands by those elements that are able to give more than they. And, as long as charity serves as Justice, all those who are known or unknown associates in this unjust order of the world must pay every interest on this large debt that they owe to all victims of injustice who must resort to charity.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 7, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CHICAGO'S MELTING POT.

Last Wednesday in Chicago a new Jewish fraternity came into being, named the "People's Order," and composed of Jewish young folks who have taken upon themselves to create a modern order to suit our modern times.

During the last few years much has been said and written to defeat the old and almost deteriorated system that exists in our lodges, but, it appears that the old leaders turn a deaf ear to modern improvements, both in respect to the management and the insurance upon which the order proper is built.

You become a member in the lodge to get security for those you love and work for, but, you also wish to have a voice in the expenditure of such moneys

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 7, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

that you pay by the month. You do not want the president to be the "be all." You wish to know what is being done to your money, how it is distributed and especially what your dear ones may get after numerous years have passed during which time you have made regular payments.

Under the present system of insurance methods that exist in most lodges, it is impossible for the order to fulfill its program or in other words to do its duty to you as a member. Many orders wish earnestly to do so; their intentions are good but their insurance system is so poor that even their best efforts cannot right it.

There is but one way of improvement. Each order should adopt the modern system of insurance, abolish the old fermented spirit that hovers in the form of "Self-Rule" and all install the true democratic form.

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 7, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

If the orders do not do this it will certainly lead to their downfall. This we must not permit. But why are they silent, those old ring leaders of fraternal orders? Do they not see the new surge coming on? Do they not know that sooner or later they must give way to the demands of the times and the people, - or perhaps they are loathe to relinquish their "fat jobs" and for this reason will eventually alter and fit their ways to the modern system, after it is too late.

The new order that has just been founded has submitted its application for a charter. It is the direct result of our modern times. "The People's Order" built on democratic principles, with the slogan, "Let the People have their Say." The insurance system of this new order will be the last word in insurance improvement. In this position the order will truly be able to fulfill its necessary duties, giving the people the right to administer their

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 7, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

business and to see that the security or death policies, or better yet, that this protection of widows and orphans should not be a dead issue in their constitution, but should truly be the foundation of the order.

At its last meeting the new order organized officially. Election of the following officers took place: Samuel Miken, president; Saul Druker, vice president; H. Harris, second vice president; Max Baum, secretary; Mr. Briar, treasurer; M. Schuman, financial secretary; Ab Miller, guard.

Further information may be secured at Briar's Hat Store, 1220 S. Halsted Street, at Samuel Miken's, 903 W. 12th Street.

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 17, 1913.

THE FEDERATION BANKS.

In order to satisfy the small contributors who cannot afford to give a few dollars in a lump sum to charity and yet want to cooperate with the Jewish community in supporting its needy, the Federation determined to distribute Federation banks to these contributors.

However, they, who think that these Federation banks will be similar to the former charity boxes, which were controlled by irresponsible men, are badly mistaken. The Federation system of banks will be consistent with its regular policy, i. e., whatever anyone donates towards charity will go for charitable purposes only, and not for collectors or side expenses. A system was inaugurated whereby each cent thrown into the banks will reach the treasurer of the Federation and every bank holder will get a receipt and will be considered a subscriber to the Federation.

The Federation has, until now, proved that it can operate in such a manner that the costs of collecting and distributing charity funds are only four per cent,

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug, 17, 1913.

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whereas, prior to the Federation's existence the costs were from thirty to sixty per cent.

When the system of federation banks will be introduced the expenses of the Federation will certainly be increased and that will lead to the widening of charity work. The Talmud Torahs must be multiplied; a new Hebrew Sheltering Home must be constructed, and these Federation banks will be the source from which all activities shall be financed. Every Chicago Jew will be able to be proud of the fact that he carried stone and cement to build this great charity temple.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 12, 1913.

BULLETIN.

The vice presidents of the former Board of Directors of the Hebrew Sheltering Home, H. Iglowitz and S. Rosenthal, declared, last evening, that their side accepted a peace plan in the careful deliberation on the Hebrew Sheltering Home.

The plan was elaborated by Mr. B. Hurwitz, Judge Harry M. Fisher, and Mr. Samuel J. Rosenblatt and it consists of the following clause:

That both Board of Directors may function if they wish, but a managing committee of twenty-one persons should govern the Hebrew Sheltering Home.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 12, 1913.

The following will act as members of the managing committee:

Thomas Piser, Samuel Phillipson, Hyman Wittenberg, B. Lazar, N. H. Bolotin, H. M. Barnet, S. Levin, Dr. M. Meyerowitz, William Farber, M. Shapiro, Abraham Z. Tzeitlin, Joseph Rothschild, Herman Iglowitz, Samuel Rosenthal, B. Miller, M. L. Fox, A. Goldstein, N. Ginzberg, Miss Erstine Heller, Mrs. Nathan R. Caplan and Mrs. Zelda Berkson.

Mr. Thomas Piser, president of the new Board of Directors, and most of the directors stated that they will approve this peace plan.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 8, 1913.

To the subscribers of the Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities and to the Jewish public in general:

People, claiming to represent the Hebrew Sheltering Home, have issued a rumor to the effect that the Federated Orthodox Charities had refused to finance the Hebrew Sheltering Home, and they, therefore, had found it necessary to send out collectors as they have done prior to the establishment of the Federation. We, therefore, think it is our duty to explain the recent events between the so-called representatives of the Hebrew Sheltering Home and the Federation.

As is already known, the Federation was established: 1. to introduce order into the collection of charitable funds; 2. to abolish the

II D 1
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JEWISH

The Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 8, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

expenses of collecting money which amounted to sixty per cent of all income; 3. to facilitate the work of raising funds for the directors of the institutions, so that they can improve the institutions; and 4. the charity funds should go to charity only, and everything should be operated in the most economical manner.

Until now, the Federation fulfilled its mission. It cost but four per cent to collect the sum of \$55,000.

The work of the Federation is divided into four different committees. One of the committees is known as the budget committee, whose task it is to take care of all bills and expenses of the various institutions.

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II D 6

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JEWISH

The Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 8, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A few months ago when the budget committee revised the bills which were submitted by the Hebrew Sheltering Home, it was revealed that a sum of \$285, of which the Hebrew Sheltering Home was in receipt was not included in the accounts. The officers of the Hebrew Sheltering Home were immediately notified and they were requested to give an explanation about the \$285 to the budget committee on some definite evening. The budget committee waited for the officers from eight to eleven o'clock in the evening and they failed to show up. A few days later a committee came to the office of the Federation, wanting to find out the reason for the Federation not having sent any money to the Hebrew Sheltering Home. The officers of the Federation, who were present, told them that a matter of \$285 was awaiting an explanation. The officers of the

II D 1
II D 6

- 4 -

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 8, 1913.

Federation stated that they will still allot the agreed sum to the Hebrew Sheltering Home, if it will guarantee that the money will be used in a legitimate way, viz., to pay bills only, so that there should be no room for monkey business, as with the \$285.

The committee refused to guarantee this. Then the Federation heard that the Hebrew Sheltering Home called a meeting, where the officers proposed to part from the Federation and to begin collecting money in the old manner which can not be controlled and which requires no account to be given. However, the proposal was not accepted. Instead, they determined to reorganize the board of directors, and adopt a new constitution. This was carried through. A nomination committee was appointed and new directors were nominated.

II D 1
II D 6

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 8, 1913.

When it was revealed, however, that a few leaders were not nominated as directors, thereby removing their authority over the money, they declared themselves directors and elected themselves to office. After withdrawing \$1400 from the bank, which belongs to the building fund, they now seek, under the mask of charity, to send out collectors for which they will not need to give any account, and thereby harm all charity institutions of Chicago.

The Board of Directors which were elected legally, in the meantime, had held a meeting and elected the following officers:

Mr. Thomas Piser, the well-known scholar and business man, as president; Mr. W. Farber, vice president; Mr. Abraham Tzeitlen, secretary; and the well-known philanthropist, Mr. Samuel Phillipson, treasurer.

II D 1
II D 6

- 6 -

JEWISH

WFA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 8, 1913.

They are cooperating with the Federation and sought to arbitrate in a peaceful manner, but the illegal Board of Directors did not want to make peace.

The legal Board of Directors, seeing that they could make no headway decided, therefore, to take over the Hebrew Sheltering Home. This was done without heeding the protests of the illegal Board of Directors.....

We appeal to Chicago Jewry, in the name of the Jewish charity institutions and in the name of righteousness, not to permit themselves to be misled by the collectors of the so-called Board of Directors of the Hebrew Sheltering Home. No one should help those who seek to receive money in the name of charity for which they do not have to give an account. The Federation has enough money and is willing to finance the Home, which is now governed by the legal Board of Directors.

Daily Jewish Courier, July 18, 1913

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30274

The Federation sent out its report for the first six months of existence and the colossal work which is accomplished is to be admired. The Federation has 5,780 subscribers, who are obligated to pay \$104,540.60 annually. Even the most enthusiastic adherents did not anticipate such a success.

The Federation's income for the last six months was as follows:

Subscriptions-----	\$46,553.69
Donations-----	3,998.25
Endowment fund-----	100.00
Interest-----	71.51
Balance-----	27.66
Total-----	<u>\$50,751.11</u>

The following sums were paid out from this:

To charity-----	\$46,956.96
Debts-----	1,000.00
Office expenses-----	2,359.52
Balance-----	254.63
Total-----	<u>\$50,751.11</u>

The charity was distributed in the following manner:

Daily Jewish Courier, July 18, 1913

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Marks Nathan Home-----	\$17,197.77
Home for the Aged-----	10,739.02
Bread for the Poor Society----	4,336.80
West Side Talmud Torah-----	4,067.94
Consumptive Society-----	3,477.49
Yeshiva Eitz Chaim-----	1,440.98
Hebrew Sheltering Home-----	1,315.58
North West Side Talmud Torah--	1,202.97
West Side Free Loan Society---	1,075.38
Sharah Torah Talmud Torah-----	608.00
North West Side Free Loan Society	520.03
West Side Ladies Charity-----	500.00
Private Charity-----	475.00
	<u>\$46,956.96</u>

It is the opinion of the directors of the Federation that the expenses for charity in the next six months, will increase fifty percent. The Maimonedes Hospital will have to be financed, beginning this month; The Hebrew Sheltering Home will be in need of more money when a new building will be constructed. They are also contemplating the construction of a new Talmud Torah. All this will add to the expenses, but the office committee is planning to widen the income by \$50,000, which will cover the major expenses.

Daily Jewish Courier, July 13, 1913

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The office expenses consist of two accounts: 1) The expense of running the Federation, 2) The expense of raising new funds. The first account has the following expenses:

Salaries-----	\$995.17
Postage-----	220.78
Telephones-----	53.66
Interest-----	12.50
Printing-----	445.07
Rent-----	112.50
Insurance-----	36.49
Miscellaneous-----	9.00
Total-----	<u>\$1845.17</u>

The expenses for raising subscribers are as follows:

Salaries-----	\$493.35
Postage-----	100.00
Printing-----	100.00
Lighting-----	1.00
Total-----	<u>\$694.35</u>

Grand Total-----\$2,539.52

Daily Jewish Courier, July 18, 1913

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

According to this account the collection expenses are 8% for raising subscribers. This alone is a great credit to the management of the Federation.

WOMEN WILL HELP FEDERATION

At a conference of the welfare workers and the Ladies Home for the Aged Society which was held July 3, in the Hebrew Institute, where many directors of the Federation were present, it was determined to organize, under the name of the Ladies Home for the Aged Committee, the charitable women whose task shall be to assist the Federated Jewish Orthodox Charities in collecting money and creating new subscribers.

After a lengthy discussion the following resolutions were adopted:

1. All the women who were present shall compose a committee whose task shall be to assist the Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities.
2. The new women's committee, first of all, shall undertake collection of the outstanding debts due the Federation.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 30, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THEY ARE ALL THE SAME.

We must admit that the Independent Order B'rith Abraham has learned a great deal from the recent occurrences in the Jewish lodges, and that at its last convention the delegates carried through many reforms. If this should continue there is a basis for hope that this order will eventually become that order which will really represent Jewish interests on all fronts.

The adopted resolution, that nomination and election of grand officers should be conducted in a more democratic manner, is a great step forward in improving the lodge system; in due time the grand office patriots will be abolished.

II D 1
II D 2

- 2 -

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, May 30, 1913.

Yet even the convention of the Independent Order B'rith Abraham was unable to display that true brotherly spirit which should have been the essence of such a convention. A resolution, to the effect that a member of the organization who is old and feeble and can no longer pay his dues, shall have his dues advanced by the lodge and shall afterwards deduct it from the endowment, failed of passage.

This ordinarily implies that the Order is seeking to evade the payment of endowments in case of death. It is seeking means of preventing the old and feeble, the sick and disabled from maintaining their dues payments in order to scratch them, as it is called in lodge lingo. If a man who has been a member of the order for thirty or forty years, has paid his dues regularly, has constantly bought the usual number of tickets to balls, picnics, or other affairs, has paid the fixed penalty for not attending meetings, funerals, or weddings, becomes too old and ailing to pay dues, his lodge brothers do not assure his widow his insurance, but on the contrary, they immediately scratch him, and erase him from the membership list.

II D 1
II D 2

- 3 -

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, May 30, 1913.

The resolution to raise a fund for members who are unable to work and earn a livelihood was adopted only after the Grand Master convinced the delegates that the percentage of these unfortunates is so small that it will not effect the order and that it would be a good advertisement of the benevolence of the lodge.

There is no reason why one should receive insurance if he becomes blind accidentally, but should not get even expenses with which to pay his dues if he loses his sight through old age. Why should one receive \$500 for losing his hands or feet in a street car accident and not be advanced fifteen dollars a year for the rest of his life when the same organs are unable to function on account of old age.

II D 1

II D 2

- 4 -

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, May 30, 1913.

If true brotherly spirit would prevail among the lodge brothers such a thing would never occur. Let us hope that in the near future our lodges shall be more saturated with the spirit of brotherhood, which is the basis of our fraternal organizations. In the mean time they are all the same.....dollar organizations.

II D 1

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 18, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Associated Jewish Charities held its annual meeting yesterday in the Auditorium Hotel where more than one hundred welfare workers were present to listen to the report of President Julius Rosenwald and an inspiring talk by Dr. Stolz.

Mr. Rosenwald termed this meeting the Bar Mitzvah because the Associated Jewish Charities was thirteen years old yesterday. In his report he stated that \$450,000 had been collected last year and \$290,000 had been distributed. The cost of collecting the money amounted to one and one-half cents on each dollar. The following received the money which was distributed:

Jewish Aid Society \$130,000.

Michael Reese Hospital \$110,000.

Home Finding Society \$50,000.

Daily Jewish Courier, May 18, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The president also announced that the subscriptions were increased by fifty per cent due to the fact that there are fewer subscribers enrolling. More money is needed now because the construction of a new children's hospital for Michael Reese is being planned.

Mr. Rosenwald said that when he learned of the tremendous work accomplished by the Orthodox Jewish Charities in such a short time he was overwhelmed with joy and he declared that the directors are worthy of the greatest praise for raising 4,750 subscribers and a sum of \$100,000 in such a short period.

"I hope," said the philanthropist, "that this charitable bodies will unite and work together on the noble field of charity, but at the same time I would advise members of the Associated Charities to contribute and subscribe to the Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities."

The guest of the evening was Mr. Weil of Pittsburgh, who delivered an interesting lecture on city government.

Sunday Jewish Courier, April 13, 1913.

[REPORT OF THE UNITED ORTHODOX JEWISH CHARITIES]

The quarterly financial report of the United Orthodox Jewish Charity Institutions:

In the course of our career as newspaper men we already have had enough reports from all sorts of Jewish charity institutions; each report was made with good intentions, they sought to present an accounting which contained complete information. None of the institutions wanted to deceive the public, yet we must admit that the distinguished directors, before submitting their reports, complicated matters so that we had to be experts to know the true conditions of the institutions.

It will certainly be interesting to the Jewish populace to know that it cost merely \$652.43 to collect the sum of \$30,300.35, which means that only a little more than two percent constituted the expense of collecting the money. Taking into consideration that prior to the Federation's establishment the expenses of collection were from 25 to 60 percent we can easily picture the accomplishment of the Federation.

Sunday Jewish Courier, April 13, 1913.

Let us print the report as it is:

Income

January:

Dues.....	\$15,219.76
Donations.....	76.50
	<u>\$15,296.26</u>

February:

Dues.....	\$ 5,831.23
Donations.....	1,310.15
	<u>\$ 7,141.38</u>

March:

Dues.....	\$ 6,521.75
Donations.....	1,213.60
Interest.....	27.36
Endowment.....	100.00
	<u>\$ 7,862.71</u>

Grant total for January, February and March.....\$30,300.35

Sunday Jewish Courier, April 13, 1913.

Expenses:

Home for the Aged.....	\$ 4,334.40
Marks Nathan Orphan.....	7,708.04
Consumptive Relief.....	1,249.11
Sheltering Home.....	625.00
Yeshiva Litz Chaim.....	625.00
Talmud Torah.....	2,050.00
North West Side Talmud Torah.....	550.00
Lechem Lerabim.....	2,500.00
Shareh Torah.....	308.00
North West Side Benevolent Society....	106.50
Total.....	<u>\$20,056.05</u>
Payment on previous expenses.....	210.00
	<u>\$20,266.05</u>

Expenses:

Salary.....	\$ 404.75
Postage.....	150.78
Telephones.....	22.40

Sunday Jewish Courier, April 13, 1913.

Expenses:

Rent.....	\$ 67.50
Miscellaneous.....	7.00
Total.....	<u>\$ 652.43</u>

Loans paid up.....	\$ 1,000.00
Interest.....	12.50
Total.....	<u>\$ 1,012.50</u>

Organizing salary.....	\$ 231.00
Printing.....	203.08
Insurance.....	36.49
Total.....	<u>\$ 470.57</u>

Total expenses.....\$22,401.55

Balance.....	\$ 7,898.80
Last year's balance.....	27.66
Total balance.....	<u>\$ 7,926.46</u>

In analyzing this quarterly report, we find that the establishment of the

Sunday Jewish Courier, April 15, 1915.

Federation, which was the most difficult and costliest work ever undertaken by Chicago Jewry, cost the Chicago charity contributors only \$1,483.07. When we consider that by April 1, the Federation raised \$96,448.60, we find it merely cost $1\frac{1}{2}$ percent to raise this sum of money from 4,435 subscribers.

Two main things can be observed from this report, which shows that Chicago Jewry has made a great step forward in the field of charity. Waste and irresponsibility was abolished. It established order and responsibility.

It is expected that the Federation will have, by the end of the year, a subscription list of approximately two hundred thousand dollars from which \$150,000 will be collected. The quarterly financial report tells us that it is an honor to be a member of the Chicago Jewish community.

Sunday Jewish Courier, April 13, 1913.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ.

Sunday Jewish Courier, April 13, 1913

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Apr. 13, 1913.

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Sunday Jewish Courier, April 13, 1913

was abolished. It established order and responsibility.

It is expected that the Federation will have, by the end of the year, a subscription list of approximately two hundred thousand dollars from which \$150,000 will be collected. The quarterly financial report tells us that it is an honor to be a member of the Chicago Jewish community.

II D 1

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, March 27, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30278

A GREAT DANGER.

From the office of the Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities comes the report that despite the continual in flow of subscriptions, the collections are very weak. The people subscribe very readily, but defer the submission of their checks from day to day. This ultimately leads to the lack of funds with which to finance all welfare institutions.

Such conduct imperils the very existence of every Jewish welfare institution in Chicago. It must not be forgotten that no other institution has any source of support than the monthly allowance of the Federation, and if the treasury of the Federation should be emptied, then every institution would remain without an opportunity to function.

II D 1

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, March 27, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Federation requires more than ten thousand dollars a month to operate and this sum must be raised in cash - not in subscriptions.....

Four hundred dollars a day must flow into the treasury of the Federation in order to provide for the orphans and aged, impoverished and sick, newcomers and deceased. The Chicago Jewry promised more than **the** needed sum, but to date they have not kept their promise. The enthusiasm and devotion of the Chicago Jewry terminated with the signing of their subscriptions.

Of the one hundred thousand dollars, which was promised to the Federation by Chicago Jewry, less than thirty thousand dollars were submitted to the office; seventy per cent of the money is still in the hands of the donors, and this money belongs to our orphans, widows, aged and destitute.

Daily Jewish Courier, March 27, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

It is true that every Jew will send his subscribed sum by the end of the year, but we cannot tell the orphans and widows to wait until the end of the year.....A dollar, when in need, has greater value than two when not in need. The subscription is a light matter to the subscriber. A few dollars will neither decrease nor increase his wealth if he should retain the money for a few months, but if all these sums are in the office of the Federation it means a colossal sum, a more secure foundation for all Jewish welfare institutions.

Tardiness in submitting the subscriptions to the office, results in greater office expense. A person must be hired to send out extra bills, to write appeals, letters, and other announcements; postage, printing, etc., and it certainly is not the object of the contributors to pay such expenses.

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JEWISH

WPA COPY PAGE 30278

Daily Jewish Courier, March 5, 1913.

Loes Chitim (money donated for the purpose of providing the poor with food for Passover).

The Federated Jewish Charities determined at their last meeting to exclude the collection and distribution of Loes Chitim from their program, and the Loes Chitim Committee, which was engaged in this work for many years, was highly pleased with the decision.

It is the opinion of the directors of the Federation that Loes Chitim is not a form of charity and in a certain sense they are right. Charity either comes from the sentiment of compassion or from the sentiment of obligation, but when speaking of obligation in connection with Loes Chitim, it is as one who runs a party is obligated to satisfy his guest who come to pay him tribute.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ 10075

Daily Jewish Courier, March 5, 1913.

If Moes Chitim would have in view only to provide the poor with matzo for Passover, it would then become the obligation of the Lechem Lerachim Society to fulfill. This society provides the poor with bread throughout the entire year, and consequently, it should provide the hungry with matzo on Passover. But this never occurred among the Jews. The thought of distributing Moes Chitim can be linked with the fact that Passover is a national holiday among Jews. The Jewish race celebrates Passover week as its birthday and it calls all its children to participate in its birth; the most elaborate and elegant foods and drinks are prepared, and the master of each household calls out: "May all those, who are hungry, come in and eat thereof."

II D 1
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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, March 5, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

This is the true spirit of Moes Chitim and it was therefore the opinion of the directors of the Federation that it is not in the province of their activity to engage themselves and to take over the financing and distribution of Moes Chitim.

The Moes Chitim Committee, which is a union of all synagogues, are the servants engaged by the pious Jews to raise Moes Chitim and to distribute it in such manner that not one Jewish house should be short of anything on the ceremonial night. For the past few years, the United Moes Chitim Committee have carried out their program in the finest manner. This year, when the collection of all the social money is regulated this committee should succeed in doing better work.

II D 1
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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, March 5, 1913.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30272

Undoubtedly there isn't a Jew in Chicago who sits with his wife and children at his table and celebrates the birthday of his race who will not enjoy the ceremony better if not embittered by the knowledge that his neighbor is seated at an empty table deluged with tears. What the committee has to do is simply remind the public that the time has come for them to cooperate in the holiday and the people will respond gladly with an overabundance.

II D 1
III E

JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, January 26, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE YOUTH LEAGUE - FEDERATION.

The Young Men's Federated Jewish Charities was organized as a result of a meeting which was held last Thursday evening in the Lawndale Club. More than two hundred of the Chicago Jewish youth became members. The purpose of this new organization is to unite the Jewish youth in order to create a better understanding among themselves, and, to support the Federation by soliciting and procuring subscribers.

Al. H. Rosenberg acted as chairman of the meeting, Dr. Jacob Lebosky, Dr. Israel Klein, and Dr. Herman S. Meyer spoke on the necessity of a united youth for such an important cause as the Federation, and it was decided that a meeting should be held Sunday, February 9, in the Lawndale Club, at which officers will be elected. Al. H. Rosenberg, Arthur I. Murvitz, Louis F. Jacobson, and Herman A. Schiff arranged this meeting.

II D 1

IV

JEWISH

American Jewish Year Book, 1912 - 16. pp. 162 - 163.

From an article "The Federation Movement in American Jewish Philanthropy" by Joseph Jacobs, Litt. D.

"On January 7, 1900, a conference was held in Chicago of a number of persons interested in Jewish philanthropy, who had become convinced of the advantages of what might be called "collective collection." Some of these expressed their willingness to subscribe lump sums exceeding by one-quarter or one-half the total amount they had previously donated to the Jewish charities, and within a couple of months promises of over \$100,000 to be collected in this way had been made by some six hundred men and women subscribers. With these promises in hand, a meeting was held on April 12, 1900 at which the Associated Jewish Charities of Chicago was established and incorporated, with Mr. Edwin G. Foreman as president and Mr. Julian W. Mack as secretary. It was estimated that previous to this, no more than \$110,000 had been collected, whereas in the first year of the federation this sum was exceeded by \$25,000.

American Jewish Year Book, 1912 - 16. pp. 162 -163.

Once this great advance had been made, the progress of the Associated Charities for the next five years was not very striking, the income reaching \$149,000 in 1905, while the membership only increased from 1,684 in 1900 to 1,777 in 1905. It might almost seem that the increase in both subscriptions and members during these five years could not have been less if the Charities had not been associated. But the following five years saw a great change, the subscriptions jumping from \$149,000 to \$368,000, a phenomenal advance of 145 per cent while the membership rose from 1,777 to 3,275, an almost equally satisfactory increase of 84 per cent. This progress has continued in the same remarkable way, until in the year 1913 (April 1914) the sum collected was \$522,170 from 3,292 members. Of course, part of this remarkable advance must be attributed to the fact that Chicago is the home city of Mr. Julius Rosenwald, who during the last year, 1913, was president of the Charities. But of the total sum of over \$520,000 given in this year, Mr. Rosenwald is to be credited only with \$70,000, a magnificent donation indeed, but after all only one seventh of the total, showing that his example is widely followed by the Jews of Chicago."

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JEWISH

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, Nov. 1. 12.

REDACTED ONTARIO JEWISH COMMITTEE OF CHICAGO

In the progress of civilization, the Russian Jew in America kept pace with the times. Since his transition from a land of persecution to the land of liberty, with the given opportunities that a free country affords, he readily adjusted himself to his new surroundings.

In his desire to show self-reliance and initiative, he has tried to solve the problem of his American existence, and has prepared himself to take up the more self-satisfying pursuits open to the politically and intellectually acclimated citizen.

In every field of endeavor he has progressed, and as the Jew is nothing if not charitable, his activity in the field of philanthropic endeavor is

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, Nov. 1912.

correspondingly varied. With the wave of immigration from Russia, various relief societies have been founded by him and many charitable institutions have come into existence through the efforts of various groups in the community. Each group took special pride in its own creation and devoted all its energies to it, to the exclusion of all other institutions. In fact, the rapid increase in the number of institutions became threatening to their future development and efficiency.

The greatest hindrance to progress and usefulness was the faulty method of collecting funds. "Red Handkerchief Charity" was harmful, as it was undignified, both to the giver and the recipient". In soliciting funds from the public, the well-to-do and the poor working-man alike, gave a nickel a week and the institutions and all of them suffered for want of funds. A greater harm was the fact that the managing boards were forced to give up their entire energy and time to raise funds, while the intrinsic value of the respective institutions was neglected.

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, Nov. 1912.

No less a menace was the system of ticket-selling for bazaars, entertainments, balls, etc. The constant clamor for money, produced among the giving public an aversion for such charity, and among the workers a sense of rivalry operatin to deprecate the importance and needs of a sister organization, and to exaggerate their own value and superiority. Each board grew to consider its institution alone to be the rightful heir to the birthright of Israel's charity. With his improved conditions, the Russian Jew found that the time was ripe for a change from the antiquated way of collecting and dispensing his charities; time brought men whose unshaken confidence in the Jewish community spurred them on to concerted action to save their resources for constructive work, to prevent waste and duplication, and to devote all energies to the welfare of those who need them and whom they want to benefit.

A plan committee for the federation of the orthodox charities was formed and gradually it grew to larger proportions. The movement met with unanimous approval from the public, and when the announcement was made that the Federation of Orthodox Jewish Charities was called into being, the public welcomed the idea and the welcome was substantiated by subscriptions to the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars.

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, Nov. 1912.

The Federation will finance the following twelve institutions:

Beth Noshav Z'keinmin,
Marks Nathan Jewish Orphan Home,
Maimonides Kosher Hospital,
West Side Talmud Torak,
Yeshivas Eitz Chaim,
Lechem Lorevim,

Jewish Consumptive Relief Society
of Chicago,
West Side Ladies' Charity,
West Side Goulai Chesed Shel Emes,
Northwest Side Goulai Chesed Shel Emes,
Hachnasos Orchim

A committee to make a city canvass was appointed. When this committee calls on you to subscribe to the Federation, be so liberally and induce your neighbor to do the same. Who will subscribe voluntarily?

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- 5 -

JEWISH

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, Nov. 1912.

The officers of the Federation are:

Bernard Horwich, President,
James Davis, Samuel Phillipson, A. S. Roe, Vice-Presidents,
Harry Lipsky, Recording Secretary,
Mrs. Julius Stone, Financial Secretary,
B. J. Schiff, Treasurer.

II D 1

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, November 22, 1912.

WPA FILE 370.30275

A HOME FOR JEWISH WORKING BOYS.

Among the institutions of which Chicago Jewry is in possession, one of the most important is the Deborah Boys' Club, 5930 S. Polk Street.

The club accepts boys who are working for a livelihood, who are too young to take care of themselves, who seek self preservation and at the same time make preparations for a future - these boys can find a home there.

The Jewish boys, who are accepted there, earn from five to six dollars a week. At that wage one would be unable to provide for himself, but the Deborah Boys' Club offers room and board at \$3.00 per week to every boy who makes this club his home.

II D 1

- 2 -

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, November 22, 1912.

WFO. 111.7. PROJ. 30275

The club would like to contact every Jewish boy who is in need of a home. The superintendent, Mr. Friedlander, is more than pleased to keep every Jewish boy, not only by giving him a home, but also by securing a position for him. Free courses are offered in English, shorthand, etc.

II D 1

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, November 12, 1912.

WPA (ILL) 560-1 30275

FEDERATION ORGANIZED, WILL FUNCTION JANUARY 1ST.

As the Daily Jewish Courier predicted, the United Jewish Orthodox Charities will begin financing all Jewish welfare institutions, January 1, 1913.

This was decided, last evening at a meeting where representatives of the twelve Jewish institutions assembled with the original Committee on the Organizing of the Federation.

The roll call of representatives of the welfare bodies showed that the following institutions sent these delegates:

Daily Jewish Courier, November 12, 1912.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Home for the Aged - August Turner and Isadore Lasker. Moimonedes
Kosher Hospital - S. S. Korshak and U. Rosenzweig. Hebrew Shelter-
ing Home - J. Wolfson and M. L. Fox. Yeshiva Eitz Chaim - H. Halper
and A. Adler. West Side Hebrew School - David Slepior and the
Rev. Neuman. Hebrew Speaking Society - N. H. Boldtin and H. Shodd.
West Side Ladies' Charity Society, Mrs. L. M. Silverman and Mrs
E. A. Rivkin.

Jewish Consumptive Relief Society - Mrs. I. J. Rubin, and Mrs. S.
Tanner. Free Loan Society - Paul Vitkowsky, and J. Weinstein.
Northwest Side Free Loan Society - M. Nathan and George Mordock.

M. Stone, who should have represented the Marks Nathan Home, sent
an excuse that he could not be present at the meeting.

II D 1

- 3 -

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, November 12, 1912.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30270

After a lengthy discussion a resolution was passed to the effect that an organizational and by-laws committee should be appointed, which would introduce a program no later than December 1st, designating how the federation should be organized and function when it will take over the finances of all Jewish institutions.

II D 1

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, October 24, 1912.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 5076

More than four hundred directors of Chicago Jewish institutions assembled in the Social Hall of the Hebrew Institute, yesterday, and took up the work of the Committee on Organizing to Unite Chicago's Orthodox Institutions.

Eleven institutions were represented at the meeting. Each institution had its speaker.

The Home for the Aged, Dr. A. B. Yudelson, speaker. The Maimonides Hospital, Harry Fisher, speaker. The Consumptive Relief Society, Mrs. I. Robin, speaker. The Ladies Charity Society, Mrs. Malkes, speaker. Free Loan Society, Paul Vitkoffsky, speaker. Marks Nathan Home, Rabbi Silber, speaker. The Hebrew School, Rabbi Budzinsky, speaker. Hebrew Speaking Society, Bolotin, speaker.

Daily Jewish Courier, October 24, 1912.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30276

Tree of Life Theological College, Harris Hurvitz, speaker. Hebrew Sheltering Home, Rabbi Budzinsky. Free Loan Society of the Northwest Side. The Chairman, Mr. Hurwich, opened the meeting by declaring that the time is nigh when the Jewish institutions should attempt to unite.

Israel Cohen proposed that the meeting should approve the work of the committee and the motion was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Cohen's resolution reads as follows:

" Be it resolved that the various Orthodox institutions which are represented at this meeting approve the work of the committee of the Federation, and are satisfied with the important work accomplished; and promise to help the organization with all their power."

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, October 1, 1912.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 300

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

In his talk, which the honored rabbi of Sinai Congregation, Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, held at the Home for the Aged, he uttered several truths which the leaders of our charity institutions should take into consideration so that they might escape future criticism.

Dr. Hirsch discussed and severely reproached the methods applied in our charity institutions. The rabbi had taken as a parable the methods of raising money for the Marks Nathan Orphanage, and with his unequalable language, depicted how the small unfortunate children of the asylum are dragged upon the pulpit and platform as an attraction, while the directors appeal for a few pennies. Dr.

Daily Jewish Courier, October 1, 1912.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30270

Hirsch showed how they not only humiliated the children, but also injured them by developing in them a desire to beg. By this they also do not receive as much as they should, i. e. some one contributes one dollar for the sake of mercy, whereas the same person would give one hundred dollars if approached in a proper manner.

The Rabbi's words fit in very well at this time. The Marks Nathan Home is now reorganizing itself and new executive officers are to be elected. The orphans will now be transferred into a new building and the expenses will be greatly increased. This building can not be paid nor kept up by petty donations.

It remains, however, for the new officers of the Marks Nathan Home to meditate upon and consider the words of the honored Rabbi of the Sinai Temple.

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JEWISH

Minutes

Associated Jewish Charities, September 19, 1912.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, a communication from Julius Rosenwald was read offering to the A. J. C. the sum of \$250,000 for the purchase of a suitable plot of ground and the erection thereon of a building to be known as The West Side Charities Building.

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III C

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30272

Daily Jewish Courier, September 11, 1912.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

The Daily Jewish Courier wishes to extend to all its readers, subscribers, advertisers, as well as all brethren of Israel a Happy & Prosperous New Year.

The last year was very satisfactory for the Chicago Jewry. The Jewish community began to feel its responsibility to Israel and commenced to organize accordingly.

Our synagogues became much better organized. The rabbis' appealed to the people from their pulpits and exhorted them to take the road of righteousness and Judaism. Their sermons are so effective that the youth is drawn into the activities of the congregations.

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JEWISH

II D 3

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III C

WPA (IL) PROJ 50275

Daily Jewish Courier, September 11, 1912.

Our charities have, through the past year, made pace - great pace forward. The Aged Home built an annex for the convenience of aged men and women. The Marks Nathan Home was not neglected in any way. A new edifice is being erected, which will accommodate many Jewish orphans.

Our Hebrew Schools and Theological College are now in an excellent condition. They are discarding all antiquated systems and adopting modern methods.

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III C

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JEWISH

WPA (ALL) 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, September 11, 1912.

The Maimonides Kosher Hospital is no longer a dream, but a reality. The hospital building is already complete and ready to accommodate patients. The dedication of the hospital is merely delayed, because it wants to gather all elements together at one grand opening.

The Hebrew Sheltering Home stepped out of its infancy last year. A new system and new methods will be applied next year and it is expected that this will be one of the finest institutions in Chicago.

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JEWISH

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III C

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, September 11, 1912.

The main activity of the Chicago Jewish work was to unite the Jewish Orthodox Charities of Chicago. This movement, in which the finest Jews of Chicago are interested, shows how far the Chicago Jewry have progressed, how profoundly they understand their obligations. The movement of uniting the Jewish Orthodox Charities means a movement for liberating all charity institutions from financial worries, it means convenience for our aged; good rearing for our orphans; proper care for our sick; Jewish education for our children; food and shelter for our destitute.

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JEWISH

II D 3

II D 4

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III C

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, September 11, 1912.

The organization of a united Jewish charity will lay the foundation to all problems that are connected with Jews and Judaism. It will drive dissoluteness and irresponsibility from the Jewish religious, social, and political life. It will establish a Jewish society in Chicago where the opinions of our leaders will be in close relation to the Jewish, as well as the non-Jewish, world.

And when the time will come to write the Jewish history of Chicago, the past year will be a great chapter, because this movement started to develop that year (1911 - 1912).

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II D 3

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, August 4, 1912.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR THE KOSHER HOSPITAL.

Recently, we received several reports from various orthodox charity institutions. These reports are the accounts of incomes and expenses of the respective institutions. What pleases us so much about these reports is the clearness of the accounts, and the fact that they are inspected by a public accountant.

We confess that we are highly pleased with this, because it is a result of our many years of agitation that developed responsibility within our social institutions and eradicated waste of which many of our social workers are so proud.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PRO1.302/5

Daily Jewish Courier, August 4, 1912.

It is true that the statements published are very mournful, due to the previous management of our social institutions. In the business world such statements would imply a degradation in the credit of the establishment. Regardless of how poor the statements may be, regardless of how much negligence and irresponsibility they cast upon our social workers, we can infer from each statement that, in the future, many reforms and improvements will take place, and if the management is not up to par, there is an assurance that everything will be conducted in a business manner in the future.

Of all the numerous statements of the various institutions that lie before us, we are permitted to publish but one on the results of the Maimonedes Hospital Bazaar which was held recently in their building.

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II D 3

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, August 4, 1912.

This statement was approved by W. R. Singer, a public accountant, and sent to the chairman of the Bazaar Committee, Judge Joseph Sabbath.

This report is a very accurate one including all particulars.

The report is divided as follows:- 1. General total amount of incomes expenses, pledges and balances. 2. Sources from which the money was raised. 3. Management. 4. Expenses. In the first part of the report we found the following:- Cash taken in amounted to \$7,087.66; pledges amounted to \$1,923.00; expenses amounted to \$1,818.47; disbursement to building fund amounted to \$5,269.19. There was a clear profit of \$7,192.19.

Courier, June 23, 1912.

CHICAGO NORTHWEST SIDE IS BEING ORGANIZED.

A conference was held at the office of Jas. Davis, for the purpose of formulating plans to unite the Orthodox Jewish Charities on the Northwest Side. Those who were present were interested in the idea of organizing into one united organization. They have held many discussions and have organized themselves into a committee with Mr. Phillip Clafter as chairman; Jas. Davis, vice-chairman; A. S. Roe, secretary, and an executive committee consisting of the following gentlemen: A. Margolis, T. S. Arkin, I. Ferguson, and L. Tifler.

A call meeting will be held of some prominent Jewish citizens of the Northwest Side on Wednesday of this week at Shoenhoffer's Hall, Milwaukee and Ashland Avenue, to discuss plans for the organizing of the Orthodox Jewish Charities on the Northwest Side of Chicago. Twenty-four new subscribers were turned over to the new movement and the total sum collected is \$1,675. A subscription list is already out for next Wednesday June 26, showing donations collected for United Orthodox Jewish Charities. There is a movement on foot to organize the down-town Jewish business men in the near future.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 43, Wk. of June 13, 1912. pp.798-799.

Several months ago a committee was appointed for the purpose of federating the orthodox Jewish charity institutions on the West Side. The committee consisted of B. Horwich, chairman, S. Phillipson, Israel Cowen, B. Baum, and Dr. Yudelson. Offices were opened at 720 W. 12th St.

The organization now has a list of 650 subscribers with a total subscription fund of \$45,000. At a meeting held on June 9, the committee reported on its work and future plans. The Federation of ten orthodox charity societies on the West and Northwest Sides was perfected and by January 1, it expects to have sufficient funds to support all of the various charities.

Jewish Courier, May 16, 1912.

WPA FILE 100-100000

MONEY AND WORK FOR THE FEDERATION.

About 600 of Chicago's West Side Jewish business men responded to the call of Mr. Julius Rosenwald for a meeting which took place last evening. Regardless of the bad weather they gathered at the Hebrew Institute where Mr. Rosenwald awaited them.

Mr. Rosenwald called on Mrs. Julia Stone to act as secretary and called the meeting to order. He related how he became interested in uniting the Jewish charities. He also explained to the audience the activities of the Associated Jewish Charities, how it was organized and how it works for the success of every welfare institution which the reformed Jews support. He especially appealed to the West Side better class of Jews to take their hand off their hearts and give as much as they possibly can to the cause of charity.

Jewish Courier, May 16, 1912.

WPA (ILL) 7901.30275

Mr. Harry A. Lipsky, the secretary of the Federation Committee, related the story of the federation, how it began with its work last December, and how the work is going on up to the present time. Rabbi Emil S. Hirsch of the Sinai Temple was the next speaker and in his most eloquent address, he spoke on the welfare work of the Associated Jewish Charities and in the mean time made an appeal to the large audience for subscriptions.

After Rabbi Hirsch's address, Mr. Rosenwald inquired if there is any one in the audience who is against the union of the Jewish charities, but of course no one rose to answer the question but, when he put the question up as to who is wholeheartedly in favor of the federation, every one in the audience stood up to a man. A committee was selected in the audience to solicit subscriptions and \$6,000.00 was pledged immediately. Mr. Rosenwald in addition pledged \$5,000.00 as soon as the fund reaches the hundred thousand dollar mark.

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JEWISH
WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30274

Jewish Courier, May 16, 1912.

Mr. B. Hurwich, the chairman of the Federation Committee, spoke in "Yiddish" explaining to the audience the importance of this federation in organizing the Associated Jewish Charities. .

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 16, 1912.

WPA (LL) PROC 30275

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS IN THE HEBREW SHELTERING HOME.

The report of the officers of the Hebrew Sheltering Home showed great success last year. The annual meeting of the officers was held last night at Arkins Hall and quite a large number of members were present. They were all very enthusiastic about the activities and good work of the sheltering society. The president, Mr. Israel Wolfson, and the secretary, Mr. J. Twery, read their reports which showed last year's income to have been \$4,148.00 and an expenditure of \$3,850.00, so it has a balance on hand of nearly \$300.00.

In addition to the financial report the officers showed that they accommodated or sheltered 990 Jewish people during the past year. Each one of them was served three meals per day.

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JEWISH

WPA (JL) FILE 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, April 21, 1912.

GREAT WORK OF THE ASSOCIATED JEWISH CHARITIES.

The annual meeting of the Associated Jewish Charities was held last night at the Sherman Hotel with its seven newly elected directors and eight hundred members. The usual big banquet was in order during the meeting.

According to the report of Mr. Julius Rosenwald, the president of the Associated Jewish Charities, the income was three hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars, and the expense of running the office and the collection of this fund was only five thousand, five hundred dollars.

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II D 4

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, April 21, 1912.

The pledges for next year have already reached the sum of four hundred and thirty thousand dollars. The sum of six million dollars was paid out for charity in the last six years.

One hundred and ten thousand dollars was distributed on the West Side. Forty thousand dollars of this amount was given to widows and their children. Seventy-eight mothers with a total of 277 fatherless children received this benefit.

The cost per year for each orphan last year at the South Side Orphans Home was \$164.00 and the cost of an orphan who was kept in a private home was only \$140.00, while the cost of a child being raised at its own mother's home was only \$105.00 per year.

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II D 4

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, April 21, 1912.

One hundred and fifty thousand dollars was saved since the establishment of the Home Finding Society.

Dr. Hirsch urged the Association to establish a home for the Jewish feeble-minded, and a hospital for incurables and consumptives.

II D 1

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, April 21, 1912.

WFA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

HEARD AND SEEN.

Although there is no doubt that the success of the United Jewish Charities depends mainly on the number of Jews who contribute large donations annually we believe that the committee to bring an assured success should spread its activities among the ranks of the masses as well. Nothing is more damaging to an institution, than a "let-up" of activities. No matter how enthusiastic the public is over the idea of uniting the orthodox Jewish charities, as soon as rumors get out that the organization is asleep and not active, the fire is cooled off, enthusiasm is quenched and it is taken for granted that nothing will be accomplished.

Daily Jewish Courier, April 21, 1912.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

We understand very well that an organization cannot accomplish much in a week or a month. The work must continue without a let-up, the committee must work on small subscriptions as hard as they do on the large ones.

We must not forget that the idea of uniting all orthodox Jewish charities into one organization was accepted by the large Jewish public with great happiness and every one is waiting patiently for the committee to call on them so that they can become a part of the organization.

The committees, however, in the mean time are already quite active and are mobilizing all their forces to unite all orthodox Jewish charities into one. On the strength of their new activities, a good many large donations are already coming in.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Courier, December 14, 1911.

To Consolidate Public Charity Funds.

Plans have recently been worked out by the various charity organizations on the West Side, to consolidate all orthodox charity funds. The plan is to form one big organization such as a United Jewish Charity and to secure enough members to raise the sum of \$150,000, to be distributed to the Jewish charity organizations according to their needs.

Those who have studied this question are of the opinion that a much bigger sum than \$150,000 will be raised for the orthodox Jewish charity. A new system of collections initiated will be installed, hence a much larger sum is expected.

(PA (ILL) PROJ. 50275

Courier, October 6, 1911.

Chicago Melting Pot.

The Young Mens Associated Jewish Charities will hold their annual meeting Wednesday night, at the Hotel La Salle, where a report will be given of all the work accomplished by their association through-out the year, and new officers and directors will be elected.

The Nominating committee has already recommended as officers the following men: Abel Davis for President, Sol Klein, Vice President, Walter Greenbaum, Treasurer, Adolph S. Gordon for Secretary. For directors, Herbert Friedman, Milton A. Straus, S. Myer, Arthur, M. Hurwitz, Dr. E. Klein, and Dr. Walter Hamburger.

In view of the fact that the West Side has not enough Culture Centers for the Jewish youth, and that the Christian Mission is opening reading rooms, and using other methods of attracting the Jewish youth, the Council of Jewish Women have, therefore, sent out an appeal to all Jewish organizations and societies, for a fund of \$1,500, to be used for reading rooms and Sabbath schools on the West Side.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30271

Courier, October 6, 1911.

The Council appropriated the first \$100 and several societies have pledged themselves with smaller donations, but the pledges have not yet been collected, and they are appealing to the rest of the organizations to contribute toward a bigger fund.

The pledges may be sent to Mrs. Benjamin Davis 437 E. 43rd Place, who is the chairman of this committee.

With the small donations thus collected, the committee has succeeded in opening a Sunday school-room for girls in the Talmud Torah.

II D 1

JEWISH

The Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 6, 1910.

WPA FILED PROJ 30246

The Progressive Order of the West has the full right to boast and be proud in making the statement which is as follows. There is no other Jewish order which has made such great progress as the Progressive Order of the West, and the Jews in Chicago may be proud and boast to their heart's content with this progressive organization.

The last report of the executive committee has surprised the executive members. Over 2,000 new members were taken in and an additional ten thousand dollars enlarged the treasury of the order. We can state without the least hesitation that this order is as good as any other Jewish insurance order in the United States of America, and in some respect even better.

The Progressive Order of the West has an endowment feature which pays \$500 to every member and his wife. It pays \$500 to its members in case of accident where a member is unable to work.

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JEWISH

The Daily Jewish Courier, December 6, 1910.

WPA (ILL) 1401.38275

The order is being conducted by plain ordinary business men and workers in a high class and clean cut manner. At the last convention it showed a gain of 14 new lodges and every member is proud to be one of us.

The 15th annual convention will be held in St. Louis, January 29, 30, 31. Two hundred delegates will attend this convention. Any one wishing to join this order may apply to the first district deputy #510 S. Desplains Ave. Chicago, Illinois.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, November 10, 1911.

The Northwest Side Ladies Charity Society which has been known for many years for their charity work, find themselves in a condition which compels them to appeal to the Jewish people of Chicago to patronize the Charity Ball which will take place next Sunday evening, November 12th, 8 P. M., at Wicker Park, 2040 North Ave.

This ball is given for the purpose of raising some money to furnish our poor with coal for the winter. The cold weather came in quite unexpectedly and many poor families are suffering. They are waiting patiently for us to send them some coal, but so far, we have been unable to finance this worthy cause. Therefore we again are making this appeal to you Jews of Chicago to come to this ball. By so doing, you will earn a big "Mitzvah" (reward for good deed) and be entertained at the same time.

Admission 25¢

Resp.

The Arrangement Committee.

Courier, November 10, 1910.

THE JEWISH CHARITY QUESTION IN CHICAGO.

The question of how much charity is being given by our Jews, is a matter of guess work. Some say that it is very much; some have remarked that it is not enough, and others say that the Jewish charity is so little, that it is not worth-while mentioning. Considering the large Jewish population of Chicago, the amount of charity given by those Jews, whom we call German Jews, is known and accounted for to a penny. The United States charities publishes every year the amount of charity collected from its different sources, how much was received from each institution and how much was spent that year, the amount spent for each institution it supported. For example, last year the United States charities spent \$400,000 on the fifteen institutions under its jurisdiction, but with our orthodox Jews, there is never a correct or definite account given; one may say that we give \$100,000, another will say five times that much - for there is not much system with our orthodox brethren; no one knows how much the next one is giving or what he is doing.

Many of our prominent Jewish citizens here in Chicago are of the opinion and insist that it is very important to have an accounting for every dollar collected and spent, so with this in view, a committee was organized to gather statistics of our Chicago Jewish charity. The committee consists of B. Hurwitz,

VFP 1111 11/10/10

Courier, November 10, 1910.

president of "Ezres Nedochim" Congregation and the well-known Jewish leader, Dr. Swaiton, superintendent of the Jewish Home for the Aged, and Mr. Drucker, superintendent of the Marks Nathan Orphan Home. The committee got in touch with all the Jewish institutions, such as lodges, synagogues, and other different aid societies, with an appeal for help. The committee requested these institutions to furnish them the names of their respective presidents and secretaries, addresses of their meeting places or headquarters, and the amounts collected and the expenditure of last year.

Mr. Rosenshon, librarian of the Hebrew Library, together with the committee, decided to publish all proceedings of these activities in the Daily Jewish Courier.

Associated Jewish Charities Minutes, May 26, 1910.

[JULIUS ROSENWALD ELECTED PRESIDENT OF ASSOCIATED JEWISH CHARITIES]

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, the following officers were elected, President, Julius Rosenwald, Vice-president, Louis Eckstein, Treasurer, Nathan Klee, Secretary, Milton F. Goodman.

Minutes

Associated Jewish Charities May 26, 1910

At a meeting of the Board of Directors Julius Rosenwald presented to the A. J. C. for the Endowment Fund 417 shares of Sears Roebuck Stock with a market value of over \$50,000.

Mr. Rosenwald agreed at some time within five years, upon the request of the Board, to purchase these certificates and pay for the same the sum of \$50,000 with accrued interest at the rate of 6% per annum from the date of the last dividend received.

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II D 3

JEWISH

Minutes

Associated Jewish Charities, May 11, 1910.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, E. G. Foreman, M. E. Greenebaum, and A. J. Pflaum were present as a committee from Michael Reese Hospital with reference to the proposed gift of \$300,000 by the heirs of Mrs. Nelson Morris for the Children's Hospital. The following statement was submitted, cost of maintenance of hospital \$41,299 per year, income per year \$41,257. Permission was granted the Board of Michael Reese Hospital to accept the gift.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Courier, April 29, 1910.

The Public Cook-Pot. (Column of Local News).

The Young Men's Associated Jewish Charities and their Entertainment. - The Pass-over Seders as conducted by the Shelter Home and by the Jewish Culture Verein. A Benefit for Maimonides Kosher Hospital. - The Kadimah and Clara Dr Hirsch Lecture.

The Young Men's Associated Jewish Charities was originally organized to aid the parent organization. Infrequently they give an entertainment which shows the character of their work. Yesterday evening they ran an affair at the Standard Club with Julius Rosenwald presiding. Mr. Emil G. Hirsch was the principal speaker and E. M. Newman, a member of Ex-president Roosevelt's African Expedition displayed motion pictures of their trip. Mr. Newman gave vivid verbal explanations of these pictures.

Next Saturday, the South-west Side committee of the Young Men's Associated Jew-

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NY 100-10000-30275

Courier, April 29, 1910.

ish Charities will run a smoker at the West Chicago Masonic Temple, 12th st. at Oakley Blvd. A good time is assured to all who come.

The Seders conducted by the Shelter Home and Jewish Culture Group were indeed interesting. The Shelter Home was host to more than 150 people. The Seder was conducted in traditional manner and with the greatest enthusiasm. The Jewish Culture group started its Seder in the traditional manner but then branched off in a manner alien to us. However it was Judaism as they wish it and as such can be accepted.

The Maimonides Kosher Hospital will give a musical under the personal direction of George Burza with a choir of 30 female voices, Sunday evening, May 8th at the Chicago Hebrew Unstitute.

The last regular monthly lecture and dance of the season of the Kadimah and Clara De Hirsch Gates, will take place next Sunday evening at the Chicago Hebrew Insti-

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WPA (ILL) PROJ 30278

Courier, April 29, 1910.

tute. Mr. Israel Cohen will be the lecturer and Miss Jennie Liebson will render a piano solo.

The Prospect Hospital Aid Society is a society organized for the purpose of taking over the Prospect Hospital and turning it into a Jewish Hospital. This society will run a dance on May 30th at Masonic Temple Drill Hall. Dr. A. Goldstein is president and Dr. B. N. Novi, secretary of the society.

(Signed) The Cook-Spoon.

Continued, A-11-1, 1970

WPA (HLS) 2100 3000

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Group	Control	Low	High	Very High
Control	100	95	95	95
Low	100	105	105	105
High	100	95	95	95
Very High	100	105	105	105

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROC 30278

Courier, April 6, 1910.

Meeting of "Maos Hitim" Committee.

Representatives of various organizations gave their report which showed much energetic activity. This was the first meeting at which representatives of various synagogues brought in their collections and contributions.

The representative of the "B'nei Moshe" Synagogue brought in \$300, the Anshe Knesses Israel, \$200; Ohave Shalom Synagogue, \$200; and the Kovner Synagogue, \$75.

The following, were individual donations, David Shapiro, 400 bottles of wine, and Victor Pollakoff, 2,500 pounds of Matzah.

It was decided, that there should be a committee present every evening at the Waller St. Talmud Torah, which should accept donations and give receipts for them.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PRO. 30275

Courier, April 6, 1910.

There will be another meeting next Tuesday at the Waller St. Talmud Torah, at which time, all persons having receipt books should come and turn in whatever money they have collected.

The time is drawing close and the committee would like all who care to participate in this fund raising activity to present themselves any evening at the Waller St. Talmud Torah and get receipt books so that they will be qualified to accept contributions for this noble task.

Courier, April 6, 1910.

Pray! Forsake Us Not in Our Old Age.

The Home for the Aged, in Jerusalem, which has existed for so many years through the contributions of our Russian brethren finds itself badly in need of funds and appeals to American Jewry to keep the home going.

The home now provides food and shelter for over 360 old men and women. Jews of Chicago are asked to support this only institution of its kind in the holy land. Their representative, Mr. Solomon Elstien, is now in Chicago to collect money for the institution which is highly recommended by us to Chicago Jewry.

Mr. Elstien may be located at 1255, North Irving Ave.

WPA (111) 1001 4075

Courier, December 30, 1909.**JEWISH CHARITIES GET \$30,000 FROM TWO PROMINENT PHILANTHROPISTS.**

Mr. Julius Rosenwald made the proposition to Mr. Edward Morris, president of Morris and Company, the meat packers, that he, (Mr. Rosenwald) will double any amount of a donation made by Mr. Morris to the Associated Jewish Charities. As a result of this proposition Mr. Morris donates \$10,000 and Mr. Rosenwald immediately doubled that amount with a \$20,000 donation. So the Associated Jewish Charities of Chicago received \$30,000 in a lump sum. Mr. Rosenwald, in addition to his own donation, promised and pledged himself to get five more additional donors who will contribute \$5,000 each, which he will also double and this will make an additional sum of \$50,000. Four of the \$5,000 donors are already on the list and they are as follows: Leo Mandel, president of Mandel Bros., Joseph Harris, Mr. Maurice L. Rothschild, and Mr. Henry Schwab.

The Associated Jewish Charities is an organization which is very dear and popular among our rich Jewish people of Chicago. This organization was organized ten years ago. Its income last year was \$250,000. This year we expect our income to be \$300,000. The Orthodox Jews of Chicago can not possibly expect to accomplish this much for with all their charity institutions here in Chicago there is not a one who can afford to be so liberal.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) 7491.30275

The Daily Jewish Courier, May 3, 1909.

AFFAIRS ARE BETTER THAN MONEY

Dear Editor:

Allow me to express my opinion regarding the proposition made by the German Yehudim (reformed Jews); to give a subsidy for our two orthodox institutions, the Home for the Aged, and the Orphan Home, if the latter will stop holding their annual affairs to raise money for the institutions.

I think that such a proposition is not practicable. The institutions have been built and supported by Russian Jews, and I don't see why they should accept a grant at this time when the Homes are in no financial trouble. Why should we give up our money raising affairs which affords us all a great deal of pleasure?

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JEWISH

WPA (LL) 309.3.1-4

The Daily Jewish Courier, May 3, 1909.

Why should we give up the independence of the Homes? Why should we suffer humiliation by conceding our defeat to the reformed Jews? I can't see how such affairs, in any way, discredit us, or cause humiliation to our German Yehudim? I think their proposal is only a fad with them. It is a means to please their vanity. If they really had philanthropic intentions of helping our orthodox institutions, they would grant money without attaching any provisions or clauses.

The affairs, given so far by the two Homes, have been successful in every respect. They have been attended by large crowds, who enjoyed themselves very much. The affairs were conducted in a conservative and decent manner, and I am sure that the German Yehudim have never conducted an affair with more success and decency. So why do they object to these affairs?

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JEWISH

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The Daily Jewish Courier, May 3, 1909.

By running these affairs, the institutions are not only benefiting financially, but they also gain the sympathy of all guest of the affairs. Moral support means a lot, and the institutions get more than just moral support; they gain in popularity. When the donation from the reform Jews are accepted, then it will mean that the Homes are being supported by the Hebrew Charities, and will drive away many of its members. Private donations coming from the poor classes will stop, and in this way, it is very probable that these fine Homes will be ruined altogether. So let's not accept!

Respectfully yours,

Louis Solomon,
284 West North Avenue.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of April 3, 1909.

From the 4th annual report of the Jewish Consumptives Relief Society of Chicago.-

"It had long been the ambition of some of our members to establish a sanitarium, since early cases urgently require institutional treatment. To Dr. Theodore B. Sacks belongs the credit of bringing the sanitarium into existence. It was he who directed the attention of the Baron Hirsch Women's Club to the need of a sanitarium for consumptives. Through his efforts, the Jewish Consumptive Relief Society, the Baron Hirsch Women's Club and the Willing Workers have affiliated, and a sanitarium has been opened at Winfield, Illinois, to be managed and supported by the three allied societies. The J. C. R. S. has pledged itself to build and maintain a shack for ten patients, and to contribute \$4,000 a year."

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JEWISH

Minutes

Associated Jewish Charities, February 18, 1909.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, A. J. Pflaum was present as representative of the movement to secure a Chaplain for the various Penal and Corrective Institutions of the State.

A resolution was adopted providing for the A.J.C. to contribute \$100.00 per month to the Bureau of Personal Service for the purpose of employing a Chaplain if the various other societies interested in the movement would guarantee sufficient additional funds to maintain such an office.

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JEWISH

The Jewish Standard, February 6, 1909.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

HAVE UNIQUE PLAN TO RAISE FUNDS FOR CHARITY.

A novel method of securing public support to cover its deficit has been adopted by the Jewish Hebrew Charities. The Jewish communal institution of the city have endorsed the plan and have sent out a circular letter, asking that the gas rebates, which are due consumers, owing to the recent decision of the United States Court reducing gas rates from one dollar to eighty cents be sent to the United Hebrew Charities, which will collect on the account and withhold as much of the net receipts as the consumer may desire, giving him the benefit of the collection, and an opportunity to contribute to the Charities from this unexpected source.

The Jewish Standard, February 6, 1909.

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275

The circular letter reads as follows:

"Give your gas rebates to the poor!"

"The demand upon the United Hebrew Charities has never been so great in the thirty-four years of its existence. Although industrial conditions have somewhat improved, the number of unemployed is still very large, and their condition is worse than it was a year ago. Savings are completely exhausted, and the year of depression has told upon the vital forces making a tremendous increase in sickness. In the month of December 1908, the Charities distributed \$36,000 for rent, food, clothing, coal and other absolute necessities of destitute Jews. In the current month the disbursements are even larger.

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JEWISH

The Jewish Standard, February 6, 1909.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

"Unless this work shall cease, \$120,000 in addition to what is now in sight, must be raised at once. It is, therefore, suggested that in the emergency all interested in the welfare of the Jewish poor should donate to the United Hebrew Charities the money to be refunded for gas rebates. The Charities will relieve the holders of rebates of all trouble of collection, and, if so desired, will send one-half of the full amount, retaining the remainder for the benefit of the poor."

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JEWISH

The Jewish Standard, Jan. 9, 1909.

AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE ISSUES APPEAL FOR ITALIAN SUFFERERS

To the Jews of America:

The American Jewish Committee, in executive session assembled, expresses its deep sympathy with the Italian people in their distress. On behalf of American Jewry, it sends the Italian people messages of encouragement and brotherhood, with the prayer that they may be strong and hopeful of the future.

We call upon the Jews of America to open wide their purses and to contribute what they can to the funds now being gathered by the American Red Cross. Let every Jew do his duty by his stricken Italian brother.

Contributions should be sent to the nearest local Red Cross treasurer or to the National Red Cross treasurer at Washington, D.C.

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 36, Wk. of Nov. 21, 1908. Page 390.

The Young Men's Associated Jewish Charities have added another \$1,000 to the Endowment Fund of the Associated Jewish Charities of Chicago. This makes \$2,000 for the current year.

The Reform Advocate Vol. 35, Wk. of May 23, 1908 Pp. 425-426

"From the treasurer's report of the A.J.C., for the past fiscal year--"

The total collections amounted to \$219,402.

The principal beneficiaries were the M.R. Hospital, \$63,000, the Jewish Aid Society for Relief, \$53,500, the Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans, \$21,300, the Jewish Training School, \$13,550 and the Home for Jewish Friendless, \$14,400.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Jewish Standard, June 13, 1908.

DIRECTORY.

Associated Jewish Charities of Chicago - 108 La Salle St. Abram Hirschberg, Secretary, 177 Lake View Ave.

Barob Hirsch Ladies' Society - Mrs. A. Pollock, Secretary.

Beth Moshav Zekenim - Auxiliary for Orthodox Jewish Home for the Aged.

Chicago Jewish Orphan Home - 6208 Drexel Ave. Leopold Deutelbaum, Superintendent.

Chicago Woman's Aid - Philanthropic literary and educational. Miss Alice Rose, 4710 Grand Blvd., Secretary.

Co-Workers' Aid Society - Maxwell Street Settlement Immediate Relief. Miss Anna Simon, 28 O'Brien St., Secretary.

The Jewish Standard, June 13, 1908.

Deborah - Sinai Temple, 21st and Indiana Ave. Charitable and social. Mrs. L. M. Turbin, 4609 Michigan Ave., Secretary.

Hebrew Benevolent Society - L. Somneschein, 108 La Salle St., Secretary.

Helen Day Nursery - 177 W. 12th Place. Mrs. Julius E. Weil, 4921 Ellis Ave., Secretary.

Home Finding Society - Board: Julian W. Mack, Emil G. Hirsch and Julius Rosenwald.

Home for Aged Jews - Drexel Ave. and 62nd. Simon Straus, Superintendent.

Home for Jewish Friendless and Working Girls - Ellis Ave. and 53rd. Elias Mayer, 81 S. Clark St., Secretary.

Jewish Orphan Society - 90 Washington St. Philip C. Kessler, 153 Washington, Secretary. To educate orphans in Jewish families.

The Jewish Standard, June 13, 1908.

Ladies' Benevolent Society - Ray Muitz, 545 W. Adams St., Secretary,
Immediate Relief.

Marks Nathan Jewish Orphan Home - 592 N. Wood St., Superintendent, Saul
Drucker.

Michael Reese Hospital - 29th and Groveland Blvd., Secretary. To furnish
comfortable homes for friendless working girls.

B. M. Z. Old Age Home. Ogden and Albany Ave. J. Feuerlicht, Superinten-
dent.

Relief and Labor Bureau - 223 E. 26th St. Rabbi G. Zepin, Superintendent.

Sisters of Aid - 3433 Indiana Ave. Mrs. A. Marks, 3522 Prairie Ave.
Secretary. Auxiliary to S. S. Hebrew Congregation.

United Hebrew Charities of Chicago - 223 E. 26th St. A. J. Flaum, 108
La Salle St., Secretary. Rabbi G. Zepin, Superintendent.

The Jewish Standard, June 13, 1908.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

West Side Dispensary - Maxwell and Morgan St. E. C. Graves, Superintendent.

Willing Workers - President, Mrs. H. Newman, and Mrs. Springer, Secretary.

Young Men's Associated Charities - 108 La Salle St. Edward Somenschein, Secretary.

Northwest Kranken Understudy Verein - Schoenhoffen Bldg. Charity and immediate relief.

Hebrew Free School - Northwest Talmud Torah, Marion Court and Division St. H. Doktorsky, President, I. Abrams, Superintendent.

Jewish Training School - 139 W. 12th Place. Joseph A. Boche, Superintendent.

Moses Montefiore Hebrew Free School - 169 W. 12th Place. L. Rabinowsky, Superintendent.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Jewish Standard, June 13, 1908.

Free Son's Cemetery Association - Meyer D. Rosenbach, President, Adolph
Pike, Secretary. 108 La Salle St.

The Jewish Standard, May 2, 1908.

WPA (LL) 140 30275

CHARITIES.

The Associated Jewish Charities of Chicago have recently received a check of \$1,000 from the Young Men's Associated Jewish Charities as an endowment fund, the principal to remain in the name of the Young Men's Associated Jewish Charities and the interest to revert perpetually to the Associated Jewish Charities. This innovation may be an incentive to others to create a large endowment fund and thus provide an absolute annuity for the future. It is the intention of the Young Men's Associated Jewish Charities to increase this endowment from time to time and thus insure for posterity a yearly fund for the benefit of those unfortunate members of the community who may be in need of aid. In addition to the endowment fund of \$1,000 the Young Men's Associated Jewish Charities have, since March 15, 1908, collected in new and increased subscriptions more than \$5,000. This is the result of one month's work, and is a substantial and welcome addition to the funds of the Associated Jewish Charities.

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JEWISH

The Courier, December 29, 1907.

WPA FILE 100-1071

HEARD AND SEEN

CHICAGO JEWISH EVENTS.

The Chicago Jews will have a very important problem to think about this week, and that is to look after "The Bread for the Hungry Society," finances. The funds of the society is getting rather low and the Loileowitz Synagogue has decided to have Cantor Slossberg for special services on next Sabbath evening.

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JEWISH

Minutes

Associated Jewish Charities, Nov. 21st, 1907.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors the Treasurer was instructed to communicate with the Jewish Aid Society and inform them that beginning with Dec. 1st and until further notice, they would receive from the A. J. C. the sum of \$3,000 the first of each month and such additional amounts as might be appropriated at the monthly meetings.

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Courier, November 14, 1907 WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

INDEPENDENT SISTERS OF CHARITY TO AID
EXPECTANT MOTHERS

Worthy public and sisters! The time has come when we should advertise our Society and its activities in newspapers just as other societies.

Worthy Public! Our Society has now been in existance somewhat over a year. Many of you are already aware of our helpful work and our aid to expectant recent mothers who are in need of financial aid. We help the mother and child with money and clothes and anything else they might need.

We invite you to our meetings to hear the reports of our secretaries on the activities of the organization. It is indeed tragic when poor mothers must suffer hunger and privation with a newly born babe on her hands.

Chicago Women! We appeal to you because you as women are well

Courier, November 14, 1907

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

aware of the troubles of a mother who has just given birth to a child. We appeal to you in the name of the many many young mothers to join our organization and pledge yourselves, to pay five cents weekly to our organization to carry on its work. We beg you to come to our meetings every 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month at Turek's Hall - 521 West Millar Street.

Note! On December 7, of this year, our society will run a Ball at the West Chicago Club House, - 50 Throop Street. All proceeds will go to carrying on our invaluable work. We ask you to attend and bring your friends. A very fine evening of entertainment has been planned.

Respectfully,
The Committee

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 34 Wk. of Nov. 2, 1907. Page 349.

On Oct. 22, the United Hebrew Charities of Chicago, by a majority vote of its members went out of existence. The several Charities formerly administered by this organization were taken over by two Societies that were formed the same evening, The Michael Reese Hospital is now owned and operated by a corporation bearing the same name.

The Relief Society, Labor Bureau, and West Side Dispensary will be operated jointly by the newly organized Jewish Aid Society of Chicago. At the meeting a board of fifteen directors were elected to assume charge of the Jewish Aid Society.

On Friday Oct. 25, the board of directors met, and elected the following officers.- Solomon L. Sulzberger, president, George Frank, vice-president, Sol Line, treasurer. The list of directors is as follows.- S.L. Sulzberger, Isaac Greenfelder, M. Markwell, I.K. Friedman, Henry Elkan, Mrs. L. Schott, George Frank, Julius W. Loewenthal, Sol Kline, Mrs. Emanuel Mandel, Sanford Harris, Bernard Horwich, Louis M. Cahn, Sidney B. Cahn, Dr. Jos. Stolz.

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JEWISH

Courier, October 23, 1907.

NPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

HEBREW CHARITIES REORGANIZED.

A very important meeting took place last night at the Sinai Temple, 21st Street and Indiana Avenue, where an election of officers of the Hebrew Charities was held. Approximately 1,000 people attended the meeting and discussions were carried on far into the night. It was decided to abolish the United Hebrew Charities and in its place create two new committees to be called: The Michael Reese Hospital of Chicago and the Jewish Aid Society.

The former will be responsible for the support of the Michael Reese Hospital. The latter will be responsible for the relief of need, the labor bureau, the West Side Dispensary and the Bureau of Personal Service.

The Reform Advocate, Vol.34, Wk.of Oct. 19,1907, P. 280.

The first annual meeting of the Young Men's Associated Charities was held at the Standard Club, last Tuesday evening. About \$5,000 was raised for the A.J.C. during the past year and 235 new subscribers were added to their list. This organization has almost a thousand members.

The election of officers and directors are as follows:

President, E.M. Newman; Vice-President, Abel Davis; Treasurer, Walter Greenebaum; Secretary, Victor B. Strelitz; Director, Hugo Pam, Isaac N. Rothschild, the Rev. A. Hirschberg, Milton A. Strauss, Sol.Kline, Abraham Meyer, Nathan Klee, Isaac Fish, Nathan Kaplan, the Rev. Leo. M. Mannheimer, Louis Regansberg, A.C. Norden, the Rev. George Zepin, I.N. Cohn, and F.L. Sulzberger.

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JEWISH

Associated Jewish Charities, ^{Minutes} May 21st, 1907.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, the following officers were elected -
President, Edwin F. Meyer, Vice-President, Judge Julian W. Mack, Treasurer,
Leo Wampold and Secretary, Dr. Hirschberg.

WPA (LL) PRO. 307

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The Reform Advocate, Vol. 33, Wk. of May 18, 1907, Pp. 398--401.

From the Annual Report of the U.H.C., submitted at the meeting on May 14, 1907:

The total number of cases assisted during the year was 3,645, and the total number of persons, 14,813.

The Employment Department received 1,632 applications for work, and jobs were procured for 1,594.

The West Side Dispensary treated 28,779 patients. The Michael Reese handled 1,990 patients.

The Hospital Endowment Fund amounts to \$259,156. and the Relief Endowment, \$29,500.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 20275

The Reform Advocate, Vol.32,Wk.of Oct. 27, 1906, P.312.

A mass-meeting will be held at the Standard Club on November 1 for the purpose of enrolling members and perfecting the organization, to be known as the Young Men's Associated Charities. The new society will seek to enlist the aid and support of the young Jewish-men of the city and will familiarize them with the work that is being done in the different institutions supported by the A.J.C.

The aim of the Y.M.A.C. will be to build up, through a united movement, an organization that will be of the greatest service to the Charities.

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The Reform Advocate, Vol. 32, Wk. of Oct.13,1906, P. 246

A dinner will be given at the Standard Club next Tuesday evening for the purpose of forming a Young Men's Auxiliary to the Associated Jewish Charities. The object of the new organization will be to secure the names of all young men who are not contributors to A. J. C., and induce them to aid in the vast work which is being done for charity in this city.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol.31, Wk.of June 2, 1906, P. 511

From the Treasurer's Report of the A.J.C. on April 30, 1906:

The total receipts for the year were \$150,484. The total disbursements were \$145,850. The principal beneficiaries were U.H.C. for Relief, \$38,000; U.H.C. for the hospital, \$30,500; the Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans, \$20,000; and the Jewish Training School, \$16,500.

March 11, 1901 30275

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol.31, Wk.of May 19,1906, Pp.432-435

From the Annual Report of the U.H.C., submitted at the meeting held on May 15, 1906:

The total number of cases handled by the Relief Department was 3248, and the total number of persons assisted, 13,743.

The Employment Department received 1167 applications, and work was procured for 828.

At the West Side Dispensary, 26,668 patients were treated during the year. The Hospital handled 1880 patients.

The Hospital Endowment Fund amounts to \$227,800. and the Relief Endowment Fund, \$22,500.

Record-Herald, Dec. 18, 1905, 11:2.

IMPROVED JEWISH HOME OPEN

ADDITION TO REFUGE FOR FRIENDLESS AND WORKERS DEDICATED

The formal opening of the new \$30,000 addition to the "Home for the Jewish Friendless and Working Girls" of Chicago, 53rd Street and Ellis Avenue, was attended by a reception, yesterday afternoon and evening, to the supporters and other friends of the institution. Corporation Counsel James Hamilton Lewis delivered the principal address.

The inmates of the new home, boys and girls under fourteen years of age, now number two hundred. The home was founded by Mrs. Emma B. Mandel, and at first was on the North Side, but the necessity for larger quarters caused it to be moved. The heirs of B. Kuppenheimer donated money for the erection of the main part of the present building.

Record-Herald, Nov. 12, 1905, 8:1.

BUSINESSLIKE JEWISH CHARITIES

Speaking of Dr. Herzl's plan to gather the Jews of the world together in Palestine with a government of their own, under the sovereignty of the sultan, Mark Twain was moved to remark:

"I am the sultan and I am not objecting; but if that concentration of the cunningest brains in the world were going to be made in a free country (bar Scotland) I think it would be politic to stop it. It will not be well to let the race find out its strength. If the horse knew its (strength) we should not ride any more."

In no way has the effectiveness of "the cunningest brains in the world" become more apparent in the last few years than in the business principles that have been applied to Jewish Charities, and in no place has the system been worked out more successfully than here in Chicago.

Quick to see the advantage of the consolidation or "trust" principle in business the Jews have applied its legitimate features to the collection and dispensing of charity funds. In this they have distanced all other peoples. They have made as great a success of central general control in the bestowing of largesse as in the conduct

Record-Herald, Nov. 12, 1905, 8:1.

of business. Material saving in office force and incidental expense has resulted from the application of the principle of consolidation. The former loss of energy and increment of annoyance have been swept away.

The name of the Jewish charity federation is the Associated Jewish Charities.

Among the "Sayings of the Fathers" this sentence is to be found: "There are three things upon which the world rest--the study of the law, divine service and charity." To the Jew, charity is a serious matter. He dispenses it religiously and not temporarily to "square" himself with his conscience. He has also long been noted for hiding his light of charity under a bushel. The application of the "combination" system has tended more than ever to retire him from public scrutiny.

When the Associated Jewish Charities was organized its promoters had in view several distinct advantages that **they** calculated would result. This was five years ago. The sagacity of their calculations has been vindicated. Prior to that time much of the money required for local Jewish Charities had been raised by the giving of balls, fairs, bazaars and other entertainments. Large sums were drawn from the pockets of

Record-Herald, Nov. 12, 1905, 8:1.

the patrons, but the wastefulness of the plan was apparent. To the shrewd mind of the Jew the system was unsound in principle. The proportion of expenses to receipts in these entertainments was too great. The patron spent enough - too much, perhaps - but much of what he gave stopped far short of finding its way to the ultimate destination for which it was intended - the relief of the actually needy. The system was found to be annoying to the public and enormously wasteful of energy. As among peoples other than the Jews, it had degenerated into a system of genteel "holdup." It was pronounced demoralizing and a thing to be abolished.

In addition to this, it was believed that the directors of the various Jewish charitable institutions could render more effective service in their respective spheres if they could be relieved of the burden of raising money to support the institutions. The class of men desired for the management of the individual charities became scarce because they objected to placing themselves in the position of persistent beggars - even in the cause of charity. If men of the highest class could be secured and then relieved of all financial worry, it seemed reasonable that the service would be vastly improved.

It was urged, also, that, a greater degree of harmony could be secured through fi-

Record-Herald, Nov. 12, 1905, 8:1.

nancial consolidation. The different relief-giving bodies had been independent of one another. There was no clearing-house where benefactions could be checked up, and duplications and frauds prevented. The result has been waste of more energy. All along it was the conservation of energy that was being striven for. The relief-giving bodies were merged into one, with one set of records and under one general control. The proved advantages have been all they were expected to be.

Still another purpose in federation was to put an end to the regular annual deficits of most of the institutions dispensing charity to Jews. It was planned to collect enough money so that all the institutions could have enough for their need at that time, and it was hoped the aggregate collections could be increased by the central body so that each charity could have more as the city grew and the Jewish population increased. Each institution, under the new plan, has received considerably more than it was able to collect by its own efforts under the old system.

Such were the theories from which grew the Associated Jewish Charities. They were only such as the merchants, bankers, and professional men at the head of the movement applied to the management of their own affairs. It was purely a matter of applying advanced business ideas to charity.

Record-Herald, Nov. 12, 1905, 8:1.

Twelve distinct charitable institutions were gathered under the financial wing of the Associated Jewish Charities. The beneficiaries and the amount each received last year from the central body are as follows:

United Hebrew Charities for Relief-----	\$34,500
" " " " Michael Reese Hospital-----	35,000
" " " " West Side Dispensary-----	5,000
Home for Jewish Aged and Infirm-----	14,000
Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans-----	18,000
Jewish Training School of Chicago-----	15,000
Home for Jewish Friendless and Working Girls-----	6,000
Chicago Lying-in Hospital and Dispensary-----	3,000
Maxwell St. Settlement-----	2,000
Bureau of Personal Service-----	3,000
Council of Jewish Women (Summer Work)-----	750
Women's Loan Association-----	250

Besides these, the Cleveland Orphan Asylum and the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives at Denver are beneficiaries of the Associated Jewish Charities in the sums annually of \$4,500 and \$3,000 respectively.

Record-Herald, Nov. 12, 1905, 8:1.

This central finance body collected last year approximately \$147,000 at a total cost of \$3,300. In the collection of this money there has been no friction between charities, and the minimum of annoyance to subscribers has been experienced. It is the unwritten law of the federated body that no solicitation shall be made by any its beneficiaries, even for new buildings or furnishings, without the approval of the central body. The provision against solicitation of funds for maintenance is explicit. One of the chief sources of strength of the federation idea lies in the fact that the charitably disposed Jew who contributes to the Associated Jewish Charities knows he will not be solicited to buy tickets to entertainments or otherwise to contribute to any of the constituent charities. The solid influence of the central body, therefore, is thrown against all solicitation, except for the regular annual subscription to the associated fund. There have been cases in which other subscriptions have been attempted, but they have failed, principally because the one solicited, if he were a contributor to the Associated Jewish Charities, could refuse fairly and firmly on this ground. There were 1,711 subscribers to the general fund last year. The largest individual subscription was \$4,000.

The fund accruing by subscription to the Associated Jewish Charities is divided among the beneficiaries in about the same ratio as the money being raised by each

Record-Herald, Nov. 12, 1905. 8:1.

before the federation, bore the total fund. The Associated Jewish Charities does not interfere and, by the nature of its constitution, cannot interfere in the management of any charity. It merely collects and divides the money among them. Each institution of charity has its directors among managers, who rule as they did before the consolidation. Furthermore, they manage to better advantage, because they do not have to waste time in "raising the wind" and because they know just about how much money they will have to meet their needs during the year. Some of the institutions also have incomes from legacies and endowments in addition to the amount supplied them by the Associated Jewish Charities.

Prior to the organization of the Associated Jewish Charities, there had been in existence for several years the United Hebrew Charities of Chicago. This organization, still intact, but federated with the Associated Jewish Charities, governs the Hebrew charities for relief, the Michael Reese Hospital and the West Side Dispensary.

It was feared in the beginning of the federation movement that it might act as a check to the more progressive forms of philanthropy and the continuance of the forms already established. This danger has been steered around, as is demonstrated in

Record-Herald, Nov. 12, 1905, 8:1.

the Home for Jewish Friendless and Working Girls. For some time this institution struggled as best it could for existence without the aid of the federated body. The crying need it met, however, became apparent to the controlling financial body, which is now giving it \$6,000 a year.

Another danger of the plan, one that was considered the most forceful objection to it at first, was that rich men would cut down their legacies and that it would become difficult to raise large sums of money for new buildings. Although no such bequests have been made to the Associated Charities, there has been no decreases in legacies to the different charities. When it was decided a year ago to build a new Michael Reese Hospital \$400,000 was raised within three weeks by solicitation by a few leaders in the movement. Not a penny was secured by bazaars, fairs, or other entertainments. The raising of nearly a million dollars in a few weeks by quiet solicitation was probably the most notable feat of its kind in the history of the city.

This last year, in order to increase the subscriptions to the Associated Charities a plan was devised for setting forth to each subscriber in the most graphic and

Record-Herald, Nov. 12, 1905, 8:1.

forcible way the exact amount he was contributing to each of the constituent charities. This plan consisted in the issuing of a booklet telling briefly the work of each charity for the preceding year and the total amount given to it by the Associated body. Under the figures representing the work of each charity this line is found:

"Amount of your contribution in support of this work for one year \$----."

The blank space is then filled out with the amount representing the proportion of the subscriber's contribution that goes for that particular charity. The effect of this presentation is to show each subscriber how little he is actually giving to each one of the different lines of work, and after thus being shown the contribution usually increased.

The increase of tuberculosis among Jews is one of the main causes of distress with which the relief body has to contend. This increase has been found in the congested district of the West Side, where sanitary conditions work for the spread of the disease. The charity managers have tackled the problem in a practical way, seeking to prevent development and spread of the dread disease by removing infected individuals and families from the district.

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The personal service bureau of the Jewish charities goes directly into the homes and acts in a paternal way for the welfare of the children and in a semi-judicial way in straightening out the tangles of the fathers and mothers. This bureau lends money to those worthy and needing it, and out of \$7, 240 loaned last year only \$28 was lost. Difficulties arising from legal actions, such as the unjust actions of vicious constables, are straightened out by the bureau by the giving of free legal advice under which the poor may know how to assert their rights. The institution of proceedings by which the head of the family is compelled by the courts to support his dependents is a valuable function of the bureau, it being argued that there is more real charity in making a worthless father support a delicate wife and his children than in the charity institutions taking care of them. This rule also is applied to children of working age where enfeebled parents are dependent on them.

From this personal service work come most of the humorous features that go to relieve the monotony of the relief workers' existence. A Jewish teacher was abusive and overbearing at home and niggardly in supplying his wife with funds to keep the household going. His wife, at the instigation of the bureau, went into the county court and asked for an order giving her \$4.50 a week for the family table. This was

Record-Herald, Nov. 12, 1905, 8:1.

granted. For more than a year the teacher has paid \$4.50 a week at the office of the bureau, where his wife calls for it, although husband and wife have been living together under the same roof.

Here is the way the bureau treated a nagging wife. Two or three times a week the woman had come to the office to complain against her husband. At last it was decided to allow the husband to leave home. He was making \$10 a week and promised to pay \$6 to his family. He left home as advised, whereupon the wife set up a loud lamentation, not because the husband she had described as such an agree was not paying enough for her support, but because she wanted her husband back. He was kept away until the wife saw the error of her way and promised to curb her petulance that had nearly disrupted the home.

The policy of the Jews in adapting strict and advanced business ideas to the giving of alms has rendered the Jewish charities the most economically administered in the world. The small ratio for collection and disbursement to the amount collected has proved a distinct incentive to more liberal giving. In this respect the Jews set an example for the world.

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Jewish

Minutes
Associated Jewish Charities, May 25, 1905.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, E. G. Foreman was appointed a committee of one to get a complete list of the Jewish voters of Chicago, for the purpose of undertaking a campaign, either by canvas or otherwise in the interest of new subscribers.

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 29, Wk. of May 20, 1905. p.304.

From the annual report of the A. J. C. submitted at the meeting on May 16, 1905.

The total receipts for the year amounted to \$146,848. The total disbursements to beneficiaries was \$143,350. From this sum, the U. H. C. received \$39,000 for relief purposes and \$28,650 for the hospital.

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The Reform Advocate, Vol. 29, Wk. of May 20, 1905. pp.304-308.

From the annual report of the U. H. C., submitted at the meeting of the Board on May 16, 1905.

The total number of cases assisted during the past year was 3,101 and the total number of persons, 11,997.

1,193 applications for work were received and jobs were secured for 669 of the applicants.

At the West Side Dispensary, 25, 812 patients were treated. The Hospital handled 1,925 cases and the Hospital Dispensary, 5,460 patients.

The Hospital Endowment Fund is now \$215,300 and the Relief Endowment, \$22,500.

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The Reform Advocate, Vol. 27, Wk. of May 21, 1904, pp.301-305.

From the report of the Board at the annual meeting of the U. H. C. on May 10, 1904.

The Labor Bureau received 1,198 applications. 325 of the applicants were provided with work.

The Loan Department granted \$932 since May 1, 1903. The total amount loaned since the inauguration of the department is \$3,540.

The Relief Department handled 2,771 cases, comprising 10,539 individuals.

The West Side Dispensary treated 23,772 patients. The Michael Reese cared for 2,127 patients and the Hospital Dispensary, 7,061.

The Hospital Endowment Fund amounts to \$207,200, and the Relief Endowment Fund, \$22,500.

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 27, Wk. of May 21, 1904, pp.299-300.

From the report of the Board at the annual meeting of the A. J. C. on May 10, 1904.

The amount of subscriptions and donations this year was \$148,168. The amount disbursed to the various organizations was \$144,350.

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The American Jewish Year Book. 5663.
October 2, 1902, to September 21, 1903.
Edited by Cyrus Adler.

HOMES OF SOCIETIES DEDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES. August 11, 1901, to August 26, 1902. In Chicago. (p. 186.)

October 1, 1901 - Home for Jewish Friendless and Working Girls.

January 7, 1902 - Ruth Home for Self-supporting Jewish Girls.

April 13, 1902 - Home for Orthodox Aged Jews. (Beth Moshev Zekeinism.)

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of May 9, 1903, Vol. 25, p. 316

The annual meeting of the Associated Jewish Charities and U.H.C. was held at Sinai Temple on May 7.

The reports of the officers showed that during the last year the A.J.C. expended nearly \$150,000 on its relief work.

The following officers were elected by the A.J.C. president, A.G. Becker, secretary, Louis Berkenstein and treasurer, S.W. Strauss.

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The Reform Advocate, Wk. of May 17, 1902. pp.396.399.

From the annual report of the United Hebrew Charities.

The Relief department handled 2,351 cases, comprising a total of 9,087 individuals.

The system of loaning money, established a year ago in connection with relief work, has proven successful. Loans to the amount of \$1,842 were made during the year.

The Employment Bureau received 493 applications and 453 applicants were provided with work.

The growth of the West Side Dispensary has been phenomenal. During the past year 26,840 patients were treated.

The Hospital cared for 1,814 patients.

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The Reform Advocate, Wk. of May 10, 1902. pp. 272-275.

The annual meeting of the Associated Hebrew Charities was held on May 7 at Sinai Temple. Julian Mack, secretary, submitted the report of the Directors.

The total subscriptions and donations aggregated nearly \$137,000. The expenditures during the year amounted to approximately \$140,000.

The beneficiaries to whom the largest grants were given were the U. H. C. for Relief, \$40,500, the Hospital, \$35,000, the Jewish Training School, \$15,000, and the Home for Jewish Orphans, \$14,000.

Officers elected for the ensuing year were president, E. C. Foreman, secretary, J. W. Mack, and treasurer, T. Baumgartl.

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For Relief of the Poor, D. C. 1907, 1908, 1909

From the annual report of the United Nations Committee, in the year 1907, it was stated that the total amount of the relief fund for the year 1907 was \$1,111,111. The total amount of the relief fund for the year 1908 was \$1,111,111. The total amount of the relief fund for the year 1909 was \$1,111,111.

At the end of the year 1907, the total amount of the relief fund was \$1,111,111. The total amount of the relief fund for the year 1908 was \$1,111,111. The total amount of the relief fund for the year 1909 was \$1,111,111.

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The Reform Advocate, wk. of May 11, 1901 - pp. 441-442.

At the annual meeting of the Associated Jewish Charities it was announced that the total subscriptions received during the past fiscal year amounted to \$133,313.50. The total amount paid out to the beneficiaries amounted to \$125,960. The balance is about \$5,500.

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 21, pp. 305, 307, Wk. of May 4, 1901.

First Charity Institution

For the last few years various Jewish organizations of the city maintained a special relief fund for the assistance of non-members. There was also a relief society for the assistance of needy co-religionists. At a meeting in Feb. 1859, held in the vestry rooms of the Congregation Anshe Maarabh, the various leaders of these organizations met for the purpose of starting a charity association. This association was to be known as the United Hebrew Relief Association.

A convention composed of delegates from the Hebrew Relief Society, Hebrew Benevolent Society, Ladies' Benevolent Society, and of the presidents of K.A.M., and B'nai Sholon Congregation, held several meetings, adopted a constitution and elected an executive board.

The final object of this association was to provide a hospital in which the poor co-religionists could be cared for and an asylum to receive Jewish widows and orphans without means. On November 20, 1859, the executive board held its first meeting, and elected Henry Greenebaum, president, Isaac Greensfelder, treasurer, and Edward S. Salomon, recording secretary.

An effort was made to organize a society for a widows' and orphans' home in 1863. A meeting was held on August 3 of that year in the K.A.M. Synagogue.

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The Reform Advocate, Vol. 21, pp. 305, 307, Wk. of May 4, 1901

The following ladies were appointed as a committee to perfect the organization: Mrs. Henry Horner, Mrs. L. Rosenfeld, Mrs. S. Goodkind, Mrs. L.F. Leopold, and Mrs. Isaac Lucky.

The hospital lot was located at North LaSalle Street, between Schiller and Goethe Streets. At a mass meeting held on October 22, 1866, for the purpose of raising funds, over \$17,000 was subscribed. On September 2, 1867, the cornerstone of the hospital was laid. The hospital was finally opened on August 9, 1868, and patients were received next day.

In April 1869, Mr. Greenebaum became a life-member of the institution by paying \$100, thus creating an endowment fund.

On October 9, 1871, the building was destroyed in the great fire. Owing to the efforts of Dr. Wm. Wagner, and the steward, Mr. Levy, none of the patients or occupants of the hospital perished in the flames.

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The Reform Advocate, Vol. 21, Wk. of May 4, 1901. pp.354-355.

Young Men's Hebrew Charity Association.

This organization was established in Jan. 1881 and continued in existence until 1900 when the Associated Charities was formed.

The association has raised and distributed among the charity institutions of Chicago, without distinction of creed or nationality, the sum of nearly a quarter of a million dollars.

Although the Associated Charities has, to a certain extent, taken the work out of the hands of the Y. M. H. C. A., yet the young men who danced for charity at the famous annual balls, arranged by the Y. M. H. C. A. are not idle. They still carry a heavy part of the burden, and work in the interest of the newly-formed association.

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The Reform Advocate, Vol. 21, Wk. of May 4, 1901. p.359.

The Sisters of Aid was organized in November of 1891 with a membership of 15. Mrs. Hyman Rosenbaum was elected president. The organization now numbers 30 members. Mrs. N. Moshkovitz is the present president. The Society was formed for the object of assisting the South Side Hebrew Congregation, and for general charity work.

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The Reform Advocate, Vol. 21, Wk. of May 4, 1901. p.350.

Michael Greenebaum came to America in 1845 and settled in Chicago a year later. He helped to establish the Hebrew Benevolent Society and became its first president. He was a member of the Anshe Maarab and Sinai Congregation, and one of the first to join the Zion Congregation. In each of these congregations he held office. He was one of the leaders to advocate Sunday services in Jewish congregations.

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 21, p. 290, February-August, 1901.

In 1846 the Jews of Chicago formed an organization called the "Jewish Burial Ground Society", of which Isaac Wormser was President. This society purchased from the city one acre of ground for a cemetery, for which it paid \$46. This parcel of ground was located east of what was then the city limits, along the shores of Lake Michigan and now part of Lincoln Park. This Society existed but a short time as an independent organization. Later it merged into the first congregation, which was organized soon after.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, 4-3-10

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The Public Cook-Pot

Maos Hitim - Things are getting better - New Contributors - Hope for co-ordination - The Beth Michsa Orphan Home - A mistake in Logic - To be open and above board is the best policy - The Hebrew Institute.

For some six or seven years the "Courier" has been advocating a co-ordination of all the Synagogues relative to their Maos Hitim activities. We have consistently advocated co-ordination in both the collection and the distribution of Maos Hitim. It seems to us that the contributors are few and that those who do contribute give out of all proportion to the rest of the population. Men like Samuel Philipson, Benjamin Schiff, and others in a similar position seem to be carrying more than their just share of the burden. Certainly there are many who would be glad to contribute or who would be forced to contribute, to save their face, whose names do not appear on our list of contributors only because they are not approached. These people should be effectively approached by our committees.

This year, if the present plan is put into operation, Chicago will have a United Maos Hitim Committee. Since this is the first year at a united effort, we will naturally not expect the organization to function in the best manner. How-

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Courier, 4-8-10

ever, it is a step in the right direction. We realize that many clubs, aid societies and other organizations have not yet affiliated themselves with the United Maos Hitim Committee. It may be some time before they are convinced of the necessity of a united effort, perhaps a year or more, but the important thing is to get the committee functioning. This we are doing.

This united effort in the Maos Hitim Appeal is commendable. Perhaps we can extend such co-operation to other Jewish Activities. Just a thought.

Our Beth Michsob Orphanage is having a little difficulty raising the funds necessary for the purchase of the ground upon which to build their new home.

The officers of the Home seem to desire a minimum amount of publicity to be given to their inability to raise necessary funds. With all due respect to them and their efforts, we feel they are pursuing the wrong course. We feel that the administration of the Orphan Home is of interest to the entire community, and the more publicity given to the activities of the Home the greater will be its' support by the community.

Reports of the activities of the various committees of the Home should be

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Courier, 4-8-10

made public whenever possible. Plans, whatever they may be, should be discussed by the community as a whole and should be open to criticism by the community. The Beth Michsob Orphan Home belongs to the community and the community should know what should or should not be done.

The Hebrew Institute is still in ruins. Just a reminder.

(signed) The Cook-Spoon

Courier, April 5, 1910.

Facts and Views.

For sometime, our Jewish Community has been attempting to raise money to make the necessary repairs for the Hebrew Institute, which was badly damaged by fire a few months ago, and to build the necessary accomodations for orphans, the present home having been clearly demonstrated to be thoroughly inadequate. In spite of various fund raising activities, sufficient money has to date not been collected.

At present the Young Men's Christian Association is engaged in a drive to raise a million dollars. A goodly portion of this money was subscribed to by Jews. We know that the Y. M. C. A. is a very fine institution and carries on many worthwhile activities, and we are not averse to Jews lending their support in making this drive a success. Our complaint lies in the fact that when these same Jews are asked to participate in some fund raising activities for Jewish Institutions of similar or greater values, these Jews are not at home to our representatives. They lend a deaf ear to our pleas and exhortations, they forget that we, a new growing people in a new community, are in even greater need of their support.

Courier, April 5, 1910.

We have heard of the thousands and hundred thousands of dollars contributed by Jews to the Y. M. C. A. Drive. We are happy to see our Jews taking a greater part in non-Jewish community activities. We are happy to show the world that Jews think not only of themselves. But, we do feel that we are as important as our non-Jewish brethren. We have only a small Jewish community to appeal to for funds. Non-Jews have a much larger community to appeal to. Therefore we Jews must help ourselves. Charity begins at home. Rich Jews are expected to contribute to Jewish activities as well as non-Jewish activities.

But we have not lost hope, our youth seems to have found itself. Our youth seems to have found new energy, new life. This is clearly evidenced in the use of our youth activities, debating clubs, dramatic groups, cultural groups, labor organizations, and aid groups. All these are evidence of new life, new activities and new cultural development. Where the old generation of rich Jews is leaving us the new generation is coming back to us.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of March 10, 1900. p.118.

The annual meeting of the Y. M. H. C. A. was held at Sinai Temple.

The reports showed that the organization had at present, the largest membership in its history, the number being 677. The financial secretary's report gave the receipts for the year as \$34,876. The Charity Ball was responsible for \$29,711 of this amount.

The sum of \$29,866 was donated to 36 institutions, the amounts ranging from \$50 to the Salvation Army, to \$5,000 for the Michael Reese.

Alfred S. Austrian was elected president, and Horatio S. Simons, treasurer.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 22, 1900.

B'NAI B'RITH.

p. 6. - At yesterday's session of the 32nd annual convention of the district grand lodge No. 6, of the Independent Order of the B'nai B'rith, a report in detail was read by the secretary of the association. According to this report \$43,000 was paid to the widows of deceased members of the association. The orphan's home in Cleveland received from the association's fund \$4,000, and \$6,000 was expended for miscellaneous charitable purposes. The total revenue was \$65,000.

A prolonged debate ensued, when the executive committee, recommended a reduction from \$1,000 to \$500 on all the outstanding life insurance policies.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 22, 1900.

This proposal was met with a mighty opposition by all attending delegates, and is sure to be disapproved by the members of the order, many of whom have paid the high "assessments" for over 15 years. But there is no other alternative. The district grand lodge has, either to accept the report of the committee, or be obliged to raise the "assessment" 25 per cent.

The older delegates, with their wide experience, attribute the decrease of membership, to the lethargy of the young people. If the committee's proposal is accepted, the association will have to deal with two classes of life insurance policies. Class one, will consist of the old members, whose insurance will be reduced. New members will compose class two, and may be insured for \$1,000, but the "assessment" will vary according to the age. Voting at tomorrow's session, will decide the future course as to that question.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 21, 1900.

THE ORDER OF THE B'NAI B'RITH.

p. 5 - Yesterday marked the beginning of the 32nd convention of the district grand lodge No. 6, of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith. The convention is held at the Covenant Culture Club. According to the report by the secretary the membership of the order has decreased during the last year. This fact necessitated a rather careful selection of officials, whose names alone vouch for a more satisfactory report by the secretary of the order, to be given at next year's meeting. Mr. Max Stern, the vice president of the order, who by right was in the line of promotion to the presidency, resigned in favor of Mr. Adolph Loeb. The officials elected are: (12 names are given).

The convention will be in session three days. A banquet will be given this evening at the Covenant Culture Club, in honor of the attending delegates.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Jan. 13, 1900. p.628.

At a meeting held last Sunday, of individuals interested in the work of our Jewish charitable institutions, definite steps were taken to unite the various societies for the purpose of raising and distributing the funds necessary for carrying on the work. The main institutions interested are the Jewish Training School, Home for Aged Jews, Home for Jewish Orphans, Michael Reese Hospital, and the Lying-in Hospital.

The plan is to place these institutions under the control and management of one organization, with a central committee to receive and distribute the funds. It is planned to do away with all balls, bazaars, performances, etc., that, heretofore, have been the means of raising money, and to procure the necessary funds by guaranteed subscriptions. At least \$100,000 will be needed, and of this amount, over \$30,000 was subscribed in a few days.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, January 10, 1900

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A GREAT RESULT

The Young Men's Hebrew Charity Association was hard at work to make this year's charity ball, the nineteenth since the establishment of the organization, the grandest in the way of entertainment as well as the greatest financial success. This expectation was fulfilled in every way to the great satisfaction of the Association. At this early hour no correct figures can be given, but it was estimated that the net proceeds would exceed \$40,000 inclusive of the \$10,000 auction sale of theatre boxes. The Association has announced, that 10% of this amount would be turned over to Mayor Harrison for distribution among the needy of the city and the rest will be distributed as usual among twenty-two charitable societies with Michael Reese hospital as the special beneficiary.

.....As mentioned before, the auction of theatre boxes yielded a profit of \$10,000 with the Standard Club as the highest bidder, paying \$1,250.00 for the box and then, graciously refrained from the use of same. The Standard Club's example was followed by the Lakeside Club, Victor F. Lawson, the Chicago Tribune, and Oscar Foreman, who also returned the acquired boxes for a re-sale.....

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, February 10, 1907.

HEARD AND SEEN.

There are many societies, lodges, aid societies, etc., on the West Side of Chicago. In fact there are hundreds of them. The Daily Jewish Courier is requesting and calling on these different societies to furnish it the number and names of members in their respective organizations, such as charity, social, synagogues and all others. Let us know the addresses and the purposes of each one.

We are especially anxious to show the world the great things our orthodox Jews of Chicago are doing. We urge every President and Secretary of any Jewish organization such as synagogues, charitable organizations, societies and lodges to tell us of their activities. Give us this information, please, and get busy!

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The Reform Advocate, Wk. of March 11, 1899. p.111.

The annual meeting of the Young Men's Hebrew Charity Association was held on Monday night at Sinai Temple. The financial reports gave the receipts for the year as \$111,366.59. The total amount expended, including donations, was \$102,684.14. Balance is \$8,682.45.

The report from the Labor Bureau showed that the finest record thus far had been made, in providing work for applicants. Ninety percent were given employment.

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The Reform Advocate, Wk. of December 10, 1898. pp.266-267.

The great Charity Bazaar, the largest ever held in Chicago, if not in the West, came to a glorious close on Monday night. The hopes of the directors of the U. H. C. and the Y. M. H. C. A., under whose auspices the Bazaar was held, were fully realized. The sum of \$81,250 had been amassed for the Jewish charitable institutions of the city.

According to the plan adopted, the Michael Reese Hospital will receive one-half of the net proceeds and the remainder distributed among other institutions.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of October 8, 1898. pp.121-122.

The annual meeting of the delegates representing the various societies comprising the U. H. C. was held at Sinai Temple.

The Relief department granted assistance to 10,742 persons the last year. Receipts were \$25,934 and expenditures amounted to \$24,913. The Employment Bureau procured work for 534 out of 595 applicants. The West Side Dispensary treated a total of 19,525 cases and filled 18,151 prescriptions. At the Sheltering Home, 100 children belonging to 49 families were kept for a total of 2,581 days. The Hospital cared for 1,329 Jewish patients. In the Hospital Dispensary, a total of 15,530 Jewish cases were handled and 20,991 prescriptions filled. In the Nurses' School there are 28 nurses and 6 probationers.

The total cash received, exclusive of endowments, was \$77,530 and expenditures amounted to \$78,734.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of March 12, 1898. 1.68.

The annual meeting of the Young Men's Hebrew Charity Association of Chicago was held on Monday night at the Sinai Temple.

The total receipts for the year were \$33,847.34. Of this amount, \$31,271.50 were proceeds from the ball. The sum of \$30,000 was distributed among various charitable institutions.

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The Reform Advocate, Wk. of December 18, 1897. p.729.

The 17th annual charity ball of the Y. M. H. C. A. has been held. No affair of the kind ever given in Chicago equalled it in brilliancy or in its financial results. Over 7,000 of our leading people were in attendance, and about \$30,000 will be the net profits to be distributed to our charitable institutions. This is the largest sum ever realized from a charity ball, exceeding that of last year by nearly \$9,000. Much of the success was due to the ability of President Louis Echstein who gave careful attention to every detail.

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Sinai Congregation, Letter Book, November 18, 1897.

Robert M. Wells, Esq.,
72-76 Lake St.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

In reference to your letter to Mr. Rosenfeld in behalf of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, if you will send to our Temple, corner of 21st St. and Indiana Ave., say, 500 of these circulars, I will have them distributed among our members, and shall be glad to have an opportunity to assist in the good and laudable work.

Respectfully yours,

Albert Fischell
President.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Nov. 6, 1897.

[THE YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW CHARITY ASSOCIATION]

The annual meeting of the Young Men's Hebrew Charity Association was held last Monday night, at Sinai Temple.

The financial statement for the past year showed that total receipts were \$24,945.32. The disbursements amounted to \$24,231. The donations to charitable institutions were \$19,750.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of October 2, 1897. p.540.

UNITED HEBREW CHARITIES

From a report issued by the directors of the U. H. C. a deficit is shown to exist in every department, the total being \$4,433.

The Relief department granted assistance to 14,428 persons, an increase of 50% over the preceding year. The Employment Bureau procured work for 601 out of 797 applicants. The Hospital treated 1,239 Jewish patients. The Hospital Dispensary handled 16,244 Jewish cases. The West Side Dispensary treated 23,172 cases. The Sheltering Home cared for 75 children.

WPA (LL) PROJ 30715

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of October 10, 1896. pp121-122.

The annual meeting of the Board of Delegates of the United Hebrew Charities was held at Sinai Temple. Isaac Greensfelder was re-elected president for the 27th time. The following information is from the various reports:

Relief - 972 cases, comprising 11,771 persons. 85% Russian

Receipts - \$25,941. Expenditures were \$27,056, leaving a deficit of \$1,115.

Labor Bureau - 837 applicants. Work was found for 695.

West Side Dispensary - A total of 21,317 patients were treated. 17,539 prescriptions were filled

Sheltering Home - A total of 1,874 children were cared for.

WPA (111) PROJ 30275

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of March 7, 1896. p.62.

[YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW CHARITY ASSOCIATION]

The 15th annual meeting of the Young Men's Hebrew Charity Association, held on Monday night at the Sinai Temple, was the largest attended in the history of the organization. The reports read showed that \$21,614 had been distributed during the year. The net receipts from the charity ball given in December were \$21,143, the largest amount ever realized by the association.

Minutes

United Hebrew Charities March 5, 1896

Quotation from a letter sent to John Koren, New Haven, Conn., by Julian W. Mack, Secretary, "In regard to the liquor question, it is a remarkable fact that in all our experience we come in contact with cases of intemperance and drunkenness very rarely, and although in the last 15 years the class of people whom the Jewish Charity Associations have dealt with, consists largely of the poorest class of Russian Immigrants, the experience in this respect has not changed.

While the great body of Jews of all classes are not total abstainers, they are practically speaking, very seldom drunkards of the 4500 cases dealt with in 93-94 and the 3000 in 94-95 the superintendent in stating the causes of distress does not mention drunkenness in a single instance."

WPA (11) PROJ 3075

United Hebrew Charities, Minutes December 5, 1895

[WEST SIDE DISPENSARY]

A letter was sent to Dr. S. Eisenstadt, Secretary, West Side Dispensary Staff, informing him of a donation of \$10 ,000 from Mrs. Emanuel Mandel for the purpose of erecting a suitable home for the West Side Dispensary.

UNITED HEBREW RELIEF ASSOCIATION
Years 1895-1896JEWISH

We began the year with a deficit of nearly \$5.00. We ended it with a deficit of over \$1,100. and we have kept it down to this, practically ceasing work in May last.

There is little need to recount to you again our plans and methods. Do we give effective aid? Sometimes. Do we pauperize? To some extent. Can we do otherwise? We can when you will give us sufficient funds annually to do it with. We cannot when you cut us down to \$26,000, of which \$6,000 must be spent for administration and \$2,300 is expended for transportation.

The latter items show a marked decrease from last year and the year before, but it ought and it must be cut down to a few hundred dollars. For four years and more, we have been repeating this; other cities have adopted an absolute rule that they will not forward transients to other places or assist those sent to them without their consent. We must follow their example. This alone will not be enough cooperation between the Jewish charities of the country, but it is essential. Whether this can be accomplished only by a convention such as we suggested four years ago, or by letter, remains to be seen.

Money alone, however, will never solve the problem of the poor. There is but one solution - personal service. Before the days of large cities, before the

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

aristocracy of wealth began to rule, the Jewish poor were not given only money, they were aided by advice, by friendship, by personal service. In our times this had died out to a considerable extent. A few years ago, however, a revival took place. Everyone wanted to be engaged in charity work. Was it but a fad? We hope not, but in this Jewish community at any rate, it has not developed as it should. There is very little personal service, very little friendly visiting among our poor.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of September 28, 1895. pp.518-519.

Report of the United Hebrew Charities of Chicago from September 1894 to September 1895 is as follows:

Relief cases, 1,378, comprising 14,249 persons, 85% Russians. Receipts \$32,842.18. Expenditures \$33,264.34, Deficit, \$422.16.

Applicants in Labor Bureau, 883, work found for 769.

Total number of patients treated in West Side Dispensary, 19,697, prescriptions filled, 29,130.

Children in Sheltering Home, total 1,457. Receipts \$8987. 80, Expenditures, \$4,975.43, balance \$4,012.37.

Total number of patients in Hospital, 1,211. An increase of nearly 20% over last year. Total amount on hand in Hospital Endowment Fund, \$140,400.

On hand in Relief Endowment Fund, \$10,400.

Total cash in treasurer Sept. 17, 1895, for all purposes, \$4,504.77.

WPA FILE PROJ. 30215

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of March 9, 1895. p.46.

The Y. M. Hebrew Charity Association held its annual meeting at Sinai Temple. The receipts of the last charity ball were reported to be \$22,000, while the expenses were less than \$3,000, thus netting about \$19,000 for the various charities of the city.

Among officers elected were Sidney Loeb for president, and Frank E. Mandel, treasurer.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of February 16, 1895. p.420.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Young Men's Hebrew Charity Association, the report was given on the recent charity ball. The total receipts were \$21,600, the expenses but \$2,600, leaving the sum of \$19,000 to be divided among local charities.

UNITED HEBREW RELIEF ASSOCIATION
Years 1894-1895

JEWISH

An examination of the excellent tables prepared by our superintendent, Mr. Kiss, and his assistant, Mr. Klein, will show a decrease from last year of one-third in the cases assisted, or 2,972. This year's cases comprise 5,165 adults and 9,084 children; a total of 14,249 persons, but on account of the principle of giving inadequate amounts during the first few months of our work, the average expenditure in each case is larger than heretofore. The preponderance of \$5 to \$10 and \$10 to \$15 grants is to be regretted: it tells the tale of alms-giving.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3075

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JEWISH

WPA (LL) PP01 30275

The Reform Advocate, Wk: of December 22, 1894. p.294.

"No one can gainsay the practical utility and effectiveness of the institution known as the "Charity Ball, especially when managed as capably as those given by the Young Men's Hebrew Charity Association of this city. It is estimated that within fourteen years of its existence, this society has given \$150,000 to the cause of charity. Tuesday night's ball was probably the most successful of the series. It was certainly the most brilliant of all the balls thus far given by the association, and the amount of money to go to charitable ends will probably exceed \$20,000.

The members of the association have a right to congratulate themselves on their success. It is the sort of success the Hebrews usually achieve when they turn their energies to philanthropic ends. And, as is the case of many of the beneficent deeds of this charitable race, the amount received will be distributed to worthy and needy causes irrespective of all considerations of sect or creed." - Editorial in Chicago Daily Record.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of October 13, 1894. p.126.

At the annual meeting of the United Hebrew Charities, the following summary of the work done in the various departments during the year 1893-94 was presented by Secretary Julian W. Mack. Relief cases assisted, 4,462, comprising 20,606 persons, an increase of 65%. Labor Bureau. Applicants, 1,120, work found for 911. West Side Dispensary (9½ months' work), patients, new 8,352, repeats, 5,077, total 13,429. Prescriptions, 12,528. Receipts (exclusive of prescription charges), \$1,116. Receipts from prescriptions, \$796.88. Total \$1,912.88. Expenditures, \$1,953.54, Deficit \$40.66. Hospital Dispensary and Drug Store. Over 10,000 patients treated, and nearly 17,000 prescriptions filled. Hospital, patients, Jewish. Pay, 100, Charity, 640. Non-Jewish, Pay, 180, Charity 102. Total number of patients, 1,002. Receipts and balance last year, \$41,840.51. Expenditures, \$37,779.64. Balance in Treasury, \$4,060.87. Hospital Sinking Fund, on hand last year, \$121,800. Receipts, Eliza Frank legacy, \$6,000. Henry A. Kohn legacy, \$5,000. Max Goodkind legacy, \$500. B. Grossman legacy, \$100. In memory of M. M. Rothschild, \$5,000, in memory of L. Lowenstein, \$1,000, in memory of Nelson M. Rothschild, \$500, Total, \$139,900. Of this \$139,000, there is invested in the treasury \$1,600. Relief Endowment Fund, on hand last year, \$9,800. Receipts, Eliza Frank bequest, \$600. Total, \$10,400, all of which is invested.

II D 1

JEWISH

Sinai Congregation, Executive Board, Minutes, Mar. 26, 1894.

The president (J. L. Gatzert) further reported that the sum of \$13,117.80 was paid into the treasury of the United Hebrew Charities as collection from the members of this congregation.

WPA (11) PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of March 10, 1894. pp.57-58.

The 14th annual meeting of the Y. M. Hebrew Charity Association was held in Sinai Temple. The retiring president, Norman Florsheim, stated that there had been two affairs during the year. The vaudeville, held in the summer, produced a net profit of \$1,159. The net profits from the charity ball amounted to \$16,400.

Secretary Jacob Ringer reported that the present membership of the association was 586. S. Bartenstein, the supt. of the labor bureau, reported that there had been 966 applicants for employment and 870 had been given work. The total receipts for the year amounted to \$23,414.

The following officers were elected: president, Henry X. Strauss; treasurer, A. H. Kohn; financial secretary, Harry Pflaum; recording secretary, Morris Rothschild. Among the directors, appear the names of N. Florsheim, Bernhard Cahn, Sidney Loewenstein, Alfred M. Snyder and Moses Solomon.

United Hebrew Relief Association, 1893-94.

Never before has this body or any similar one in Chicago been so overburdened as during the trying winter of 1893. The mere figures can give you no conception of the labor performed. In fact, such was the nature of the demands that it was impossible at times to keep full statistics of applicants either for relief or for labor. We could do no more than to preserve the records of those cases in which help was given.....The past winter has not afforded a special opportunity for testing new methods of work. The emergency was so extreme, the demands so strenuous, the suffering so great, that theory was everywhere cast to the winds, and too often the heart impelled where the head should have guided.

A first step was taken, however, in the administration of Jewish charities, which is full of bright promises for the future. The women and the men joined forces; the Ladies Societies, the Aids, the Personnel Service, all of them acting on the incentive of a Women's Auxiliary Committee appointed by our Board co-operated with us and expended their monies under the direction of our worthy superintendent, Mr. Kiss.

United Hebrew Relief Association, 1893-94.

Along these lines the tasks of the future must be done. If we are to have a United Hebrew Charities, it must be a union of all bodies engaged in philanthropic work among the Jewish poor: there must be a general office, a unity of purpose, a harmony of action, and thereby an avoidance of all duplication.

Every cent expended in aid of the Jewish poor should be given through our office, and a record thereof should be kept in our books. Each society will obtain due credit for its contribution....

One gratifying element in this year's receipts was the fact that many names appear on our books for the first time. The directory of the Jews of Chicago, compiled by our worthy financial secretary, has thereby demonstrated its usefulness.

WPA (11) PRO-115

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Dec. 23, 1893. p.307.

The Thirteenth Annual Ball of the Young Men's Hebrew Charity Association was held last Tuesday evening. \$17,000 was realized for charity.

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II D 1
II D 3

JEWISH

United Hebrew Charities, November 8, 1893.

[DISPENSARY ESTABLISHED]

A letter was sent to Dr. Boerne Bettman by Julian W. Mack, Secretary, informing him that at a meeting of the United Hebrew Charities, a resolution was adopted establishing the West Side Dispensary and appointing Drs. Bettman, Zeisler, Friend, Morgenthau, Greensfelder, Weber, Frankenthal, Sydney, Kuhn, Goodkind, Carey and Engelman as the Dispensary staff.

II D 1
II D 3
II D 8

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of October 7, 1893. p.128-129.

The thirty-fourth annual meeting of the United Hebrew Charities of Chicago, was held last Tuesday night in the vestry room of the Sinai Temple. The annual reports were read.

Mr. Kiss, Superintendent of the Relief Bureau, reported that during the year ending with Sept. 1893, 2,949 resident cases were assisted against 2,284 cases the previous year. During the same time, 185 transients were assisted. The total number of assisted cases was 3,134, comprising 5,100 adults and 8,200 children, or 13,300 persons in all, an increase of 31 per cent.

President Bartenstein of the Employment Bureau, reported that 870 out of 966 applicants were given employment. Many of these have become self-supporting. Of the applicants, 676 came from Russia.

The Hospital Committee reported that 1,072 patients were treated during the year. 23 mothers were skilfully cared for in the maternity ward.

NPA 100-10001 3075

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II D 8

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Oct. 7, 1893, pp.128-129.

There were 70 applicants for admission to the Training School for Nurses, and 23 are now in school.

In the Pharmaceutical Department, 7,658 prescriptions were filled for the Hospital, and 5,687 for poor patients outside of the Hospital.

Mr. B. I. David, Superintendent of the Hospital, reported that of the 1,072 patients treated, 99 were Jewish pay-patients, 600, Jewish charity-patients, 257, non-Jewish pay-patients, and 116, non-Jewish charity-patients. The income from the pay-patients was \$13,932.50.

The South Side Ladies Sewing Society disbursed \$4,021.34, over 300 families being assisted. The West Side Ladies Sewing Society clothed 205 families, consisting of 900 persons, at an expense of over \$2,200. The North Side Society expended over \$2,600 in giving relief to 285 families.

The Relief Department received during the year over \$26,500, and expended nearly \$28,500, the exact deficit being \$1,678.65.

124 (111) PROJ. 30275

II D 1

JEWISH

Chicago Tribune, Sept. 15, 1893.

At a meeting of a number of charitable Jews yesterday at the headquarters of the Hebrew Aid Society on Twenty-sixth Street it was decided to establish soup-houses at several points in the city for the free distribution of food to the poor of all classes irrespective of religious faith.

Messrs. Kopparl and Lowenthal were given instructions to secure rooms suitable for the purpose.

WPA (111) PP01.30275

II D 1
IV

JEWISH

United Hebrew Charities, April 28, 1893.

[CHARITIES CONGRESS]

A letter was sent to Mrs. L. L. Flower by Julius W. Mack, Secretary, enclosing a check for \$60.00 as a contribution from the United Hebrew Charities and Michael Reese Hospital to the Charities Congress.

Mrs. Flower was informed that the United Hebrew Charities had decided to send representatives to the Congress. Messrs. Isaac Greensfelder and Herman F. Hahn were to be appointed as delegates to represent the Hospital and Henry L. Frank and Henry Hart to represent the charities. For the reception committee, the hospital was to be represented by Bernard Cahn and Jacob Rosenberg and the charities by Abraham Strauss and Julian W. Mack.

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II D 3
II B 2 f

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Mar. 11, 1893.

[PROCEED OF CHARITY BALL]

The annual meeting of the Young Men's Hebrew Charity Association was held at K. A. M. Temple. The membership of the organization is now over 700. The distribution of the funds resulting from the last charity ball was announced. The net amount distributed was \$17,200, the largest sum that the association has had at its command since its inception.

The principal beneficiaries were: Michael Reese Hospital, \$6,800, Jewish Training School, \$4,800; Labor Bureau of U. H. C., \$1,600 and United Hebrew Charities, \$1,800. Mr. Norman Florsheim was elected president.

II D 1

II D 8

V A 2

The Reform Advocate, March 4, 1893.

JEWISH

(Russian II D 1)

(Russian V A 2) FROM MR. H. ELIASSON'S REPORT AS SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
SOCIETY IN AID OF RUSSIAN REFUGEES

The Society was organized on August 23rd, 1891, and the work of relieving the refugees commenced the following month. On Jan. 31st, 1893, it completed 17 months of work. During the first 6 months, 391 applications were considered with \$5,616 disbursed. In the following 11 months, 671 applications were taken and \$25,038 expended, making a grand total of \$1,062 applications and \$30,654 cash disbursed for 17 months.

In the beginning of March, 1892, the Society was reorganized and arrangements were then completed to receive, care for, and distribute a greater number of refugees than before. Energetic efforts were made to enable the Society to send away from Chicago to the country towns as many refugees as could be induced to leave the large and crowded city. The work of distribution was done systematically. The refugees were not forced upon the

II D 1

- 2 -

JEWISH

II D 8

V A 2

The Reform Advocate, March 4, 1893.

(Russian II D 1)

(Russian V A 2)

communities, but were shipped to places only, where our traveling agent found parties who were willing to accept the new-comers and help them find homes and work. All families or single men, who were sent from Chicago to the country, were assigned with credentials to one man or to a committee, in the respective town, who took charge of them. The 1,062 applications during the 17 months represent a total number of 2,968 persons, the number of families being 603. Among the total number of applications were 387 mechanics, with 75 trades represented, 26 professionals, and 44 farmers.

915 persons were sent away from Chicago, of which 129 returned. Some of these came back because they preferred not to stay in small towns where they could not live Kosher, according to the dietary laws of the Mosaic Code. The Employment Bureau was in operation from March 23rd to Sept. 17, 1892 and during this time found work for 505 applicants.

II D 1

- 3 -

JEWISH

II D 8

V A 2

The Reform Advocate, March 4, 1893.

(Russian II D 1)

(Russian V A 2)

Taking into consideration the large number of people in the care of the Society, very few deaths occurred during these 17 months.

The results of the work can be considered very satisfactory. From reliable bits of information received by the Society, it may be safely concluded that the majority of those refugees who were sent to the country communities are well taken care of and are in a better position than those who remained in the city. Most of them have found employment and are becoming self sustaining. Some of the married men who had left their families in Russia were able, after working 6 or 8 months, to send enough money to bring their relatives here.

II D 1

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IV

(Russian II D 1)

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, March 4, 1893.

[REPORT OF AID SOCIETY]

Reports, setting forth the great work accomplished by the Society in Aid of Russian Refugees, were read at the general meeting of the organization. The reports covered a period of one and one-half years.

The total amount of subscriptions in Chicago was \$23,637. To this sum were added collections from various sources and also \$7,670 from the N.Y. Committee, making a grand total of \$34,911. Of the \$23,637 collected in this city, the largest donations were made by (1) the Young Men's R.R. Auxiliary Society, \$8,000, (2) Standard Club, \$1,000, (3) Chicago Sinai Congregation, \$500, (4) Young Men's Hebrew Charity Association, \$750. Individual collections totalled \$11,967.

The disbursements amounted to \$30,655, leaving the organization a total asset of several thousand dollars. Glancing at these figures, we have reason to be proud of our Chicago Jewry who responded so magnificently to our call.

II D 1

- 2 -

JEWISH

I E

IV

The Reform Advocate, March 4, 1893.

(Russian II D 1)

The president, Adolph Loeb, spoke of a matter under consideration for some time, the advisability of dissolving the society and turning its affairs over to the United Hebrew Charities. Mr. Loeb stated that the main object of the society was to take charge of the new arrivals and to distribute them throughout the West as scattered as possible. However in view of the fact, that immigration has virtually stopped and new arrivals are but few and isolated, the Society, during the past months, had done little else than assist the resident poor. This work could be done as well by the U. H. C., and thus save on the Society. The Executive Committee, therefore, recommended that the society be dissolved, with the stipulation that, if, in the near future, circumstances warranted it, they could once again organize.

II D 1
II D 3
II B 2 f

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Jan. 14, 1893.

GIVE \$15,000 to INSTITUTION

At a meeting of the directors of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, the proceeds of the Charity Ball, amounting to \$15,000, were distributed.

The largest sums went to the Michael Reese Hospital which received \$6,000 and to the Jewish Training School which received \$4,000.

II D 1
III B 1

JEWISH

United Hebrew Relief Association
Year 1892-1893

Ladies and Gentlemen:

In 1859 the United Hebrew Relief Association, the predecessor of the United Hebrew Charities, was organized.

During the past year we have received for the Relief Department over \$26,500, and have expended nearly \$28,500, the exact deficit being \$1,678.63. We are indebted to the Executive Committee in aid of the Russian Refugees that the deficit did not exceed \$5,000. They averted this by turning over to us \$3,700 in cash and a \$500 note, the balance of their funds. More interesting, however, are the items of expenditure. Nearly \$7,300 was the cost of administration, repayment of loans, investment in relief building, and other expenditures not even directly for relief. Of the \$21,000 expended directly in the work the regular recipients, over 40 in number, received more than \$4,500; \$2,400 was expended for transportation; \$250 for free burials; and \$13,500 for general relief work; in supplying food, clothing, medical aid and habitation to the poor and the sick. The total number of cases assisted was 3,134, consisting of 13,000 persons, an increase over last year of 31 per cent. Transportation expenditures increased over 55 per cent. To transients was given nearly \$1,400, an increase over last year of more than

WPA (ILL) PP01 30275

II D 1
III B 1

JEWISH

United Hebrew Relief Association
Year 1892-1893

135 per cent; ten thousand articles of wearing apparel, and nearly 1,500 pairs of shoes were distributed; and 800 school boys were clothed. No child attending the public schools or the Jewish Training School need be in want of clothing or shoes. The only requirement is inability of the parents to provide them and the certificate of the teacher that the child is attending school. Old clothes of all kinds in good condition can always be used and will be thankfully received at the Relief Office.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate, Oct. 8, 1892.

DELEGATES OF COMPONENT SOCIETIES MEET

The annual meeting of the delegates representing the component societies of the United Hebrew Charities was held at Sinai Temple. The societies represented were as follows: South Side Ladies' Sewing Society, West Side Ladies' S. S. North Side Ladies' S. S., Deborah Verein, Jochannah Lodge, Jewish Charity Association, Anshe Ma'arab Congregation, Zion Cong., North Chicago Cong., Young Men's Hebrew Charity Association, Hillel Lodge, Maurice Mayer Lodge, Sinai Cong., and Ramah Lodge.

The following societies were not represented: Relief Society No. 1, Chebra Kadisha Ubiker Cholim, Hebrew Benevolent Society, Cong. B'nai Sholom, Cong. Agudath Achim.

United Hebrew Charities, Sept. 29, 1892. (U. H. C. Correspondence)

In letters sent to Dr. A. J. C. Lesser, Dr. E. G. Hirsch, Dr. A. R. Levy, Dr. Joseph Stolz, Dr. I. S. Moses, Dr. A. Norden and Dr. A. J. Measing, B. J. Wertheimer, Secretary, stated that at the request of the Executive Board, he had been instructed to ask them to call the attention of their congregations on the Eve of the Day of Atonement to the needs of the Association. The letter also stated that during the past year the relief office gave aid to over 10,000 persons, that there was an increase in the number of receipts during the past year of 36%

The increase of revenue was only 5% and that the prospective demand owing to the Russian exodus would be great.

II D 1

JEWISH

II D 1 (Russian)

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Sept. 22, 1892.

[SELLS SHELTERING HOUSE]

The Executive committee in Aid of the Russian Refugees has sold the recently purchased Sheltering House for \$15,000. This action was taken owing to the cholera news. No refugees are being received in the city, but the organization is still at work dispensing relief where needed.

WPA 62-11661-3027

II D 1
II D 3
III B 2

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Aug. 6, 1892, p. 521.

The treasuries of both the United Hebrew Charities, and the Michael Reese Hospital are exhausted. The influx of the poor immigrants from Europe has placed a burden upon the older institutions for which no provision was made. Where ten years ago, five applicants had to be aided, there are now one hundred. The contributions have not grown as the necessities increased. The hospital, prepared to treat seventy-five patients, harbors at present nearly one hundred. The prevailing typhoid epidemic has filled to the utmost both its public and its private wards, and over eighty per cent of the patients are again Russian refugees.

The gravity of the situation, we are afraid, is not grasped by the larger portion of the Jewish population. It is exceedingly easy to argue that there is no need for the existence of these institutions, and that, if the relief office were closed, those that now apply there for aid would manage to get

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30773

II D 1
II D 3
III B 2

- 2 -

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Aug. 6, 1892, p. 521.

along some how. These people would be the very first to raise the voice of protest, if, in any consequence of the closing of the relief office, their stores would be invaded, and the streets in the center of the city would be filled with the needy applicants, who, according to all principles of practical charity, should be taken care of by the Jewish community to the extent of its ability.

There is now no time for argument. May be it would be better if this influx of immigration were regulated now to assume a less rapid tempo. Four months before the close of the fiscal year, our charities are confronted with a condition of affairs, which hardly troubled them at the close of the administrative year. The poor want bread and the sick want attendance. The hospitals cannot be closed. Sickness does not wait for

II D 1
II D 3
III B 2

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Aug. 6, 1892, p. 521.

resumption of the yearly collections. It is urgent that everyone should once more open his heart and his purse, so that the difficulties may be bridged over.

No one among us has earned the right to claim, that he has done for the United Hebrew Charities his full duty.

WPA 61107001.30215

II D 1

JEWISH

III A

II D 1 (Russian)

The Reform Advocate, May 21, 1892.

II D 1 (German)

II D 1 (Slovak)

[DATA ON RELIEF APPLICANTS]

Superintendent Kiss, of the United Hebrew Charities, in his report for April, states that there were 462 resident and transient applications for relief. Of these, 239 heads of families, embracing 999 persons, received assistance.

The nationality of the receipts are: Russian 202, German 18, Hungarian 8, Bohemian 5, Galician 3, American 5, From the Canal street district came 172 of the cases, including 19 of the 25 newcomers.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Apr. 23, 1892.

[SOCIETY CHANGES NAME]

At the special meeting held by the Israelitische Altenheim society, April 5, it was decided to change the name of the society to that of the "Woman's Society of the Home for Aged Jews," and to apply for a charter to that effect.

Ms. A. 9. 2. 30275

II D 1
I E

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Apr. 16, 1892.

The Standard Club has voted \$1,000 to the Executive Committee in Aid of the Russian Refugees.

II D 1

III B 3 b

JEWISH

IV

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Apr. 16, 1892.

II D 1 (Russian)

REFUGEES GIVEN MEAT DURING PASSOVER

Through the generosity of Mrs. Samuel Gans, over one-hundred families of refugees were supplied with fresh meat for the first days of Passover. The distribution was made by officers of the Russian Refugee Relief Society.

II D 1 (Russian)
II D 6

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, April 2, 1892.

[SHELTERING HOUSE]

The Executive Committee in aid of the Russian Refugees has purchased a large dwelling house, corner of Maxwell and Clinton streets, to be used as a sheltering house and relief office. The cost was \$12,500, the money being advanced by the Baron De Hirsch Fund Trustees of New York, on the personal guarantee of five members of the Executive Committee, Messrs. Adolph Loeb, Joseph Beifeld, Herman Grossman, A. H. Wolf and Mayer Newmann.

II D 1
II D 1

JEWISH

United Hebrew Charities, March 22nd, 1892 (U. H. C. Correspondence)

In a letter sent to Mr. Joseph Biefeld, City, B. J. Wertheimer, Secretary, states that an application for a loan of \$15,000 to the Russian Refugees Society, asked by Mr. Biefeld, had been considered but, after procuring the opinions of counsel as to its authority to make such a loan, advised that the loan could not be made.

The Reform Advocate, March 19, 1892.

[RELIEF SOCIETY FORMED]

A mass meeting of Jewish young men was held on March 13, 1892, at Kimball Hall. This mass meeting, composed of five-hundred young men of the city of Chicago, deeming prompt action better than slow relief, does now and hereby constitute itself a society to be known hereafter as "The Young Men's Russian Relief Association."

The object of this organization is to cooperate with the executive committee of the Russian Aid Society, for the purpose of placing as speedily as possible the Jewish exiles driven from Russia, their native land, in such surroundings and positions as will make them self-supporting, with due and careful regard to the physical and moral requirements of the newcomers and the best interest of all classes of the general population of our country.

The government of this association is to be vested in a board of directors, consisting of fifteen members, to be elected by this body, and the qualifications for which shall be that these are young men, and the board of directors are hereby fully vested with power to make all further rules and re-

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The Reform Advocate, March 19, 1892.

gulations and qualifications for membership of this organization as may seem to them just and proper.

The following gentlemen were then selected as the executive committee: Oscar G. Foreman, Moses Solomon, Milton J. Foreman, August Gatzert, Julius E. Weil, Leo A. Loeb, Harry Pflaum, David Eichberg, Israel Cowen, Leon Hornstein, M. H. Mandelbaum, Ed. A. Rosenthal, Milton A. Strauss, Leopold Cesterreicher and Sol D. Lee.

The chair appointed a committee on collections, selecting one member from each of the organizations of our city wherein young men are represented, as follows: Phoenix Club, M. J. Spiegel; Ideal Club, S. J. Marks; Chicago Lodge, H. W. Hahn; West Chicago Club, Maurice Rothschild; Standard Club, Edwin F. Meyer; Herder Lodge, Max Guthman; Zion Literary Society, J. Ringer; North-West Chicago Club, Leo Taussig; Montefiore Council, Sam Rosenthal; Myrtle Council, Moritz Hirsch; Cremieux Society, Leon V. Becker; Concordia, Ralph Leopold; Lakeside Club, Maurice L. Ash; Lessing Club, Max Pam.

The Reform Advocate, March 19, 1892.

On Tuesday night, the newly elected executive committee met and organized by electing the following officers: President, Milton J. Foreman; First Vice-President, Julius E. Weil; Second Vice-President, Leon Hornstein; Recording Secretary, M. H. Mandelbaum; Financial Secretary, Harry Pflaum; Treasurer, Oscar G. Foreman.

The committee on collections are already actively at work, and the result of their labor is seen in the contributions that are being obtained. The work is being pushed systematically, and many thousands of dollars will be raised among the young men.

The Reform Advocate, Jan. 23, 1892.

[CHARITY BALL PROCEEDS DISTRIBUTED]

At a meeting of the directors of the Young Men's Charity Association, the proceeds of the 11th annual charity ball were divided as follows: Michael Reese Hospital - \$6,000, Jewish Training School - \$4,000, Y. M. H. C. A. Labor Bureau - \$1,000, Executive Committee in Aid of Russian Refugees, \$500, Other Institutions - \$1,500.

The ball netted about \$14,000 or \$2,000 more than any of the predecessors. Last year the beneficiaries of the association received \$11,200, while this year the donation to them amount to over \$13,000.

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(Russian)

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, wk. of Dec.12, 1891.

From the monthly report of Dr. A. R. Levy, superintendent of the Russian Refugees Aid Society. - - During the month of November, 64 new applications were written, 49 had their railway tickets to Chicago on their arrival at their respective ports, while the balance of 15 were forwarded to Chicago by refugees' committee of other cities.

Of the 49 applicants who had tickets direct to this city, 37 came over to this country by their own means, purchasing their tickets for the voyage across the ocean and also for the fare to Chicago. The balance of the 12 applicants were sent to us by committees of various European cities.

Over 32% of the November applicants have been sent to other cities.

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JEWISH

Chicago Tribune, Dec. 9, 1891, 3:2.

CONCERT FOR JEWISH REFUGEES

Central Music Hall was well filled last evening at the concert given under the auspices of Myrtle Council No. 105, Royal Arcanum, for the benefit of the Jewish Manual Training School.

The upper balcony was filled with Jewish refugees from Russia, to whom the direct benefit of the concert will fall.

The entertainment was principally given by Hans Balatka's orchestra. Solos were given by Miss Christine Nielsson, Chas. Knorr, and Frederick Hess. The address of welcome was delivered by E. H. Popper. Addresses were also given by Rabbi Hirsch and Robert Van Sands, Grand Regent Royal Arcanum for Illinois.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Chicago Tribune, Dec. 8, 1891, 5:1.

UNITED HEBREW CHARITIES REPORT

During the year ending October, 1891, \$57,000 was expended in the conduct of the relief office and the Michael Reese Hospital, and 12,000 persons had received assistance. In the relief office \$19,000 was expended, and in the hospital \$38,000. Up to September 1 Russian refugees were provided for, but the forming of an independent relief society for the care of this society has relieved the United Hebrew Charities of the burden.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Oct. 3, 1891.

/REPORT ON AID TO RUSSIAN REFUGEES/

From the report of Dr. A. R. Levy, as superintendent of the new organization to aid the Russian refugees that come to Chicago.

"Our work in its various phases has the attention of several organizations, which work hand in hand for a common good. The Sheltering Home, "Hachnosas Orchem", has sheltered to the 15th of this month 652 people, having given to some, shelter and food for 12 days, while others stayed at the Home but one or two days. The West Side Young Ladies' Aid Society, an organization of twenty young ladies, is looking after the management of the Home. A committee of physicians, with Dr. Meyerowitz as the daily attending medical, looks after the sanitary condition of the House and the health of the inmates.

"The Zion Personal Service Society has enlisted in the work and has a committee daily at our office to assist the Advisory Board. This Society is handling such cases as require their help. The B.B. lodges, represented by the president of the District Grand Lodge, are also in our work.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Oct. 3, 1891.

"The varied work carried on by the Executive Committee can only be briefly alluded to in this report. The finding of employment for the skilled laborers and the placing of the unskilled ones, the providing for orphan children, the placing of widows in a position to support themselves and those dependent on them, and the furthering of the best interests of the refugees by distributing the families outside of the Canal St. district - all these are matters requiring no small effort."

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JEWISH

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate, Oct. 3, 1891, p. 110.

From Dr. A. R. Levy's report as superintendent of the new organization to aid the Russian refugees that come to this city.

"During the first half of the present month, our board listened to 58 applications, 38 of these were families with children comprising in all 187 souls. The balance of 20 applications were either of families without children or individuals making an aggregate of 212 persons; 23 families were assisted with one month's rent for their respective homes and some provided with furniture. Work has been found for nearly all of the heads of families."

Each day of the week, two or three members of the Advisory Board are at the office, 493 S. Jefferson Street, from 9 - 12 o'clock to listen to the applications taken by the superintendent. The Zion Personal Service Society is represented daily by two ladies. The Advisory Board meets every Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock and the Executive Committee the same night at 8 o'clock. The Sheltering Society meets once a week and is presided over by Mr. J. Lewis.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Oct. 1, 1891.

/\$18,000 FOR JEWISH CHARITIES/

The annual collections for the United Hebrew Charities were made in all the temples on Sunday during the "Ereb Yom Kippur" services. While the total amount collected has not yet been announced, it is known that there has been an increase of not less than 25% over last year's collection. It is estimated that about \$18,000 was raised. Of this sum the members of Sinai gave over \$9,000; K. A.H. , \$4,000; and Zion, over \$2,000.

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The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Aug. 28, 1891.

JEWISH

BEQUEATHES \$100,000 TO CHARITY

It is announced here that the late Joseph Rosenberg, who died in Germany last month, has bequeathed nearly \$100,000 for charitable and public purposes in this country. Chicago will receive \$45,000 of this amount with Michael Reese Hospital the principal beneficiary. The Hospital will get \$35,000.

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The Reform Advocate, Wk. of July 17, 1891.

[AID TO RUSSIAN JEWS]

The Jews of Chicago do not desire praise, but simply a recognition of the position to which facts point.

Mark that other monument to Chicago's Jewish spirit - "The United Hebrew Charities." Are the Russian Jews not cared for by this institution? Consult the Record, and you will find that nine-tenths of the relief expended is for and in the service of the poor Russian Jew. Go to the Employment Bureau in the office of this noble institution, and you will find a large proportion of the time spent by its Superintendent is devoted to placing the unfortunate Russian in a position where he might assert manhood and prove to the world his right to live, though banished from his native land.

It was false to say that the Jews of Chicago would not have any more of exiled Russians. The fact is that the Jews of Chicago have demonstrated beyond a doubt, that ample and wise provisions have been designed and per-

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of July 17, 1891.

fects to accomodate the very class of unfortunates that now are broadcast upon the world's hospitality. The Jews of Chicago stand erect and invite scrutiny, a scrutiny bringing the eye of Justice. They fear not the scales, and the facts must establish the truth.

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The Reform Advocate, June 12, 1891.

[CHARITY SOCIETY REPUDIATES REPORT]

The directors of the United Hebrew Charities held a special meeting last Sunday afternoon and adopted a resolution, repudiating the alleged interviews which appeared in one of the dailies of this city. Reports of these interviews were sent out and have been commented on considerable. They quote the officers of the charities as saying that the society was unfavorably disposed to the location of Russian refugee Jews in Chicago.

The resolution adopted read as follows:

"It having come to our knowledge that certain pretended interviews were published in one of the daily papers of Chicago, and thence copied into the press of the country generally, representing that the officers of the United Hebrew Charities declare that the interviews do not represent the sentiment or views of the gentlemen said to have uttered them, nor of the Board as a whole, that the figures on our books show that the United Hebrew Charities has, as always heretofore, taken charge, even contrary to the rules of the work, of such applicants as have come before it, whether recent arrivals or not."

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, wk, of July 17, 1891.

FROM AN ARTICLE UNDER THE EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Jews of Chicago built the Training School with one purpose in mind, to help the Russian Jew. Does this grand monument tell the world that Chicago "wants no more Russian Jews in our city?" Rather, it is a Colossus, inviting the down-trodden of Russia, and with no half-tones bidding them - "Come one, come all!"

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, May 29, 1891.

/BENEFIT ENTERTAINMENT/

An entertainment will take place Thursday, June 4th, at the West Chicago Club, for the benefit of the Personal Service Society. The children of Zion Sabbath School will reproduce the operetta, "The Children's Crusade," which they so successfully presented at Purim. After which, there will be a strawberry festival and Hop. Tickets of admission at 50¢ can be procured at the door or from members of the Society. The worthiness of the society appeals for and deserves hearty support.

The Reform Advocate, May 15, 1891.

PLAN BENEFIT FESTIVAL FOR POOR

A meeting of the Personal Service Society was held Wednesday afternoon in the vestry rooms of Zion Temple. Eight new members were enrolled. Reports were made upon several cases, and an entertainment committee was appointed to arrange for a dramatic performance and strawberry festival to be given in the near future for the purpose of raising funds, in as much as poor people require substance as well as sympathy.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of May 8, 1891.

CHARITY SOCIETY ORGANIZED

In response to a call from the pulpit of the Zion Congregation, about twenty-five ladies met at the house of Rabbi Joseph Stolz and perfected the organization of a Personal Service Society, to supplement the work of the United Hebrew Charities. Mrs. Bertha Powel was chosen president, and Miss Jennie Friend, secretary. Very much enthusiasm for the work was manifested, and several cases are already in the hands of the committees. A meeting has been called to be held in the vestry rooms of the Zion Congregation, May 15, at 3:30 P.M., and ladies from all parts of the city interested in this, the noblest kind of charitable work, are invited to be present.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Apr. 24, 1891.

[GROWTH OF JEWISH CHARITIES]

The Jewish charities of our city have undoubtedly during the past decade grown in a most gratifying manner. Our population has increased, our means for doing good have become larger, and the number of our charitable institutions has more than doubled in the last ten years. In 1880, we had the Hebrew Relief Society, with its auxiliaries, the sewing societies and the Jochanna Lodge and Deborah Verein. The treasury of the main society was then, as it is still now, never overflowing with surplus funds. The Jewish hospital had fallen a prey to our great fire.

The prospects in 1880 for rebuilding and re-organizing the Hospital were flattering; late in the fall of that year the corner stone was laid. We had then, as now, our Orphan asylum in Cleveland, and institution which deserves to be classed among our own local charities, as it takes care of our orphans.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Apr. 24, 1891.

The Congregations were by no means large or well supported. With the exception of the Sinai Congregation, none had a house of worship of any pretensions whatever. The Sinai Congregation with its seventy members staggered under a heavy indebtedness.

Things have changed during these ten years. The United Hebrew Charities, the successor of the Old Relief, is better supported, although in consideration of the needs, the sums collected are by no means as large as the work requires. The Young Men's Hebrew Charity Society, organized in '83, and now one of the most active channels through which collections for charitable purposes are made, supports in connection with the Charities, a labor bureau. The Hospital was dedicated in 1891, and during the ten years since elapsed, has worked itself into the admiring affection of Jew and non-Jew alike in our city. Today there is a unanimity of opinion that the Michael Reese Hospital is a model of its kind. The building has been repeatedly altered and enlarged. A children's ward was opened two years ago, and a school for nurse's training was added

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Apr. 24, 1891.

recently to the other departments. The operating room is perhaps the finest in the whole West, and its outfit the most complete.

Who dreamed ten years ago of a Manual Training School? People had heard of a workingmen's school in New York, but even in their fondest anticipations would have refused to credit that it would be out-stripped sometime by a school founded by the Jews of Chicago, and for the Jews of Chicago, both in the point of number and the scope of its curriculum.

Under the able supervision of Prof. Bamberger and his corps of competent and devoted assistants, the school has grown to its present size of nine hundred pupils in day school, and large evening classes (supported by the B. B. Lodges and the Johanna Lodge) for the instruction of men and women.

Now, scarcely half a year after the opening of the training school, we also have our Old People's Home. The generosity of outsiders has incited to action the benevolence of our own citizens, and we now find the original

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The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Apr. 24, 1891.

gift more than duplicated.

Besides these donations and endowments for new charities, the orphan asylum has made its annual collection, and has received more than thirty thousand dollars as a contribution from Chicago for the erection of a new building.

But there is one feature lacking in our charities, and it should be filled speedily. We have provided for the poor, for the sick, for the able-bodied in the search of work; we have made provisions for the orphans, not merely in Cleveland, but also in a smaller way, through the Frank fund, gift of Mrs. E. Frank. We look after the educational wants of our Russian newcomers; we soon will be able to care for our old people. What is wanting? We have made no provision for such as are temporarily embarrassed, who for the loan of a few hundreds of dollars might succeed in gaining, once and for all, an honorable independence.

These are not to be confounded with the ordinary applicants for aid in our relief offices. Here is a field of new benevolence. It is not a charity in the ordinary sense of the word. Nor need it be unprofitable. A society to make loans of this kind is a necessity in our Jewish community, and would repay on the investment a yearly return from two to three percent. The loans are collected in small instalments, but with unfailing regularity, and without concessions. The interest is paid willingly by the recipients of the loans, for that relieves them of all imputation of having received charity. The experiment has been tried in London and has proved successful. That we should attempt something similar in our community, none is more competent to testify than those who almost daily are asked to give help in the direction outlined.

We hope that a loan society will be organized on the basis proposed. None would lose, but many would gain by this new institution, which, while truly benevolent, would not be charitable in the common meaning of the term.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of March 6, 1891.

SOCIAL NEWS

The fifth annual ball of West Side Ladies' Aid Society, held last Tuesday night March 3rd was largely attended and much enjoyed. About \$800 was realized for charity.

The Reform Advocate, wk. of March 6, 1891

LOCAL NEWS.

Election of officers of the Young Men's Hebrew Charity Association last Monday night. It was announced by the secretary, that the total membership was 449, an increase of 44 during the year. The Labor Bureau had found employment for 443 out of 494 applicants. Superintendent Barensteen found places for twenty boys to learn trades and only nine took advantage of the opportunity.

The Reform Advocate, wk of February 27, 1891

SOCIAL NEWS.

The Jewish Charitable Association held a meeting at the Grand Pacific, Wednesday evening to arrange for a grand ball to be held on March 24th. The proceeds of the ball are to be used in the work of relief carried on by the association.

The West Side Ladies' Aid Society will give its fifth annual ball at the West Chicago Club House next Tuesday night the 3rd of March. The proceeds are devoted to the relief of the poor.

An acknowledgement was received by the secretary of the Young Men's Hebrew Charity Association for six thousand dollars donated to the Michael Reese Hospital.

The Occident, Feb. 20, 1891

YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW CHARITY ASSOCIATION.

This benevolent society has just promulgated its gifts, the result of its last ball held at the Auditorium. The division of monies exhibits foresight an excellent judgment, and will show conclusively that the young gentlemen have justly apportioned subsidies to the most deserving charity and benevolent institutions of our city. After all expenses were defrayed, a net sum of \$12,400, which was awarded as follows:-

To Michael Reese Hospital	\$6,000.
Jewish Training School	3,000.
Employment Bureau, U. H. R. A.	1,800.
Policemen Benevolent Fund	100.
Fireman's Benevolent Fund	100.
Chicago Charity Hospital	300.
Bureau of Justice	100.
Home of the Friendless	100.
German Altenheim	100.
Truant Aid Society	100.

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JEWISH

The Occident, Feb. 20, 1891

Alexian Hospital
For Eventual Contingent Expenses

\$ 100.

600.

\$12,400.00

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate. Wk. of Feb. 20, 1891.

A LIST OF SOCIAL NEWS

Monteficre Council, N. U. will give an informal dance at its hall on Monday night.

The West Side Ladies Aid Society will give a ball for the benefit of the poor on March 3, at the West Chicago Club-House.

The Sabbath School Children of Zion Temple are rehearsing for an Operetta to be given at the West Chicago Club-House during Purim.

The Annual meeting and election of officers of the Young Mens' Hebrew Charity Association will be held Monday night, March 2. The place of the meeting will be in the Sinai Temple Vestry room.

The Occident, February 20, 1891.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW CHARITY ASSOCIATION.

This benevolent society has just promulgated its gifts, the result of its last ball held at the Auditorium. The division of monies exhibits foresight an excellent judgment, and will show conclusively that the young gentlemen have justly apportioned subsidies to the most deserving charity and benevolent institutions of our city. After all expenses were defrayed, a net sum of \$12,300, which was awarded as follows:-

To Micheal Reese Hospital	\$6,000.
Jewish Training School	3,000.
Employment Bureau, U. H. R. A.	1,800.
Policemen Benevolent Fund	100.
Fireman's Benevolent Fund	100.
Chicago Charity Hospital	300.
Bureau of Justice	100.
Home of the Friendless	100.
German Altenheim	100.
Truant Aid Society	100.
Alexian Hospital	100.
For Eventual Contingent Expenses	600.

The Chicago Tribune, Feb. 16, 1891, p. 3.

THE YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION APPORTIONS THE PROCEEDS OF
THE ANNUAL BALL

A meeting of the committee of the Young Men's Hebrew Charity Association having in charge the disbursement of its funds was held at the Standard Club last night. The net proceeds of the charity ball were found to be \$12,300, and this sum will be apportioned as follows:

Labor Bureau of the Association, \$1,800; Michael Reese Hospital, \$6,000; Jewish Training School, \$3,000; Police Benevolent Fund, \$100; Firemen's Benevolent Fund, \$100; Chicago Charity Hospital, \$200; Bureau of Justice, \$100; Home of the Friendless, \$100; German Altenheim, \$100; Truant Aid Society, \$100; Alexian Brothers Hospital, \$100; Emergency Fund of the Association, \$600.

A note of thanks for kind assistance was extended to the press of Chicago, Marshall Field & Co., Spiegel & Co., Auditorium Hotel Co., Brunswick Balke, Collender Co., Bernard and Gunthorp and Western Bank Note Co.

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JEWISH

United Hebrew Charities, December 26, 1890. (U. H. C. Correspondence)

Quotations from a letter sent to B. H. Hartogensis, Esq. Editor "Jewish Exponent", Baltimore, Md., by B. J. Werthsimer, Secretary in regard to the good work being done by the Labor Bureau of the U. H. C. -

"I send you by today's mail reports for 88-89 and 89-90 in which I have marked matter referring to the Labor Bureau. Of course I am unable to state how many of the beneficiaries would have found employment without our aid but if you will note that 90% of the applicants last year were foreigners, it is but reasonable to conclude that few, if any, could have procured work without its assistance. And I may add that almost all of those for whom employment was secured would have become charges upon our relief society had no work been supplied them.

The Superintendent of the bureau, Mr. Fartenstein, devotes all of his time to that work and receives a salary of \$1800 a year. His office is connected with that of the Relief office so that the Supt. of Relief may turn over to him at once the applicants for whom the Bureau should care. In general we have found the Labor Bureau of great value in charitable work in uncovering frauds on

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JEWISH

United Hebrew Charities, December 26, 1890. (U. S. C. Correspondence)

the one hand and on the other in enabling many worthy persons to become self-sustaining. I earnestly hope that your efforts in establishing such a bureau in Baltimore may meet with success."

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JEWISH

United Hebrew Charities, Oct. 13, 1890 (U.H.C. Correspondence)

The following letter was sent to N. W. Harris, Esq., 183 Dearborn Street, City, by B. J. Wertheimer, Secretary of the U.H.C.-

"In response to your inquiry as to the expenses of the Michael Reese Hospital for the year, I beg to state that the total amount was \$49,876.11, of which \$35,081.92 was for running expenses and \$14,794.19 was for permanent improvements."

The Occident, Feb. 21, 1890

THE NET RECEIPTS OVER \$10,000 DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROCEEDS
OF THE NINTH HEBREW CHARITY BALL

The Executive Committee of the Young Men's Hebrew Charity Association met one evening last week in Sinai Temple to distribute the proceeds of their ninth annual ball. The gross receipts were in the neighborhood of \$14,000, and the balance after all expenses had been paid, was found to be \$11,633. The Michael Reese Hospital was given \$5,000; \$500 of this donation having been given by H. V. Bemis. The Jewish Manual Training School was given \$4,500; the labor bureau of the Young Men's Hebrew Charity Association, a bureau attached to the United Hebrew Relief Society, for the purpose of providing employment for the deserving, \$1,300; the West Side Evening School, an institution on Judd Street, for the purpose of teaching Russian Jews the English branches, \$100; the Policemen's Benevolent Association, \$100; the Fireman's Benevolent Association, \$100; the German Old People's Home \$200; the charity Hospital, \$150; the Bureau of Justice, \$100.

The Occident, Feb. 21, 1890.

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OF THE NINTH HEBREW CHARITY BALL

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

United Hebrew Charities, Jan. 28, 1890. (U.H.C. Correspondence)

At a meeting of the Board of Directors a resolution of consolation was passed because of the death of Mrs. Hannah Rosenberg, the wife of Mr. Jacob Rosenberg, one of the oldest members of the body. The resolution was signed by all the members. The names were Isaac Greenfelder, President; H. F. Hahn, Vice-President; Herman Schaffner, Treasurer; E. J. Wertheimer, Secretary; Chas. Hefter, Financial Secretary; Emanuel Frankenthal, Henry L. Frank, Morris Einstein, Bernard Cahn, Henry N. Hart, Bernard Mergentheim, Leo Fox, Boerne Bettman and Henry Elkan.

The Illinois Staats-Zeitung, February 15, 1890.

A FAIR AMOUNT.....DIVISION OF THE PROCEEDS FROM THE JEWISH BENEFIT BALL.

The Young Men's Hebrew Charity Association has again achieved an excellent financial success and, as usual, it has distributed the large sum to the many benevolent institutions in the most liberal manner. The Board of Executives held a meeting, yesterday, in which the division of the net proceeds, amounting to \$11,550 was to be definitely decided. The fund has been allotted as follows:

Michael Reese Hospital (H. V. Bemis Foundation)	\$ 500
Jewish Training School	4,500
Labor Office of the Young Men's Hebrew Charity	4,500
Labor Office of the Young Men's Hebrew Association	1,300
West Side Evening School	100
Policemen's Benevolent Association	100
Firemen's " "	100
German Home for the Aged	200
Charity - Hospital	150
Bureau of Justice	100
Total.....	<u>\$11,550</u>

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JEWISH

The Chicago Tribune, Jan. 11, 1890.

THE HEBREW CHARITY BALL

The approaching annual Hebrew Charity Ball, January 21, will undoubtedly eclipse all former similar events. Everything connected with this important social event is on a grander and more magnificent scale than ever, and the care and attention bestowed upon the details for the comfort and entertainment of the participants have resulted in a much larger advance sale than ever before.

Over 1,000 tickets at \$10 each have been reported sold and numerous committees have not reported. The entire Auditorium will be utilized for dancing and supper will be served by the Auditorium Hotel Company in the gentlemen's parlors, cafe, main corridors, and bar of the hotel proper. The Chicago Orchestra of fifty pieces will provide the dance music and the Second Regiment Band of thirty pieces will provide the promenade music.

The auction sale of boxes will take place next Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the main Auditorium, Mr. Bernard Kahn officiating as auctioneer.

Arrangements have been perfected with Leroy Payne for sending guests home after the ball, and private carriages will not be permitted in line to return occupants home.

WPA (ILL. 3275)

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JEWISH

The United Hebrew Relief Association, Year 1889-90, Pp. 7-8.

THE RELIEF OFFICE, DURING THE PAST YEAR, ASSISTED OVER SIXTY-FIVE HUNDRED PEOPLE.

We have now more than one hundred orphans at the Cleveland Orphan Asylum, and fifteen applicants are awaiting action. Why not establish an institution here to take charge of these little ones? Chicago is large enough to supply an adequate number of inmates. The movement for a sheltering home should be inaugurated, out of which may grow a permanent orphan asylum. But, in any event, we should have the facilities for caring for the numerous little ones who are neglected by or bereft of their parents, and whose surroundings breed still more degradation and distress.

The Society for the Education of Orphan Children, established by Mrs. Eliza Frank, is now taking care of eleven children, and of whom would have been charge upon your association.

The United Relief Association, Year of 1889-90;

Pages 7 to 8.

The assistance which this society and the Home for the Friendless render your association is of great value. Let there be an effort made to build a sheltering home in our city, where the numberless unfortunate children may be educated and reared in such a manner as to be worthy of the respect of the community into which they have been cast. With the assistance of a generous public, this could be done.

The usual annual complaint of insufficient means must be made. It may be asked, why suggest the establishment of these various institutions if we have not money enough to defray the expenses of those which we already have? The reply must be: Because money is given your association in certain quarters very grudgingly, it does not follow that the institutions suggested should not be established. The institutions are or will be in the immediate future of an absolute necessity, and this community must establish them.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The United Relief Association, Year of 1889-90; Pages 7 to 8.

The collections are in amount small, and the sum total is contributed by a comparatively small number. Thousands of people in Chicago could contribute who do not. These must be reached. Each component society turns over its quota, and rests there. Some members of each society contribute additional sums. But the societies as a rule, excepting the different congregations and the Young Men's Hebrew Charity Association, make no effort either among the members or among its friends to collect money. The duties of your board have become such that it is impossible for the committee on collection, even with the assistance of the office, to canvass the whole city, and the only way to reach these thousands who contribute nothing is by personal appeal.

We appreciate the moral and financial support given by those who contribute but we should not cast the burden on them alone. If you will examine the list of contributors, as published during the last few years, you will find that this association gets its support practically from the same people from year to year, and from a class which rarely, if ever, makes demand for aid.

The United Relief Association, Year of 1889-90; Pages 7 to 8.

There is no question about the amount of good work your society is doing, and has done, and it should be a matter of pride, therefore, with every Jew in Chicago, to be a contributor to this cause.

The report of the financial secretary will give you full details as to the amount and disposal of the money of your association. It is but proper, however, that a few totals be submitted to you. As stated before, nearly \$17,000.00 was expended for relief, the bulk of which, some \$13,500.00, was contributed by the various congregations, and less than \$1,000.00 from component societies. Mr. Kiss collected alone over \$1,200.00 which was turned into the relief fund. The general expenses of the hospital amounted to nearly \$27,000.00, exclusive of over \$15,600.00, which was expended for permanent improvements. The total amount received by donations and subscriptions for relief, and for the hospital, amounted to \$33,457.56.

The United Relief Association, Year of 1889-90; Pages 7 to 8.

The receipts from pay patients, together with the amount of interest collected from the sinking fund, amounted to less than \$14,000.00. It may not be inopportune to call your attention to the fact that the sum total in the sinking fund, of every kind and character belonging to your association, amounts to but a little over \$94,000.00.

This gross sum may appear large, but if you will consider that the actual value is but \$15,000.00, per year, you will concede that earnest efforts are necessary on the part of our association and its friends to increase not only the sinking fund, but the subscriptions so that your association may be financially able to meet its expenditures.

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IV

JEWISH

United Hebrew Charities, Sept. 30, 1889, (U.H.C. Correspondence)

A letter from the recording Secretary to Rev. Dr. E. G. Hirsch, asking him in behalf of the executive board to call the attention of his congregation on the eve of the Day of Atonement to the financial needs of the association and to use his influence in procuring contributions.

MS. A. 9. 2. 1. 3075

The Occident, Jan. 11, 1889.

(Pp. 111, 112)

DISTRIBUTION OF THE LATE FAIR PROCEEDS

The Board of Directors of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, have just apportioned the following sums to the several Charity and Benevolent institutions in this city, as the result of the late fair held in Battery D.

Michael Reese Hospital	\$5,000.
Deborah Lodge	1,500.
South Side Sewing Society	1,500.
North Side Sewing Society	1,000.
West Side Sewing Society	1,000.
Firemen's Union	4,000.
St. Luke's Hospital	1,000.
Home of Incurables	500.
Altenheim	500.
Foundling Home	400.
Home of the Friendless	500.
Policemen's Benefit Society	800.
Alexian Hospital	800.
Sisters of Mercy	500.
Boot Black Association	300.
German Association	500.
Balance of Labor Bureau	3,500.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 11, 1889.

10075

YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW CHARITY ASSOCIATION.

The Young Men's Hebrew Charity Association recently held a splendid charity bazaar at Battery D. Hall. The exceedingly large sum of \$25,600 - was the final result of their efforts, and this amount was distributed among charitable institutions and societies, in accordance with the customary procedure.

Michael Reese Hospital	\$5,000
German Old People's Home	400
Employment Bureau	1,500
Home for Homeless	500
St. Elizabeth Hospital	200
Alexian Hospital	200
Foundling Hospital	200
Policemen's Benefit Fund	150
Firemen's Benefit Fund	150
German Hospital	100

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 11, 1889.

Jewish Manual School	\$5,000
Young Men's Hebrew Charity Association	600
Industrial School - West Side	100
South Side Thimble Club	4,800
West Side Thimble Club	3,400
North Side Thimble Club	900
Jewish Benefit Association	1,800
Young Ladies Aid Societies	600
Total.....	<u>\$25,600</u>

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 11, 1889.

YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW CHARITY ASSOCIATION.

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Micheel Reese Hospital	\$5,000
German Old People's Home	400
Employment Bureau	1,500
Home for Homeless	500
St. Elizabeth Hospital	200
Alexian Hospital	200
Poundling Hospital	200
Policemen's Benefit Fund	150
Firemen's Benefit Fund	150
German Hospital	100

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 11, 1889.

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Jewish Manual School	\$5,000
Young Men's Hebrew Charity Association	600
Industrial School - West Side	100
South Side Thimble Club	4,800
West Side Thimble Club	3,400
North Side Thimble Club	900
Jewish Benefit Association -	1,800
Young Ladies Aid Societies	600
Total.....	<u>\$25,600</u>

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JEWISH

United Hebrew Charities, Nov. 233d, 1888 (U.H.C. Correspondence)

A letter was sent to Henry D. Dement, Secretary of State, Springfield, Ill., enclosing an application for a charter for the United Hebrew Charities of Chicago.

United Hebrew Relief Association, Year 1888-89; Page 8 To 9.

The United Hebrew Charities of Chicago was incorporated on the 24th of November, 1888. The real estate and other property belonging to the United Hebrew Relief Association was transferred to the United Hebrew Charities of Chicago, and a new constitution and by-laws was adopted at a special meeting, held October 7, 1889.

The total receipts for the relief fund, during the year, were less than \$14,000.00. Many of the lodges have ceased to be members of our association. The names of many former contributors do not appear on our subscription list. At the end of last year, we were in possession of a surplus of some \$12,000.00. This, together with the collections made during the year, has been practically wholly expended. The question then arises: Where shall we find a remedy? How shall we increase our receipts? The population of the city of Chicago continually increases, and the number of poor, proportionately. It is not for us to say that those who contribute do not contribute adequately.

We can state, with assurance, that there are over two thousand well-to-do Jews in the city of Chicago, who do not contribute a penny to our institution.

APR 10 1975
JLH (LL) PROJ 20075

United Hebrew Relief Association, Year 1888-89; Page 8 To 9.

In the city of Philadelphia, \$26,500 was expended by the United Hebrew Charities, during the last year, in aiding and assisting the poor. We, with a \$16,000 expenditure, cared for 1400 cases.

Philadelphia has a Jewish population, about the size of Chicago's. Its total receipts, during the past year, amounted to over \$30,000. Ours were less than half. Chicago certainly should make a better showing than that.

Were it not for the admirable assistance given by the Ladies' Aid Societies, we could not cope with the demands made upon us. The West Side Ladies' Sewing Society assisted us by distributing clothing and money to the extent of over \$2,200.00; the West Side Ladies' Aid Society to the extent of \$1,800.00; the North Side Ladies' Aid Society, about \$800.00; and the South Side Ladies' Sewing Society, over \$3,000.00. The amount of money contributed by the Young Ladies' Aid Society cannot well be estimated, but wearing apparel was supplied by them in goodly quantities, thus saving large expenditures on our part.

United Hebrew Relief Association, Year 1888-89; Page 14 To 15.

During the last twelve months, 2460 residents, and 240 strangers applied for assistance. Total number of applicants were 2700. Residents assisted, including 210 new-comers, amounted to 1285. Strangers assisted, totaled 81. Total number of assisted cases, 1,366; nearly a hundred more than the previous year.

Fifty seven residents received transportation to other cities or countries at an expense of \$849.70. Cash expenditures for thirty four strangers, \$125.50; transportation for forty seven strangers, \$406.80; total expenditure for strangers, \$532.30; total on account of transportation, \$1,256.50. Eleven families left the city of their own accord, and nine, formerly sent off, returned.

Seven hundred and seventy articles of wearing apparel and seven hundred and nine pairs of shoes were distributed at the office. Two hundred and sixty five school boys were provided with new clothes, costing \$725.95. Total expenditure for clothes and shoes, \$1,361.20.

WPA 411.1 PROJ 30275

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JEWISH

Sinai Congregation, Annual Meeting, Minutes, March 22, 1888.

It was moved that the question of disposing of the parsonage be referred to the incoming board, which motion was amended....to the effect that the board have the right of giving the use of the same to benevolent institutions only, free of charge.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

United Hebrew Relief Association, Year 1885-86.

The receipts during the past year have been \$11,662.52, as against \$12,467.21, the preceding year. Of this amount, the congregations of Drs. Hirsch, Sale, and Felsenthal contributed \$9,107, the component societies, \$890, and the remainder was derived from sundry sources. We regret to observe, that the component societies are losing interest in our work, and are growing fewer in number.

The expenditures of the past year on the Relief account were \$10,168.30, as against \$12,791.80, the year before.

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JEWISH

United Hebrew Relief Association, Year 1885-86.

RELIEF FUND RECEIPTS

Received from financial secretary

\$12,152.77

DISBURSEMENTS:

Overdraft at last report

\$324.59

Paid by 62 vouchers

\$10,333.96

Balance on hand

\$1,494.22

\$12,152.77

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United Hebrew Relief Association, Year 1885-86.

RELIEF WORK

The applicants last year numbered 3,493, of whom 1,083, received aid. Eight hundred and thirty were old residents, and 131, recent arrivals who had come here to remain permanently. There were 357 fewer applicants than the year before, and 184 fewer cases assisted. Transportation was furnished to 60 residents and 62 non-residents, a slight increase over the year before.

We distributed at the office 1,168 articles of wearing apparel and shoes, and furnished 119 school boys with clothing. The sending of children to school has been made a necessary condition of relief to parents, and our Superintendent is in active correspondence with the principals of the schools which the children attend, and exercises a watchful supervision over their education.

MPA (ILL.) P. 1000-30275

The Occident, July 17, 1885.

Benevolent Societies

United Hebrew Relief Association

Office Hours Daily from 2 to 3 P.M.,
Room 5, 200 LaSalle Street, Chicago.

President, Abraham Hart.

Treasurer, Herman Schaffner,

Recording-Secretary, Charles Th. Holtzheimer,

Financial Secretary, Joseph Pollak,

Superintendent, Frank Kiss,

Agent, Employment Bureau, S. Bartenstein

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United Hebrew Relief Association, Year 1884-1885.Relief Fund Receipts-

Received from Financial Secretary	----	\$12,474.21
Overdraft	---	324.59
		<hr/> \$12,798.80

Disbursements -

Paid by 83 vouchers	----	12,721.43
Overdraft at last report	----	77.37
		<hr/> \$12,798.80

Hospital Fund Receipts -

Received from Financial Secretary	----	22,679.37
Overdraft	----	176.16
		<hr/> \$22,855.53

Disbursements-

Paid by 285 vouchers	----	21,789.47
Overdraft at last report	----	1,066.06
		<hr/> \$22,855.53



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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 2077

United Hebrew Relief Association, Year 1884-85.

Gentlemen:

Of three thousand, eight hundred and fifty applicants in the fiscal year, 1884-85, one thousand, two hundred and sixty-seven have received assistance at our office; one thousand, one hundred and fifty-four residents and one hundred and thirteen strangers, showing an increase in the number of both applicants and recipients over those of the previous year. Fifty-five residents and fifty-two strangers were granted transportation to other cities or countries, at an expense of \$734.60. Nearly half of this sum was expended on strangers, who with the amounts received in cash, caused a total outlay of \$466.10.

This figure does not vary much from that of the previous year. Only a constant struggle against pretenders made it possible to keep it within these limits. Seven residents were sent back to Europe, and in each case, we, in conjunction with other societies of this city, paid the expenses to their respective destinations. Of the residents assisted, one hundred and fifty-seven were new cases.

The list of monthly pensioners was reduced from twenty five to thirteen, due to the following causes:

United Hebrew Relief Association, Year 1884-85.

Seven became self-supporting; two died; two are supported by the society for the Education of Jewish Orphans in Chicago; and one was sent to the Montefiore Home. The present cheap rates of transportation, \$100 from New York to Chicago, induced many of our people to send their savings to poor relatives in order to enable them to come here. Many others are driven to emigration by the harsh treatment of Jews in Russia. All these causes combined have brought and are bringing large numbers of poor immigrants to this country.

Recent occurrences have shown conclusively that the existing laws regulating immigration afford little or no protection, and even their stricter observance would make only a slight difference. The oppressed, who have yet some spirit left in them, will persist in seeking a refuge in this free and blessed country.

WPA (111-10275)

United Hebrew Relief Association, 1883-84.

It is just a quarter of a century since Ramah Lodge sponsored a convention of delegates of the different Jewish lodges, congregations and benevolent societies, which was held for the purpose of forming one common Jewish charity organization called the United Hebrew Relief Association. Prior to that time there was but indiscriminate alms-giving and duplications thereof.

The first regular meeting of the Executive Board took place November 20, 1859, and its first yearly report is dated October 4, 1886. Henry Greenbaum was its first president.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 10373

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JEWISH

YU. 6-1-1 PROJ. 30275

Sinai Congregation, Executive Board, Minutes, November 27, 1883.

The president (B. Lowenthal) reported that annual subscription for the benefit of the U. H. R. A. under the auspices of the congregation, amounted to \$5,620, of which the sum of \$5,535 was collected and paid over, leaving a balance of \$85.00, most of which could be collected.

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JEWISH

Sinai Congregation, Executive Board, Minutes, Feb. 27, 1883.

The president (G. Snyder) reported that this year's contributions for the U. H. R. A. so far collected from the members and seat holders of our congregation amounted to \$5,231.50.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

United Hebrew Relief Association, Year 1882-83; Page 5 To 6.

Of three thousand and five-hundred applicants, about one thousand and five-hundred received assistance, comprising one thousand, ~~three~~-hundred and twenty seven from resident families. To some clients, we furnished tools, sewing machines, to others, we distributed shoes and clothing. We paid bills for medicine and funeral expenses, procured household furniture, provided sick persons with nurses and physicians, and found families for the nurture of orphaned babes.

We have about twenty-five monthly recipients of charity, at an expense of over \$200 a month. They are mostly poor, helpless widows and women with families of small children,.....worthy people, doing their best to make a living, but with insufficient earnings and without assistance from relatives.

Our expenses for railroad passes furnished to our home poor who changed their residence to better their situation and to strangers, in cases where it became almost our imperative duty to furnish them with transportation, were unexpectedly heavy, amounting to about \$1,300.00.

WPA (U.L.) FILE 30774

WPA (111) P. 101. 2007

United Hebrew Relief Association, Year 1888-89; Page 5 To 6.

Relief committees or individuals of other cities forwarded impecunious families to us expecting us to send the travelers to their places of destination, **often** far distant. In the case of our non-compliance, such people threatened to become heavy and permanent **burdens** upon our community. They were not our poor. We had to rid our community of their presence as speedily as possible. Self-protection demanded it, and the cheapest thing to ~~do~~ was to procure passes. Genuine or pretended Russian refugees formed the largest contingent of this migratory class.

While a great many of the thousand Russian refugees who were directed to our city **became** self-sustaining and are of good and industrious habits, yet a larger number have become a burden upon us and must still be cared for. If it had not been for them, our work would have been comparatively light.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Jewish Advance, November 5, 1880.

The Corner Stone.

(Speech by) Mr. M. M. Gerstley, in behalf of the Board of the U. H. R. A.

The first Hebrew Relief Society in this city was called into existence in a strange and most peculiar manner. It was in 1854. The number of our coreligionists in this city at that time was about 3,000. Everybody endeavored to improve his condition as best he might but it was natural that in this struggle for success, some would fail and be forced to yield to the inevitable. It was then whispered that some worthy family amongst us was in need, even in the want of the necessities of life, but they could not be approached in any way to accept assistance. They would rather hide their misery. It was soon concluded what to do. Certain parties went to a neighboring grocery, bought flour, and provisions, directed them to the party mentioned, with the injunction not to tell who sent them. But the party finding it was to be accepted as a donation, or as charity, refused

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Jewish Advance, November 5, 1880.

to receive them and had them returned. It was then contemplated that in order to spare the delicacy of feeling of parties in need, by being approached through the assistance of individuals, the object might be better accomplished through the formation of a charitable society.

A society, "the first Hebrew Relief Society" of this city, with scarcely a score of members at the outset was then formed. It was soon ascertained, however, that the scanty means of the society were absorbed by applicants, especially by new-comers, consequently one or more societies for the same designs were formed. While these various institutions endeavored to do all the good, which was to be done within their limited spheres of action, there seemed still to exist a certain incongruity, a want of concerted action, between these societies; for it was clearly demonstrated that while under such a disorganized system, all the necessary care and attention were bestowed upon some parties, others equally as worthy were almost, it not entirely, neglected.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Jewish Advance, November 5, 1880.

There was to be a remedy. Several meetings were held, and in order to bring about better results the various component societies, about ten in number, formed themselves into one general institution under the name and style of the United Hebrew Relief Association, in 1858.

There seemed to be at that time but one, probably two hospitals in this city, that of the Sisters of Mercy, and the St. Luke's Hospital. When the constitution of the U. H. R. Association was formed, two members, engrafted in it a provision, to wit: "It is the ultimate design of this association to build a hospital."

Time passed. The U. H. R. A. infused new life, and produced a greater concert of action amongst the whole community. Notwithstanding the generous contribution and continuous good will shown by our community for the well being of the association, still the people were not satisfied. They asked,

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

they clamored for the erection of the long promised hospital. And finally, in 1865, the spirit of our community was aroused, and at a public mass-meeting held at the old Concordia Club Hall, in the then known Lombard Block, sufficient means were subscribed to enable the executive board to buy a lot and build a hospital on N. La Salle St., near Schiller, at an expense of \$23,000. At the laying of the cornerstone, in 1866, the late Hon. J. B. Rice, then mayor of the city, proclaimed to the public that though this hospital was to be built and maintained exclusively by the Jewish community of Chicago, he was, nevertheless, authorized to say that its doors would always be opened "to the sick and suffering of all parties, without asking, or investigating, as to their creed, religion, or profession." In this connection we feel authorized to state here again that the same general and unbiased rule will be strictly adhered to in the future (re the Michael Reese Hospital).

It is natural that the regulation and conducting of an institution of this kind, without any previous practice or knowledge of its workings, would be

Jewish Advance, November 5, 1880.

attended with considerable trouble and difficulty. Still the institution was managed properly and without interruption. On the whole it proved a success, with encouraging prospects for the future. While in this most prosperous condition, the fire of 1871 put a stop to our ambition. The hospital was destroyed. During all this period (since the fire) the work of the association was pursued with the usual vigor and energy, but the people keenly felt the want, yet had not sufficient means to rebuild the hospital, when, as it seems, in proper time the Messrs. Henry and Joseph Frank, who had the charge as trustees of a charitable fund bequeathed to their disposition by the late Michael Reese, Esq., of California, generously proposed to turn over \$30,000 of said fund to the U. H. R. Association toward the rebuilding of their hospital, provided it be named now and henceforth the "Michael Reese Hospital." No less generous were Mrs. Henrietta Rosenfeld and Jacob Rosenberg, Esq., who were in possession of some special funds. They donated \$50,000 of said funds to be reserved as a sinking fund, the interest of which to be applied toward the maintenance of the hospital.

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JEWISH

Jewish Advance, November 5, 1890.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Finally, we take occasion to remark that the hospital, with the ground on which it is built, is and will remain the property of the U. H. R. Association, and will be worked and managed by the executive board of the Association. The respective parties who so generously assisted and endowed it with such practical means, claim no further interests, no more individual preference, save that of its name, in order to perpetuate the memory of their generous and esteemed kinsman.

• Jewish Advance, May 28, 1880.

Report of the Executive Board of the United Hebrew Relief Association.

It is natural and proper, that the Relief Association should always be deeply interested in the financial prosperity of its friends and patrons. The improved condition of our affairs show that this has been a year of general prosperity. The revival of business, has produced a better state of things in the concerns of the Association. The recipients of your bounty have lessened in number, and those who remain are able to contribute something towards their own maintenance. That utter helplessness and destitution, to which our predecessors directed your attention in former years, no longer exists. We have, to some degree, compelled them to rely upon their own resources for a livelihood. This work is a step in the right direction. The truest benefactor of the poor, is he who teaches them to provide for themselves.

Jewish Advance, May 28, 1880.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Collections.

Notwithstanding this general prosperity, it must be said that our collections have been small and hard to secure. The number of general contributors have diminished and we fear will continue to diminish. The difficulties with which the Board has annually to contend to secure Collection Committees, and the positive reluctance with which these committees enter upon their work, demands some radical reform in view of our collection plans. The old plan of personal solicitation has outlived its usefulness. It may still be employed but should not be the chief reliance of the Board. It is due to these causes and others, that the great city of Chicago, with all its famed public spirit enterprise and liberality, does not contribute one-third as much charity as either of the great cities of the East. Surely it can be no pleasant reflection to know, that in proportion to its wealth and numbers, our city does not bestow upon its poor, as much as the humblest Jewish Relief Society in the land.

Jewish Advance, May 28, 1880.

WPA (ILL) PROJ.30275

Self-Appointed Collection Committees.

In the course of prosecuting their duties, our collection committees have had to contend with an evil which if suffered to continue will seriously cripple the usefulness of the Association. For several years past, many well-meaning persons - chiefly ladies - have, without the knowledge and approval of the Board, pursued the practice of collecting monies, for the benefit of applicants, who, almost invariably, have been found upon investigation, to be utterly unworthy, or have already received repeated assistance from the Association. These private collections are made so frequently, and bestowed so thoughtlessly, that the donors become discouraged, and, we may add, often disgusted. Merchants find it impossible to refuse these solicitations, because they are made, either by intimate friends, or by ladies of social prominence and influence. These ladies suffer themselves to be imposed upon, it would seem, by every impostor who happens to have the dramatic ability to tell a touching story of imaginary sufferings.

Jewish Advance, May 28, 1880.

They are guided by sentiment and not by that common-sense and prudence so essential to the proper distribution of public charity. They exercise no discretion, and as a consequence, their charity hardly ever relieves the deserving poor, but is too often bestowed upon the professional beggar. The friends of the Association have been so frequently annoyed and harassed by these self-appointed committees, that when solicited by the members of the Board, they either contribute nothing or sums small in comparison with what they ought and would give had they not been annoyed so incessantly during the year.

Annual Dues.

The Board is collecting the dues of the various component societies - but more especially, some of the lodges - has found much difficulty in enforcing prompt payment. Many of the component societies have been delinquent for some years.

Change of Annual Meeting.

After several years of experience, the Board and its predecessors have found

Jewish Advance, May 28, 1880.

that to hold the annual meetings as now held in the Spring of the year, was an unfortunate change. Formerly they were held early in Autumn. When the annual meeting now adjourns, the Summer is upon us, and all interest ceases in both public and private charities. There is an utter stagnation until the frosts of Winter remind us that the poor are again in want. Your collections are made in Autumn. All activity begins in that season. It is then the annual meeting should be held.

Statistics of the Year's Work.

During the year we have assisted 161 resident families aggregating 833 persons. Of these, about 32 were new applicants. 15 families were, upon their own request, sent to other cities. 21 families left the city without our assistance. The Association maintains as regular pensioners, 22 widows, and 19 women who have been abandoned and left destitute, by their husbands. 27 persons were sent to the hospital. During the year 10 adults and 12 children died and were buried by the Association. There were 35 applications

Jewish Advance, May 28, 1880.

for relief rejected - the applicants, upon investigation, having been found unworthy, or for other reasons not entitled to relief. We have expended \$200 in medicines and medical aid and consumed about 211 tons of coal.

Resume.

During the year the Association with its branches has done some good work.

We have paid out in money obtained:

By collections - - - - - \$5,000.00

From other sources - - - - - 1,000.00

In purchasing coal - - - - - 850.00

By the Ladies Sewing Societies

Money and goods aggregating more
than

2,500.00

Making a grand total of

9,350.00

There is now in the hands of the
treasurer, a balance of

1,927.88

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II D 1

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Jewish Advance, May 28, 1880.

This money will be barely sufficient to meet our wants for the period of about six months, which must intervene before we receive any money from future collections.

NPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Jewish Advance, March 5, 1880.

The ladies of the South Side Sewing Society closed their needle-work sessions last week. On last Wednesday they had a general meeting at the Standard Hall, at which the secretary read the following report: Amount on hand Mar. 5, 1879, \$848.12 - Annual dues and donations, \$798.00 - Donated by the little girls' 3¢ society, \$4.00 - Total \$1,650.12. For dry goods, \$1,511.50 - Discount off, \$21.12 - Janitor, sundry expenses, \$28.15 - Total \$1,513.53. Balance on hand, Mar. 3, 1880, \$136.66.

We have distributed all kinds of dry goods, including muslins, waterproof, blankets, bedding, etc., to between 160 and 170 families, including a total number of persons estimated at about 1,100 to 1,200.

We have received donations from the North and West Sides, of made up clothing.

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I CJewish Advance, June 20, 1879.Report of the Executive to the Delegates of the United Hebrew
Relief Association of Chicago

"Ladies and Gentlemen:

Seventeen years have rolled by since a handful of Israelites formed the Relief Society. Beginning its life of charity under the strong and unrestrained impulse of the Jewish heart, there grew in the line of its program many evils. Without order or system, without means to detect impositions, without plan in the collection or distribution of its funds, its charity was abused, its kindly offices bestowed alike upon the deserving and undeserving, and in common with kindred societies, it tolerated if it did not create, in our midst a large number of unworthy pensioners. The most patent errors, at least, have been corrected. System has been introduced in the work of the Association; its charity is distributed by principle, and not by caprice. Prudence in the exercise of power, judicious investigation of the character, life and habits of the applicant, the establishment of rigid rules and strict adherence to them in practice, have in a great measure cured these evils.

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Jewish Advance, June 20, 1879

NPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Our present system of collecting the funds of the Association has been in use for many years. When the city was prosperous, when money was plenty, and before the financial crisis of 1863, that system served its purpose. Today, its usefulness is gone. The old circle of contributions is rapidly diminishing. Death has taken from us many a generous citizen. These vacancies in our ranks have never been filled. The increase of population has brought us an increase of pensioners. Nothing more. The burden of maintaining your charity is now borne by comparatively few generous citizens. Collecting committees find this work disheartening, and in some quarters of the City utterly unavailing.

With our meagre funds we can only relieve temporary distress. The primary object of the Association should be, to give permanent relief, to place its sound and healthy applicants in a position where they will cease to need help, and will earn their own livelihood.

There is one feature to which we wish to call your attention. Many of our applicants have daughters, strong, healthy, and well-advanced in womanhood. These daughters refuse (and are encouraged by their parents) to engage in household employments. They absolutely refuse to do housework of any kind. To do housework is degrading, they tell us. They feel as though it were dishonorable to engage as Domestics.

Jewish Advance, June 20, 1879

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The statistics of the Association may afford some food for reflection. We give such matters as we have been able to collect.

During the year we have relieved one-hundred and eighty-five resident-families, aggregating 981 persons, and about 275 strangers. Of the 185 resident-families, about 23 are new applicants. Sixteen families were transported to sister-cities. Of the families transported last year, six have returned. The Association maintains as regular pensioners, fourteen widows, and twenty-one women who have been deserted and left destitute by their worthless husbands. During the year, sixteen adults and twenty-one infant wards of the Association departed this life and were buried by the Association, at a cost of \$36.30. We have expended \$222.95 in medicines and medical aid, and consumed about 300 tons of coal.

The Ladies of the several societies, as is their custom, have been of great service to the Association.

The South-Side Sewing Society has expended, in the purchase of clothing, dry-goods, etc. nearly \$1,200, and in addition thereto, they have distributed nearly \$400. worth of made-up clothing of all kinds donated by individual members and by the West Side Sewing Society.

The North and West Side Societies have been taking excellent care of the poor in their several districts. Not having their reports, we cannot detail

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Jewish Advance, June 20, 1879.

their work.

Although very limited in its funds during the winter, the Association with its branches, has done some good work

We have paid out in money obtained by Collections	\$4,600.
From Other Sources	600.
In Purchasing Coal	1,200.
By the Ladies' Societies, Money and Goods aggregat- ing more than	<u>2,000.</u>
Making a Grand Total of	\$8,400.

Chicago, June 15, 1879."

Jewish Advance, November 15, 1878.

Chicago Sketches. by Ben Adam.
Ladies' Societies.

Many of our congregations have also ladies' societies, whose special mission it is to work for the interest of the congregation by arranging strawberry festivals, fairs, hops, balls, etc., for the benefit of the temple. The ladies always have some tickets to sell, and have very sharp eyes to distinguish their sure victims from a whole crowd. But besides this, there are in this city some more ladies' societies, independent of the congregations. Of these, I will mention at present the "Sisters of Peace," "Sisters of Harmony," "Johannah Lodge of the Treuen Schwestern," and the "Young Ladies' Benevolent Society." Many a poor Jewish family blesses the names of these dear ladies.

Jewish Advance, Wk. of November 15, 1878.

Chicago Sketches. by Ben Adam.
United Hebrew Relief Association.

This organization was established in 1859. The members of the Ramah Lodge, the oldest Lodge of the famous order B'nai B'rith, in this city, were the first instigators of this charitable association. Right here, I will touch upon the sad fact, that there are here certain persons who are making it their special business to injure the name and character of this well managed institution, and by its last report it seems as though these persons have succeeded to injure it among the general public, which is withdrawing its support from the R. A. in a very distressing manner. How thinking, reasonable, and otherwise just and kind-hearted people, can doubt for a moment the integrity and honesty of an institution with which men like Hart, Greensfelder, Gerstley, Rosenberg, Eisendrath, Julius Rosenthal, Snyder, Simons, Kozminsky, and many other prominent Israelites, were and are still connected, is a perfect mystery, and what is still more remarkable is the fact, that

Jewish Advance, Wk. of November 15, 1878.

among the Keshet fraternity of this Association, and that our brethren from Russia and Poland, who furnish the most applicants for relief, entirely neglect to support the Society.

As far as I know, they have no reason to complain, and no charges to substantiate against the Relief. Never before was this institution managed on such a sound business basis as during the last few years, since it is under the management of the very efficient and conscientious superintendent, Mr. F. Kish.

Jewish Advance, October 10, 1878

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

From the Superintendent's report (of the United Hebrew Relief Association for the year 1877—1878) it appears that "in the past year \$5,946.80 were expended" by the Society, of which \$1,153.60 were spent on salaries, visiting expenses, postage, etc. and \$4,792.20 distributed among the poor, in money and kinds, to the relief of 1,316 resident persons, besides some occasional applicants, and "over 150-tons of coal, all paid up", yet in reserve. In addition to this, the Ladies' Sewing Society supplied 121 poor families with clothes, and distributed 4,757 yards of goods, and 23 blankets.

The Ladies' Sewing Society of the West Side contributed 192 articles, and that of the North Side 43 articles.

The West Side Ladies' Sewing Society gave besides, clothes, etc. to 12 families.

The North Side Ladies' Sewing Society also supplied a number of families with clothes; but we have no report.

The K.S.B. Lodges of the city, viz., Chicago Lodge and Teutonia Lodge, gave notice of their withdrawal from the Association.

The balance on hand is \$854.58 and an additional \$701.40; total \$1,555.90. The hospital fund amounts to \$2,186.92.

United Hebrew Relief Association, For the year 1877-78.

A tabulated statement of the annual receipts and expenditures of the Association for the entire period of its existence, is as follows:

1859-60	Receipts	1,096.00	Expenditures	492.00
1860-61	"	1,481.46	"	1,408.00
1861-62	"	1,205.50	"	1,183.67
1862-63	"	2,054.52	"	1,545.82
1863-64	"	2,740.72	"	2,707.12
1864-65	"	5,281.88	"	3,884.73
1865-66	"	5,155.50	"	4,146.36
1866-67	"	5,184.98	"	6,362.12
1867-68	"	5,051.67	"	6,104.14
1868-69	"	6,374.21	"	5,220.74
1869-70	"	5,023.55	"	
1870-71	"	5,073.55	"	8,139.22
1871-72	"	1,706.50	"	20,335.43
1872-73	"	7,055.44	"	7,249.00
1873-74	"	10,709.57	"	12,481.86
1874-75	"	11,895.00	"	11,851.53
1875-76	"	8,305.85	"	6,355.96

United Hebrew Relief Association, for the year 1877-78.

1876-77	Receipts	6,879.25	Expenditures	7,160.60
1877-78	"	5,888.47	"	5,946.80

These figures show that during the first ten years of the Association's work, the receipts kept steady pace with the wants of our poor, and the healthy growth of our city. This pleasing prospect was rudely disturbed by the Great Fire of 1871.

The following year our collections were very meager, but our co-religionists from abroad, with more than royal generosity, came to our relief.

In 1873, the Association seemed to recover its wanted vigor and usefulness, but the July fire in 1874, arrested its progress, and compelled the Board to borrow, for immediate wants, from the Hospital Fund.

United Hebrew Relief Association, for the year 1877-78.

In 1874-5, our friends responded nobly in answer to our call and rolled up the receipts to the handsome sum of twelve thousand dollars. From that hour contributions began to lessen. Today, they are wholly insufficient to support our sick, our crippled, our diseased, and our honest poor, without considering the horde of professional beggars.

Upon their application and statement that their fortunes would be bettered thereby, 19 families were sent during the past year to different parts of this country, and two to Europe. Of the 80 sent away during the past three years, 8 returned.

WPA (U) p. 10
123

Sinai Congregation, Board of Directors Minutes, January 28, 1872.

A communication of U. (nited) H. (ebrew) R. (elief) A. (ssociation) was received and placed on file. It was moved and seconded that the secretary issue an order to U. H. R. A. for each paying member, one dollar.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

UNITED HEBREW RELIEF ASSOCIATION 1870

Annual Report of the Financial Secretary

Oct. 27, 1869
to
Oct. 30, 1870

I. Relief Fund

A. R-e-c-e-i-p-t-s

To Collection of Members Sinai Congregation	\$2,085.00
K. A. M.	1,110.00
K. B. Sch.	677.00
Zion Congregation	419.00
North Side Collection	119.75
Ch. K. U. Ch.	35.00
By Committee at Large	227.00
Yearly Contribution, Hillel Lodge	150.00
Ch. K.U.Ch.	60.00
Ramah Lodge	114.00
K. A. M.	100.00
K. B. Sch.	78.00

AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES
PHOTO 36975

Annual Report 1870

Zion Congregation	419.00
North Side	119.75
Ch. K.U. Ch.	35.00
By Committee at Large	227.00
Yearly Contribution, Hillel Lodge . . .	150.00
Ch. K.U. Ch.	60.00
Ramah Lodge	114.00
K.A.M.	100.00
K.B. Sch.	78.00
Sinai Congregation	300.00
Maurice Mayer Lodge	38.00
" " Sist. of Peace	40.00
" " Young Ladies, H.B.S.	42.00
Zion Congregation 1868, 1869	140.00
" " Heb. Ben S.	100.00
" " Ladies H.B.S.	50.00
" " Hand-in-Hand Society	21.50
United Hebrew Relief Association Relief S. No. 2, for 1871	67.00

Annual Report 1870

Donations by Individuals	\$ 279.83
Funeral Proceeds of Sunday Soc.	72.42
Proceeds of Ball, Sisters of Peace	190.90
Amounts appropriated and reconsidered	147.00
Amounts refunded	65.00
Proceeds of Picnic, I. O. B. B.	126.10
Additional Proceeds of Picnic, '69	19.00
	<hr/>
	\$6594.50

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

B. D-i-s-b-u-r-s-e-m-e-n-t-s

Amount due Treasurer, as per last report	60.00
Orders drawn	5983.00
Balance in Hands of Treasurer	550.06
	<hr/>
	\$6593.06

Oct. 27, 1869
to
Oct. 30, 1870

II. Reserve Fund

A. R-e-c-e-i-p-t-s

To amount collected from Hospital Members	\$1,725.00
To amount collected from Pay Patients	932.00

Annual Report 1870

Donations by Individuals	\$ 49.65
" ,Heath and Milligan	100.00
" ,Ladies Sewing Society	50.00
" , Yearly Subscription to Hos- pital Building	135.00
Proceeds of Picnic	881.95
Taxes Refunded by Common Council	71.21
Life-Membership of Leopold Mayer	100.00
Life-Membership of Mrs. L. Mayer	100.00
Interest from Sinking Fund	39.05
	<u>\$4,283.86</u>
Amount due Treasurer (Overdrawn)	<u>1,435.66</u>
	5,719.52

B. D-i-s-b-u-r-s-e-m-e-n-t-s

Amount due Treasurer, as per last Report	274.10
Amount transferred to Sinking Fund	308.00
Orders Drawn	<u>5,137.42</u>
	\$5,719.52

Annual Report 1870III. Sinking Fund

A. R-e-c-e-i-p-t-s

To Amount transferred from Reserve Fund.	\$ 308.00
Note of Sinai Congregation collected	100.00
Legacy by J. Greenebaum, Sr..	200.00
" " L. Rindskopf, Milwaukee	100.00
Interest on Money Loaned	31.05
	<u>\$ 739.05</u>

B. I-n-v-e-s-t-m-e-n-t-s

Secured Note bearing 10 per cent Interest	700.00
Amount Transferred to Reserve Fund	30.05
	<u>\$ 730.05</u>

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Chicago, Oct. 30th, 1870.

L. Wampold,
Financial Secretary, U.H.R.A.

II. CONTRIBU-
TIONS AND
ACTIVITIES

D. Benevolent and Protective
Institutions

2. Insurance Companies

FORWARD, August 19, 1919.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The rates (which Workmen Circle members) will have to pay for each \$500. insurance aid as follows:

18	year	old	members	\$5.20
25	"	"	"	6.60
30	"	"	"	7.80
35	"	"	"	9.40
40	"	"	"	11.40
45	"	"	"	15.40

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, May 18, 1919.

DORF REMAINS GRAND MASTER OF THE BRITH AVRAHAM

Atlantic City. The convention of the Brith Avraham (Brotherhood of Abraham) closed after the adoption of the following resolutions:

Members of the Order admitted in an incorporated institution or Home may bequeath half their endowment for that specific institution, but no one is permitted to bequeath or leave his endowment to his lodge.

Members of the Order for less than a year, committing suicide, lose their privileges of endowment.

This resolution was accepted on the basis of Mr. Dorf's explanation. In the last two years, the Order paid endowments to relatives of twenty-two suicides.



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Sunday Jewish Courier, May 18, 1910

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The convention also decided that the Order contribute \$250 yearly to the Jewish Sanitarium for Consumptives in California, where the Order has a tent of its own.

After the election and installation of new Grand Officers, the convention closed with a reception given in honor of the delegates and their families.

The next convention of the Order will take place in 1921, also in Atlantic City.

The following is a list of the newly elected Grand Officers of the Order Brith Avraham:

Samuel Dorf, Grand Master; Morris M. Green, first deputy; Josef Wagenheim, second vice-president; Jacob Gould, third vice-president;



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JEWISH

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Sunday Jewish Courier, May 18, 1919.

III C

Max Fine, fourth deputy; Frank Ravson, fifth deputy; Moses Reinseinhmer, sixth deputy.

As Grand Secretary they elected George V. Leizerson; Grand Treasurer, Bennett Freidman; endowment treasurer, Max Kedziarak; endowment chairman, Hayvid Troitman; finance treasurer, Louis Keller; chairman of loans, Charles Banus; chairman of appeals, Leon B. Ginsburg; chairman of State Order, Max Oberahams; chairman of rituals, Edward Rosenstone; chairman of relief, Jacob Wise; chairman of printing, Julius Berliner; chairman of Trust fund, William Markin; chairman of reserve fund, S. Aaronson; chairman of propaganda, William Izaacs; chairman of disability, Sam Rozenberg.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 14, 1919.

THE BRITH AVRAHAM CONVENTION

(Summary)

(This Order is one of a group of sick benefit and insurance lodges throughout the country. Trans.)

The Brith Avraham (Brotherhood of Abraham) opened its 45th annual convention at Atlantic City yesterday. Three hundred delegates from all parts of the country attended.

The speakers, Councilman Harry Kassman, Mr. Joseph Hagerlain, president of Pride of Atlanta Lodge No. 520, and Mr. H. Harrison, of New York dwelt on various topics lauding Jewish patriotism in America, welcoming delegates to the conference, presenting the Grand Master, Mr. Samuel Dorf with the key to the city and a diamond fob for his 27 years as Grand Master of the Order and presenting Grand Secretary, Mr. J. Lazerman with a Silver Service, all in the name of the Atlantic City Lodge. The wish was also expressed that the Peace Conference in Paris will assure Jews a home in Palestine.



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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 14, 1919.

Mr. Dorf thanked everyone and spoke of the conditions of the Order, financially and otherwise, stressing the necessity for increasing membership rates and installing a new system of paying according to age rates. He also tendered his resignation.

Much discussing regarding the choice of a committee and a temporary chairman ensued, but this question was finally settled. The next meeting was set for Monday morning at 10 A.M.

Many important questions and resolutions are to be presented by the delegates at this convention. One requesting the Order to favor Zionism is sure to be accepted because of the favorable attitude of Mr. Dorf and most of the delegates.

The Grand Secretary's report shows that the Order counted on the first of January, 32,297 members in 261 lodges. The largest number, 16,912 members are between 50 and 60 years old; 6,514, between 45 and 49; 4,347, between 40-44; the rest being under 40 years of age.



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JEWISH

III B 4

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 14, 1919.

In 1916 there were 904 deaths in the Order, making 14 deaths per 1,000 members. In 1917 there were 895 deaths or 18 per 1,000; in 1918, 810 deaths, or 25 per 1,000.

From Jan. 1, 1917 to April 1, 1919, there were 1941 deaths, for which the sum of \$ 971,102 was paid as death benefits.

On January 1, 1917, the Order had 60 lodges, and 34 more were added since then. In the two years previous to 1919, 91 lodges were lost, 32 united, a total of 123 lodges, so that on January of this year, there were only 261 lodges.

The funds of the Brith Avraham, as of the first of January are as follows:

\$103,768

\$ 8,245

\$ 2,163

\$ 1,925

Reserve fund.

Endowment fund.

General fund.

Disability fund.



Daily Jewish Courier, May 8, 1919.

THE INTERESTING CASE AGAINST THE PROGRESSIVE ORDER OF THE WEST

The case of Mrs. Chayd Neshelman, 50 years old, of 2908 West 12th Street, against the Progressive Order of the West, is one of the most interesting cases ever to come before the local courts.

About two years ago, Mrs. Neshelman was awarded five hundred dollars from the Progressive Order of the West by the Circuit Court. Mrs. Neshelman, over two years ago, had sprained an arm. According to her policy held with the Progressive Order of the West, she was entitled to insurance. The Order denied this fact, so she started legal procedure against it. A jury awarded her five hundred dollars. Her lawyer was Mr. Max M. Korshak.

The Order appealed the case, but for certain technical reasons, it was thrown out of the higher court to be returned to the lower courts for a



Daily Jewish Courier, May 8, 1919.

new trial. This occurred in the summer of 1918.

In March 1919, Mr. Korshak began a new trial. The Grand Counsel of the Order, Samuel Makon, refused to accept the case, or to give information regarding the Order's representatives in Chicago.

Mr. Korshak then applied to the insurance department of the State, receiving the information he needed there. As a rule, when a lawyer calls for information such as Mr. Korshak asked of Mr. Makon, a second lawyer, it is generally furnished.

Several weeks ago, Mr. Harry Wolf, one of the supreme officers of the Order in Chicago, brought to trial, not only Mrs. Neshelman, but also Mr. Neshelman, her husband. Mr. Wolf accused them of seeking to extort money from the Order illegally, and wished to



Daily Jewish Courier, May 8, 1919.

oust them, through court procedure as members in the Order.

It was now necessary for Mr. Korshak to acquaint himself with the rules and by-laws of the Order. He, therefore, wrote to the main office for a copy of their Constitution. This correspondence was ignored. He, once more, had to resort to the insurance department of the State for aid.

Then the Grand Lodge began to deny that it had anything to do with the prosecution of Mr. and Mrs. Neshelman, stating that the procedure was instituted by the local lodge to which Mr. and Mrs. Neshelman belonged.

"This does not appear to be so," said lawyer Korshak, "because Harry Wolf, who signed the prosecutions, does not belong to the Palestine Lodge to which the Neshelmans belong."



Daily Jewish Courier, May 8, 1919

The Neshelmans are aged people. If they are ousted from the Order, they will not be able to join another lodge because of their extreme age. A jury awarded Mrs. Neshelman five hundred dollars. A doctor explained that she will never be able to use her hand again. But the Order turns a deaf ear, and carries on a huge legal fight costing hundreds of dollars against a poor old woman.

Mr. Korshak has at last made a statement that he will instigate a litigation which will forbid the Order to operate lodges in the State of Illinois.



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JEWISH

The World, November 27, 1917.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE AND ITS TASK.

By M. Strausman.

The position of the City Central Committee of the Workmen's Circle is not clear to several members. Of what does it consist? What is its task? I shall attempt, as much as possible, to give a brief survey of the miscellaneous activities and work of the City Central Committee of the Workmen's Circle.

As is known, the City Central Committee of the Workmen's Circle in Chicago is composed of delegates from the Workmen's Circle branches in the following manner: There are exactly forty-four branches. Two delegates are annually elected from each branch and the committee is composed of eighty-eight delegates. These delegates are divided into various departments, for example, the Labor Lyceum department, Cemetery department, Educational department, etc. Every separate department represents a small but very active organization (in which the elected officials conduct regular meetings). On the whole, these departments are responsible to the City Central Committee, when a report must be given of their work and activities.

The World, November 27, 1917.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

All these departments are discussed at the regular meetings of the City Central Committee. Several delegates present certain recommendations from their branches or complaints against the action of certain departments. All these matters are collectively discussed by the delegates and instructions are given to the various departments about their further activities. As may be seen, the branches of the Workmen's Circle are informed of the work and activities of the various departments by their delegates. Speaking of the activities of the various departments, I can not refrain from extending credit for their good and noble work, to the Labor Lyceum Committee. They have made exceptional progress. Taking into consideration the war, which has cast a horrible gloom upon everybody, the Labor Lyceum Committee (naturally with the support of the branches) purchased a magnificent and suitable site. It is to be hoped that if the Labor Lyceum Committee will still receive the support of the branches, we can soon expect a temple for the Workmen's Circle in Chicago.

The same can also be said about the Cemetery department, which is administered by an able committee.

The World, November 27, 1917.

The Educational Committee did not encounter great success last year. There are, naturally, various reasons.

The City Central Committee has a permanent control committee, that controls all money of the various departments and reports to the City Central Committee. The City Central Committee also plays an important role in community life. As a large and strong body, it is represented by its delegates at various conferences and undertakings in all branches of the Socialist and labor movement, which receives the fullest sympathy and support from the Workmen's Circle in Chicago.

II D 2

JEWISH

American Jewish Year Book, 1913-14, p. 386.

ORDER KNIGHTS OF JOSEPH.

Officers: Supreme Commander, J. H. Marks, Chicago, Second Supreme Vice Commander, Isidor Liederman.

II D 2

JEWISH

American Jewish Year Book, 1913-14, p. 374.

INDEPENDENT WESTERN STAR ORDER.

Organized February 13, 1894. Office: 1127 Blue Island Ave. Officers:
Grand Master, N. T. Brenner; Vice Grand Master, H. M. Barnett; Grand
Secretary, I. Shapiro; Grand Counsellor, Wm. A. Jones.

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, May 26, 1913.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

ANOTHER ORDER GOES BANKRUPT.

With the discovery that the general secretary of the Workmen's Circle is several thousand dollars short in his accounts, the list of embezzlement within Jewish orders was made more complete. There is practically no one Jewish order of national repute and devoted to insurance, from which the "big officials" did not commit theft. The only exceptions are small local organizations at whose head are men having a good reputation in their city and whose finances are not large enough to arouse one's temptation.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Sunday Jewish Courier, May 26, 1913.

It is absurd to say that one order is better and more honest than another. It occasionally happens that a highly respectable and honest man is at the head of an order and this probably insures better management for a short time - but for a short time only. If this good man wants to keep his office he must compromise with the leaders; at times he must overlook things and put the affairs of the order into the hands of the leaders and ask no questions. He is slowly dragged into the spider's web of dishonesty, and like the fly, he has no power to disentangle himself.

A great number of good and honest persons entered into the ranks of lodge members with the sole object of reforming and placing the lodges on solid sound basis. Those of stronger character, to whom honesty is of more importance than public office and dictatorship, were forced to drop out

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Sunday Jewish Courier, May 26, 1913.

and those possessing weaker characters joined the crowd and are the most dangerous of those trying to improve conditions.

It is also erroneous to think that improvement can be brought about by changing the rules of the lodges. It is the system - the basic condition of the lodge system - which is rotten. The insurance offered by lodges is, what is called in America, a "wild cat scheme." It is somewhat like selling shares of gold mines that do not exist. They promise to pay as high as \$500 for the purchase of each \$100 share.

The grand master comes to his order and speaks about compassion, about helping the orphans and the widows. He preaches about Judaism, honesty, and justice, whereas the real system of the lodge is to rob the widows and orphans. Very few who are entitled to insurance from lodges receive the full sum. A large percentage must be deducted for a lawyer, deputy, or secretary and therefore the widow and orphan are bound to be robbed.

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, May 26, 1913.

WEA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

There is not one Jewish order that is not several months in arrears with its insurance payments. All difficulties are placed in the path of the widow and orphan. Many months elapse before the orphan and widow receive their due sum. They must resort to law in order to secure their full amount of their insurance.

Another order has gone bankrupt and another order will go bankrupt until the masses will become wise and put a stop to it.

(Editor's note: The Workmen's Circle never entered bankruptcy).

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 4, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

HOW BROTHERHOOD IS PRACTICED BY LODGE MEMBERS.

The lodge brothers unconsciously observe all laws of the Constitution. It is worth while to see the same Jew in the synagogue where no constitution exists.

When a Jew goes to the synagogue, he is included in the quorum of worshippers; if only he has with him his payer shawl and phylacteries; he is honored with an Aliah (called up to the scroll of the Law) without having to go through different degrees; he can immediately voice his opinion in synagogue affairs; he can seat himself comfortably at the study class after the services without any interferences; if he is hungry food will be immediately served him; in short he becomes a brother without undergoing any ceremonies. If a Jew needs to be discharged from brotherhood in a synagogue it is a very complicated matter because it means excommunication.

Daily Jewish Courier, May 4, 1913.

66 (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

With the lodges the case is the very opposite. It is a complicated matter to get in, i. e., it requires initiation foolishness, but it is very easy to be expelled.

Upon becoming a member of a synagogue one is immediately entitled to all benefits offered by the synagogue. Not only with Aliahs, food, and study classes but also with dollars and cents. Should a member of a synagogue, who can no longer pay dues, suffer from ill business effects, there is a Gemilath Chesed (a free loan association) from whose treasury he can borrow money without paying any interest. He secures vouchers from among his synagogue brethren. If he is short of food for the holidays, it is sent to him without anyone's knowledge. This is the kind of brotherhood that prevails in a synagogue.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, May 4, 1913.

We shall endeavor to convey the recent events of the Western Star Order, so that the masses can form a conception as to how brotherhood is practiced, by lodge members, and may the bluff of brotherhood in fraternal organizations, which confuses thousands of minds, be exposed once and for all times.

We will give the history of the court and grand lodge records, i. e., impartial facts.

In accordance with the court records the grand secretary of the Western Star Order discovered that, on May 2, 1912, the grand treasurer was short in his accounts, because on that day a check, which was sent out by the grand treasurer was returned marked "Not sufficient funds."

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, May 4, 1913.

The secretary in treating the grand treasurer like a brother violated the Constitution by concealing this fact from the grand master, the consular, and the executive board. What sacrifices are not made for a lodge brother? Especially when cooperating with him. The grand secretary immediately summoned the brother grand treasurer and asked him: "Is it true, brother?!" There upon, they began checking up the books and it was revealed that the grand treasurer was short the sum of \$2,500.00. This is a lot of money, so they began to recheck and found a shortage of only \$2,300.00. Again they rechecked but in vain.

At this time the grand secretary showed true brotherhood. Instead of reporting it to the surety company, which would cause inconvenience to the brother grand treasurer, he sacrificed himself by depositing his own money in the bank in order to clear the books.

II D 2
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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, May 4, 1913.

On May 8, or 9, the brother grand secretary resumed the accounts and discovered that the brother grand treasurer was not short \$2,500.00 but \$5,457.00. At the same time the brother grand secretary found out that he had made another error, viz. instead of helping the brother grand treasurer with his own money, he assisted him with the Order's money.

However, this could easily be corrected by putting still another \$2,500.00 in the Order's treasury, but the grand secretary thought that the 16,000 lodge brothers would feel hostile toward him if he did such a thing, so he decided to disclose it to the grand master.

Again he showed his brotherly love to the grand treasurer. Instead of telling the truth, he said that only \$2,500.00 were missing.

II D 2
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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 4, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

When the grand master became aware of the shortage he should have immediately, according to justice, sent for an accountant to investigate the books, but it would be unethical to do such a thing among brothers, so he relied upon the words of the grand secretary and treasurer.

In the month of June the grand master had a friendly chat with the grand treasurer and learned that the shortage was \$5,457.86 on the books. Then again the grand secretary came to his rescue and with the aid of the consular they made the following agreement:

That the grand treasurer should surrender to the wife of the grand secretary his interest in a house, which is worth \$2,500.00 and his share in a printing plant, which is worth \$2,958.00 should be surrendered to the grand secretary, which gives a total of \$5,458.00. In return the grand secretary would clear the Order's deficit of \$5,457.86.

II D 2
I B 4

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, May 4, 1913.

And now another slight error was detected. Instead of giving his own money the grand secretary again gave the Order's money, regardless of the grand master's personal loan to the grand secretary to enable him to clear the deficit. The result is that the sum of \$5,457.86 is missing.

If true brotherhood prevails in the Western Star Order the above would have been introduced and discussed at the convention, but it was evaded.

After the convention, they (the leaders), started a series of trials, arrests, betrayals, trials in stations, superior courts, and at the executive committee. They expelled and suspended members. They took out injunctions and hired lawyers. Blood was shed in the lodges and all was brotherly love.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, May 3, 1913.

BROTHERHOOD IN THE FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.

If one should speak to a lodge patriot about the unsound insurance plan of fraternal organizations and should you convince him that the life insurance of a lodge is nothing but a dream, which he interpreted by an organizer who is anxious to earn a few dollars, he turns about and usually answers, "The insurance of a fraternal organization is not the essence of the lodge system in general, but it is the social part of a lodge that counts."

"A lodge," he continues enthusiastically, "is the cradle which adjusts the immigrant Jew who wakes up in an Americanized world, it surrounds him with many friends. The lodge unites all Jews who come from various countries and regions. The Jews, who have migrated to America from Latvia, Poland, Russia, Lithuania, Roumania, Galicia, Hungary, and other

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, May 3, 1913.

countries, bring with them, the antipathy that citizens of one country bear toward citizens of another country. The Lithuanian Jew detests the Roumanian and Galician Jew; the Hungarian and Polish Jews do not want to intermingle with the Latvian Jew, until it reaches a point where the concept of Chavrim Kol Yisroel (all Israel are brethren) is a myth - a mere legend, not reality.

"The lodge, however, is the melting pot into which Jews of all countries enter and within a short time they walk out together as brethren - children of one nation, and all geographical distinctions are abolished. One thought prevails among all, i. e., to help each other spiritually and materially, and with no questions asked as to where one spent one's life in exile. The law of the Order states that 'Every one of Jewish faith can become a member of the Order.'"

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JEWISH
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, May 3, 1913.

"An order like the Western Star Order," exclaims an executive member, "is the greatest thing the Jews have ever accomplished. Who ever heard of 16,757 Jews belonging to one organization, with each one prepared to respond to every Jewish cry for relief. When the call is issued by the grand master, everyone of these thousands of Jews, man or woman, extends aid to a brother or sister in distress."

This is a great idea - if it were only true. If, however, we were to investigate diligently this declamatory rhetoric or abstract verbiage we would find that it isn't even worth a soap-bubble. The brotherhood of lodge brothers is as secure as the lodge insurance. The "ipso facto" clause is as successful in brotherhood as it is in paying endowments. Noe unto the lodge brother who is in dire need. He will surely starve to

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 3, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

death and be put to shame and ridicule. Should a poor Jew approach any synagogue, regardless of where he comes from or who he is, he will always be provided with food and shelter and even money for traveling expenses.

Should, however, the very same Jew turn to his lodge, then he would immediately discover that nine out of ten will brand him a beggar and swindler, and the best that he could hope for would be the appointment of a committee, which would spend many weeks in investigation.

The committee would disgrace his wife and children. It would pry into his domestic life and order his life. They would criticize his home management, and after he would have endured the tortures of Gehenna, he would find himself, as in most cases refused any relief.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, May 3, 1913.

And what is more astonishing is that most of the lodge brothers attend the synagogue. In the synagogue they are sons of compassion. There every Jew is a brother. However, in the lodges it becomes a matter of business and in business they will not permit themselves to be deceived. Business men of principle as Jews are, will spend hundreds of dollars rather than be duped of one penny. It is therefore very tough on a lodge member who seeks aid.

To what extent lodge brotherhood is practiced can be seen not only from the recent occurrences in the Western Star Order but also from the Constitution of that Order.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, May 3, 1913.

The main Constitution of the Western Star Order consists mainly of eleven articles which embrace sixty-three paragraphs on so-called brotherhood. The first paragraph of Article II reads as follows:

"The purpose of the Independent Western Star Order is to unite healthy and socially adapted men of the Jewish faith, of a limited age to mutually protect one another; to establish lodges under the supervision of the Grand Lodge throughout the United States; to practice devout brotherhood; to disseminate enlightenment among its membership; to help those in need of help; to alleviate the wants of the suffering; to assist members morally, socially and financially; to help the family, beneficiaries, blood relatives or legal dependents of the deceased member; to provide funeral expenses for dead members; to establish all necessary funds for the advantage of the members and their families;

II D 2
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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302

Daily Jewish Courier, May 3, 1913.

and for the purpose of controlling, and carrying on the business of the order with all its money and wealth."

In order to carry out the objectives of protecting the members, practicing brotherhood, disseminating enlightenment, helping the needy, alleviating affliction, the Constitution provided fourteen ways and means among which are found the following:

1. To expel or suspend lodges.
2. To bestow the executive board with power to expel or suspend lodges.
3. To revoke charters from lodges.
4. To impose assessments or other penalties upon individual members of the order.
5. To collect money to pay expenses of the lodge leaders.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30276

Daily Jewish Courier, May 3, 1913.

These are the true brotherly methods for moral, social and financial assistance.

To what extent education is spread and to what extent aid is extended can be seen by the fifteen executive officers appointed by the Grand Lodge. Not one of them is devoted to such trivial matters.

What the Western Star Order understands by the word education is, according to Article 10, paragraph 16, the propagation of the good qualities of fraternal organization.

The leaders of the lodges, well aware that the organizations would finally go bankrupt, made laws which are detrimental to brotherhood.

Daily Jewish Courier, May 2, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS AND INSURANCE.

In accordance with the constitution of the Order of the Western Star - we mention them because it is a Chicago Order and is, therefore, of greater interest to us than any other order, though all orders are the same - each brother or sister is obligated to pay at least \$7.20 a year, for which he or she receives the following benefits:

1. If a member dies the beneficiary receives \$500.00, within sixty days after the death of the member, upon proving to the Grand Lodge that the member is dead.
2. In case of death of either a sister or brother, the lodge to which the member belonged, receives the sum of \$50.00 for funeral expenses.

Daily Jewish Courier, May 2, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

3. If a brother or sister becomes unable to work either by permanently losing the sight of both eyes, or by losing one hand or both hands (not lower than the wrist), or by losing one foot or both feet (not lower than the ankle), he or she shall receive \$500 after ninety days if he or she can furnish proof that it actually happened.

In order to receive these benefits the brother or sister must pay at least \$7.20 a year and this must be paid quarterly in advance. However, the payment of this sum to the secretary of the lodge does not entitle the sister or brother to the benefits unless the secretary submits the payments to the Grand Lodge, but if the secretary seizes the money, or if the letter which contains the money to the Grand Lodge goes lost, then the brother or sister is not entitled to any benefits. The brother or sister becomes "ipso facto" if the lodge does not submit the money to the Grand Lodge.

Daily Jewish Courier, May 2, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

In order to receive these benefits each member must also buy tickets to all entertainments, raffles, or other social affairs which are sponsored by the lodges. The members must also pay all assessments which the lodge imposes upon them for whatever purpose it may be, e. g., opening sick funds, purchasing cemeteries, honoring officers with medals, contributions to charity, etc., and if he or she doesn't pay the assessed amount, he or she is expelled from the lodge and loses the right to insurance.

An orphan of a brother or sister can lose his insurance if the brother or sister sins against the lodge, grand lodge, or the officers. The violations for which the orphans of lodge brothers lose their insurance are: if one violates the constitution, which no one ever reads; if one does not obey orders from the grand lodge, executive board or grand master; if one seeks sick benefits and the grand lodge thinks that the brother or sister is not sick enough; if the

Daily Jewish Courier, May 2, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

grand master, grand secretary, or any other grand officer is exposed for fraudulent acts; if the rituals of the order are revealed; if the truth was not stated upon entering the lodge; disorderly conduct; if one drinks more than one shot of whiskey; and for revealing the presence of a grand officer in the Sherman House. For any of these violations, the order revokes the orphans' insurance, for which the member had paid, for many years, at least \$7.20 a year.

If, however, one does not permit himself to be inveigled by the so-called "cheap" lodge insurance, and want genuine insurance, he will get no bargain. Let us take for example the average age at which a man insures himself, twenty-five years. He takes out insurance in a lodge, that means that as long as he pays he is insured and if he doesn't pay he isn't any longer insured, but if he takes out a \$500 policy with a company, he only needs to pay \$8.20 a year.

Daily Jewish Courier, May 2, 1913.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Although it costs him \$1 more than in a lodge, it is, however, in reality cheaper because he is not obligated to pay taxes for entertainments, raffles, theaters, and other affairs; he can not be taxed for medals, charity, etc; he can not be suspended "ipso facto"; he can not be expelled for even cursing the president of the insurance company; his morals are not considered. The orphan is always assured of his receipt of the insurance.

If you are twenty-five years of age and you enter a lodge of the Western Star Order you must pay, for the rest of your life \$7.20 a year in addition to all assessments and per capita taxes. If you pay for twenty long years, let us say, and if you are unable to make one payment due to an accident, old age, or for any other reason you are no longer a member - "ipso facto." Picture the condition of the orphans after the death of a suspended member.

Daily Jewish Courier, May 2, 1933.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

If, however, you insure yourself with a regular life insurance company and pay no more than \$8.20 a year for a period of twenty years and after that can no longer pay for some reason, you get \$103.50 refunded, i. e. more than half of what you have paid. If you do not wish to take the money you are then insured for \$500 for a period of eighteen and one-half years without making any further payments, or you are insured for life for the sum of \$226.50.

This is the difference between fraternal insurance and life insurance. With the former, it is their purpose to extort as much money from you as they possibly can, giving you for it in return as little as they possibly can. With the latter its the very opposite. To belong to any order from an insurance standpoint is to allow yourself to be swindled. The fraternal organization from an insurance standpoint is bankrupt, and sooner or later it will collapse.

II D 2

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 2, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Western Star Order owes an average of \$150 to each member. This means that it is short a sum of two and one-half million dollars, for which it has a reserve fund of \$30,000, and there is a rumor being spread that even this fund isn't safe, which is unbelievable.

Radical means must be adopted to place the Order on sound basis. A Chicago order should be a progressive one.

II D 2

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, January 10, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

NATIONAL WORKERS ALLIANCE RECEIVES A CHARTER.

The Chicago branch of the Jewish National Workers Alliance is in receipt of a letter from their Central Executive Committee informing them that it finally, after much effort, succeeded in receiving final charter from the State Department. By this, the Alliance is recognized as a legal insurance body under the control of the State Insurance Department.

Courier 4- 1 - 10

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Announcement

The Slutsker Aid Verein wishes to announce that whoever wishes to join this large verein may do so without any payment of an entrance fee. One can receive benefits equal to those given by any of the large lodges. We provide a six week sick-benefit at five dollars a week. We have a loan fund from which you can borrow necessary sums of money without interest. We belong to a hospital where our patients are given special attentions. Every member is also entitled to an insurance policy of 400 dollars. You receive all this for merely 50 cent monthly dues. For particulars inquire - M. Solkir 640 Kramer Street or our president, Mr. Berger 641 Kramer Street and M. Cohen, 1230 Morgan Street. We meet the first and third Sunday of every month at Rosenberg's Hall, Maxwell and Halsted.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

D. Benevolent and Protective
Institutions

3. Hospitals, Clinics and Medical
Aid

The Jewish Charities, Report Book, 1936

[MICHAEL REESE HOSPITAL] 7

In regard to the Michael Reese Hospital, in 1935, 143,064 hospital days' care was given, 14,153 Nursery Days, of which 76,980 was totally or partly free, and 140,225 dispensary visits were made at Mandel Clinic of which 133,104 were totally or partly free.

During the year the Hospital cooperated with the Illinois Emergency Relief in both the in-patient and out-patient departments accepting for care many non-Jewish patients as well as Jewish patients who were clients of the Commission.

The Jewish Charities, Report Book, 1936.

The Winfield Sanatorium located at Winfield, Illinois, provides medical treatment for tuberculous patients and through the Jewish Tuberculosis Service at Michael Reese Hospital, medical care for ambulant patients. In 1935, 30,903 day's care were given of which 27,385 were totally or partly free, 4,023 patient visits to the clinics and 3,777 visits to patients' homes.

APR 11 1936

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, June 2, 1933.

JOTTINGS

by

H. L. M.

In spite of the present economic stress and unemployment we find in Chicago two organizations competing with one another for the "privilege" of burying poor Jews who cannot afford the "pleasure" of paying for their burial. This competition often causes very unpleasant results. When a poor man dies and hasn't the money to pay for his funeral, the Gomley Chesed Shel Emes of the West Side sends the body to the Gomley Chesed Shel Emes of the North Side, and then back and forth. Sometimes several days elapse before the poor man or woman is finally brought to the last resting place.

Why there should be two organizations of this kind in Chicago, no one seem to know. It may only be a question of officers. This one wants to be president, and there surely cannot be two presidents and two sets of officers when there is only one organization.

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, June 2, 1933.

To make things worse the North Side organization is receiving a subsidy from the Chicago Jewish Charities, while the one on the West Side is operating on its own resources.

There was a time when the latter organization was quite affluent and often arrogant, but now since the number of its members has considerably diminished, and there are no contributions permitted on the cemeteries, which was part of their income, they are in financial straits and are unable to take care of the demands on them for free burial and are obliged to make a charge. Whatever the case may be, it is absolutely unreasonable and uncalled for to have two charitable institutions competing with other and often fighting for "business."

II D 3
II B 2 b

JEWISH

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, January 27, 1933.

The Edward Katzinger Pathological Anatomical Museum was dedicated at the Mt. Sinai Hospital on January 19th.

The new museum has a collection of anatomical and pathological specimens of human and animal organs and parts, which were secured in Vienna by Mr. Katzinger on one of his visits to that city. Mr. Katzinger became acquainted with two eminent anatomists of the University of Vienna, who were interested in working out a process of preserving anatomical and pathological parts and organs for teaching purposes. Realizing the immense value that might accrue to medical science through this, Mr. Katzinger subsidized their experiment, which resulted in the process known as the "Aeternitas"? by which, through a series of fixations in various liquids and chemicals, it is possible to preserve indefinitely, in its natural form almost any organism or substance.

WPA 62-10000-0275

II D 3
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JEWISH

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, January 27, 1933.

The Mt. Sinai collection includes, in addition to the pathological and anatomical specimens, monkeys, apes, dogs, cats, snakes, insects and all types of foodstuffs, to show how widely the new process can be applied.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Forward, Jan. 8, 1932.

WHAT THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE DOES FOR THE MEMBERS.

The medical department of the Workmen's Circle, assuming the task of organizing the members for cooperative medical aid, so that they will not have to pay too big a price for medical service and enabling them to obtain the best care, has broadened the activities of the department.

In his report to the City Central Committee of the Workmen's Circle, the chairman of the medical department has made it known, that the medical committee has made arrangements with prominent physicians, who will give the members of the Workmen's Circle the best medical service at a very reasonable price.

Daily Jewish Forward, Jan. 8, 1932.

Dr. Gracy, the noted heart and lung specialist, and Dr. Noah Schoolman, well-known ear and nose specialist, are among those with whom the medical committee has concluded arrangements.

The medical department also has a staff of well-known and experienced physicians, who are serving the members and their families for a very small honorarium, which the members are paying annually to the medical department. These doctors visit members in their homes, when called, or will see them in their offices, in regular office hours.

The medical department is connected with the Social Service Department and helps the members to obtain hospital service, when in need of it.

In short, the department is organized for the main purpose of giving the members the best that medical science is capable of for a minimum price.

Daily Jewish Forward, Jan. 8, 1932.

Naturally the medical department could accomplish much more in the field of medical aid, if all the members of the Workmen's Circle belonged to it. A large membership would enable the medical department to install modern and up-to-date methods, which would be of great benefit to the members and their families.

It is not only the duty, but it is to the best interests of each member of the Workmen's Circle to become affiliated with the medical department and thus derive the medical and material benefits enjoyed by those who belong.

II D 3

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Volume 78. Week of September 28, 1929. Page 206.

Under the terms of the will of Mrs. Bensinger, a bequest was made of \$100,000 for the establishment of a summer home for mentally deficient Jewish children.

II D 3
IV

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of March 2, 1929, Vol. 77, p.106.

The Rosenwald family of Chicago has donated \$175,000 to the Children's Hospital Building Fund of Boston, Mass., to be used for pioneer medical investigation of infant and children nervous disturbances. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred K. Stern of Chicago have contributed \$37,500 for the same purpose.

Annals of Ramah Lodge #33-1929.- P.13.

During the year 1866, Ramah Lodge devoted itself to the erection of a Jewish hospital. A mass meeting was held at which \$10,000 was raised. This sum was later increased to \$18,000. The cornerstone was laid on September 2, 1867 and the site selected was on North La Salle Street. The total cost of constructing the hospital was \$25,000.

WPA (111) P.13

II D 3
II A 2

JEWISH

Chicago Jewish Daily Forward, Oct. 17, 1927.

... (ALL PAGES 3275)

THE DEDICATION EXERCIZES TOOK PLACE YESTERDAY, MARKING THE FORMAL
OPENING OF THE SANITARIUM, WHICH BELONGS TO THE CHICAGO
CONSUMPTIVE AID SOCIETY, AT FOX RIVER, ILLINOIS.

More than 500 men and women, from Chicago, were present at the dedication and all returned home highly pleased with the great achievement of the Chicago Consumptive Aid Society.

The Sanitarium is conveniently situated high above sea level. It cost \$77,000.

Beautiful and impressive ceremonies were carried through on the grounds of the Sanitarium at the official opening. In the course of the speeches that were held, more tribute was paid to Mrs. Hirshberg, president of the Chicago Consumptive Aid, than any one else.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PHO. 30275

Chicago Jewish Daily Forward, Oct. 17, 1927.

Mrs. Hirshberg is the founder of the Society which now counts about 2,500 members. A large sum of money was gathered at the dedication. London and Zimmerman paid \$1000 for the golden key. London and Zimmerman are considered as the most devoted workers for the Sanitarium. They donated paint with which the building was painted by the Jewish Painters Local without any charges.

II D 3

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of May 14, 1927, Vol. 73, p.463.

Mrs. Emanuel Mandel and Mr. Edwin F. Mandel, of Chicago, have donated a large sum of money for a new dispensary to be built at 29th and Ellis avenue. It will be known as the Emanuel and Babette Mandel Dispensary.

II D 3JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of March 5, 1927, Vol. 73, p.136.

On March 6, the Michael Reese Hospital will open the Meyer House, a new building for private patients only. The building is located on Lake Park avenue and 29th street. It is four stories high and will accomodate fifty-four patients in single rooms.

Meyer House was donated to the hospital in memory of Max and Sarah F. Meyer, by their sons and daughters.

II D 3

JEWISH

The Jewish Daily Forward, May 11, 1926.

WPA (111) PROJ. 30270

The conference for the Chicago Building in the Los Angeles Sanitarium was a great success, yesterday. Twelve additional organizations have enlisted and all will participate in the work.

Reports of the work given by the secretary, M. Abramovitz, and Executive Director, P. Flantzle, were listened to. The delegates have shown much interest in the work. They have passed resolutions in favor of extending the drive for \$20,000 for the Chicago Building, which will open with a banquet in the Morrison Hotel, Sunday, May 16, at 6 P. M.

Reports of several organizations were also given at the conference. The A - 1 Cleaning & Dyeing Company reported this progress; that their fund appropriated for the Chicago Building, in the Los Angeles Sanitarium, at present, is \$500 in cash. The Bialostock branch of the Workmen's Circle pledged \$500.

II D 3
IV

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Volume 71; Week of April 10, 1926.....Page 295.

A gift of \$600,000.00 to the M. R. Hospital was the main bequest in the will of Henry L. Frank.

Mr. Frank, who had lived in Chicago since 1854, was 86 years old when he died on March 26. He amassed a fortune in the real estate business and retired twenty years ago. He was one of the founders of The Illinois Humane Society and a patron of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra.

WFA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate, Vol., 69. Wk. of Mar. 21, 1925.-PP. 239-240

The construction of the new Mt. Sinai Hospital located at 15th place and California Ave. will begin immediately.

The dedication of the 100 bed unit in May, 1919, was only the start toward the completion of the hospital. This latest unit, when completed, will care for another 300 patients. The present hospital will continue to be used until the completion of the unit, then the old one will be completely remodeled.

It is planned to spend \$850,000 in making the Mount Sinai hospital one of the largest and best equipped in Chicago. This is the second great objective of the Associated Jewish Charities of Chicago; when they started to raise a \$2,500,000 building fund.

The first objective, the nurses' school for the Michael Reese Hospital, has been occupied for some time.

WPA (ILL) 100-10074

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IV

JEWISH

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), July 6, 1924.

LIBERAL ENDOWMENT

Heirs of M.A. Meyer Intend to Give an Endowment
of \$500,000 to Michael Reese Hospital



According to reliable information, the widow of the recently departed well-known lawyer, Levy Meyer, and her brothers and sisters, Mrs. Isaac H. Meyer, Mrs. Fred Fechheimer, Mrs. Sidney Stein, Edwin Meyer, Carl Meyer, Abraham Meyer, and Albert Meyer, have decided to give an endowment fund of \$500,000 to Michael Reese Hospital as a memorial to their parents.

A new wing is to be added to the hospital, to provide for patients of the better class that is, refined but impecunious persons will be given treatment and comfort there, on a par with the more affluent.

Mrs. Levy Meyer, as we reported, at the time, donated \$500,000 to Northwestern University recently, in memory of her deceased husband.

II D 3
III C

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 9, 1924.

GOOD MORNING!

by
Dr. S. M. Melamed

The Association of Rabbis cannot and must not remain indifferent to the grave accusations which have been made against the Mount Sinai Hospital. If the various terrible accusations that have been made against this hospital are based upon the truth--up to now those accusations have not been denied--then this hospital is absolutely nonkosher. Is it not the moral duty of the Association of Rabbis to call in the leaders of the hospital and ask them what is going on there?

II D 3

I C

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 2, 1924.

SCANDALS AT THE MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL; ONE MORE TERRIBLE
THAN THE OTHER

by

S. Lebner

We have on our desk letters from doctors and other people. All the letters tell of the terrible state of affairs at the Mount Sinai Hospital and of the scandals that happen there. We learn from these letters that mismanagement, neglect, cheap politics, and irresponsibility reign in the office and wards of the fire trap on Rebecca Street (sic) and California Avenue, which bears the kosher name of Mount Sinai Hospital.

The letters confirm the stories about scandals and terrible acts in connection with the Mount Sinai Hospital, stories that we have already heard. They also tell us about new scandals, acts of mismanagement and irresponsibility about which we have not heard as yet. The letters also confirm the assertion that has been frequently made, that the hospital is thoroughly degenerate,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, May 2, 1924.

that it is a private institution, that the charity monies it receives are being taken under false pretenses.

The Mount Sinai Hospital is an institution where only a few physicians can have their patients attended, where the president and two "big shots" there are busy in their self-chosen role of public workers, while the nurses manage and run the institution. This is attested to by physicians, sick poor people, and premature graves in Waldheim. Max Berger, the poor Maxwell Street peddler who was brought to the hospital suffering from blood poison and who was not taken care of there, is not the only victim of the Mount Sinai Hospital. There are others who have also suffered a terrible fate there.

We do not know which one of the letters to quote first.

We read in one letter about a patient by the name of Mrs. Weiner, who insisted that she be brought to the Mount Sinai Hospital because it is

Daily Jewish Courier, May 2, 1924.

kosher. She came to give birth to a baby. She had had the flu a week before she came to the hospital and suffered from terrible pains, which became so severe that she could not stand them any more. The doctor decided to put an end to those pains. The baby was born alive but the intern, without the doctor's knowledge, put a tube into the baby's throat and blew so long that the baby's lungs burst. The baby died. The nurses and the interns of the hospital had been warned that the mother might have a hemorrhage, and that therefore she should be carefully watched. The doctor in this case, although he lives on the North Side, went to sleep not far from the hospital, in case he was needed by his patient. The patient, however, remained alone. The nurses had either neglected her or forgotten about her. The patient was alone for five hours. It took all of her strength to get off the bed, drag herself to the door, and knock in the hope that somebody would come in. Nobody came in. The nurses had disappeared completely. The poor woman was later found dead on the floor.

We read in a second letter about the case of a young woman, nineteen years

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old, who, shortly after that [Mrs. Weiner's case], was brought to the [Mount Sinai] Hospital for an appendix operation. She came there in the evening and was supposed to be operated upon next day, at twelve noon. The patient was put in a ward for little children, in a small bed, just as in Sodom. The doctor in this case called in a well-known surgeon to perform the operation. This surgeon came to the hospital half an hour before the appointed time. As he was not one of the "chosen few", he was told by a nurse that no operating work was being done that day. The "busy" president was conferring at that time with a South Side surgeon, who is a sort of a bogeyman at the hospital, used to frighten people and to belittle capable West Side surgeons, that they should not dare to lift their voices. The doctor in this case, together with the surgeon took the feverish patient to another hospital. The Mount Sinai Hospital, however, kept the money which the patient had paid for her room.

We read in a third letter the story of a woman who, expecting confinement, registered at the hospital at the proper time. She rented a room and paid

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a good price for it. When she began to suffer from labor pains, the doctor called up the hospital to prepare the rented room. The doctor in this case was not one of "the chosen-few physicians" of the hospital. He was told by the hospital that there was no room. It was late at night. The doctor and the patient insisted upon their rights. She was brought to the Mount Sinai Hospital. The patient was put upon a stretcher while they looked for a room. They were looking for a room for four hours, although there were four vacant beds. The weak woman had to be taken to another hospital.

The other letters tell of similar terrible stories and the "closed shop" maintained by the Mount Sinai Hospital for the benefit of a few physicians.

The most terrible story that we have heard is the story of a baby who was put, while alive, into an ice box. The coroner's jury that made the inquest found out that the baby had died of pneumonia. This story we will tell you at another time. This case alone is sufficient to stamp the manager of the scandalous Mount Sinai Hospital as a most incompetent person, and one who

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snaps his fingers at public opinion.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 23, 1924.

GOOD MORNING!

by

Dr. S. M. Melamed

When a poor Jew comes to a Jewish hospital and begs to be saved from death because he is poisoned, and when, instead of saving him from a certain death, he, a poisoned man, is let to sit in the lobby for hours long and then he is told to go home, and the poor Jew dies--then such a Jewish hospital is a Sodom institution and its representatives should be indicted for murder in the first degree.

A poor Jewish peddler, suffering from blood poisoning, came last Wednesday to the Mount Sinai Hospital, our kosher hospital, to which the United Charities gives every year about a quarter of a million dollars, and begged to be examined at once because his life was in danger. Nobody listened to him and, after hours of waiting, he was told to go home and that he would be called when needed. The Jew was brought to the County Hospital. The doctor

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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at the County Hospital **said** that if he had been brought two hours sooner his life could have been saved. So he came too late to the County Hospital, which, by the way, admitted him at once.

The Jew died--a victim of the mismanagement, brutality, and cynicism of our Jewish kosher hospital.

I do not know whether the poor Jew left a wife and children or not, but if he did leave a wife and children, they should sue the Mount Sinai Hospital for criminal negligence and damages. Had such a thing happened at a Gentile hospital, what a hue and cry would have been raised: Anti-Semitism! Klan business! Ford business! and so on. Where is justice?

Four years ago, I was brought half dead to the Mount Sinai Hospital. They let me wait in the lobby for a few hours before they paid any attention to me, although I had a "pull". They found a place for me, after three hours of waiting, in a small dark room. I lay in bed for three hours, from

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nine till twelve, and did not see a doctor or a nurse. When I regained consciousness and began to ring the bell, I received a glass of milk after begging strenuously for it. An old Italian Gentile woman came in late at night and said she was the nurse. All night long the sound of her heavy shoes trampling over the room did not let me sleep even for a minute. As soon as dawn came, I dressed hastily and ran away. Next day I received a bill from the hospital for eighteen dollars. I paid the bill but henceforth I knew that the Mount Sinai Hospital is managed in a mean, conscienceless spirit.

Four years have passed since then. I thought that during this time the Mount Sinai Hospital became better, but, as you see, it has become much worse. I have now a faint understanding of how poor people are treated at the Mount Sinai Hospital. If a newspaper man is being let to sit in the lobby for three hours without anybody paying any attention to him, what happens to poor Jews whom nobody knows?

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FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF
MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL OF CHICAGO

(In English)

It affords me unusual pleasure to submit to you the fifth annual report covering the activities of Mt. Sinai Hospital for the year 1923.

The year just passed has been an eventful one in many respects. I know you will rejoice with me when I look back on Mt. Sinai's rebirth some five years ago. Step by step, year by year, we have labored and built, many times meeting with a determined and stubborn resistance, but due to your loyal support and unselfish work, we have convinced the Jewish population that a properly conducted kosher hospital was and is a necessity of the great West Side. It has been proven through surveys and investigations made by hospital authorities, that there exists today a crying need and an honest demand for a greater and

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larger Mt. Sinai, one built to properly function as an integral part of the health program of the community. It is hard for me to adequately express my thanks and the thanks of the community to those who have labored and struggled to place Mt. Sinai in the splendid position which it now occupies.

Important Factors

The two outstanding and important events of the year were of unusual significance to the Hospital. The first one is our participation in the two and a-half million dollar drive, and secondly, our affiliation with the Jewish Charities of Chicago.

Two and a-Half Million Dollar Drive

You will agree with me that Mt. Sinai Hospital owes a debt of gratitude to the chairman of that great drive, Mr. Jacob M. Loeb, whose dynamic personality and tireless efforts led a great host of co-workers, among whom I wish to

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particularly mention Mrs. Edwin Romberg and Mrs. Benjamin Schiffman, out into the field, and secured for our institutions, subscriptions sufficient to make up the required quota. On behalf of the Board of Directors of the Hospital, I take this means of publicly thanking Mr. Loeb and his co-workers, for their unselfish contribution to Mt. Sinai. As a result of the drive, we can now see a 150 bed Mt. Sinai, one which can more properly discharge its duties to the community and function in a fitting manner.

Affiliation with Jewish Charities

The event of our affiliation with the Jewish Charities of Chicago has in no way affected the management of the Hospital. Since our affiliation, we have been receiving \$3,500 each month, and the Charities have co-operated with us to the fullest extent. Our association with them has at all times been exceedingly pleasant and helpful.

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Research Branch

The Jewish people in this community are indeed fortunate in having a man of the type of Mr. Louis M. Cahn, chairman in the research bureau. Through the co-operation of Mr. Cahn with the various activities of the Charities and with Mt. Sinai, there has been considerable improvement in the general welfare of the patients, as well as in the economic accomplishments in purchasing.

Medical Staff

Our medical staff, under the leadership of Dr. M. Lewison, has been doing remarkably good work in the institution, and maintaining the proper co-operation between themselves and the management of the Hospital. They have taken the proper steps in providing

- (1) A \$500 fellowship fund for research work;
- (2) In giving encouragement for papers to be written by members of the

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staff, at least once a year, for publication;

(3) Have encouraged young men in the practice of medicine through large numbers of clinical meetings and conferences.

It is true that through the efforts of the medical staff, the Hospital has attained the high standing in the community which it now holds.

Nursing Department

During the year, Miss Dora Levine has been placed in charge of the Training School, and through the courtesy of Mt. Sinai Hospital workers, a course of training in teaching nurses, has been awarded to Miss Levine at the Columbia University during the summer. We now have in training twenty-six nurses, and despite lack of adequate quarters for instruction, our nurses are graduating with the highest honors, and all who have graduated have passed the State Board examination.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 29, 1924.

Interne Department

We have now four internes graduated from the University of Illinois, one full-time resident physician and one part-time anesthetist. These internes are receiving a full course of training from members of the staff. The committee on internes consists of Drs. V. L. Schrager, Charles Newberger, and Benjamin Gruskin. It is gratifying to know that the internes who have graduated in the previous years, are now rendering valuable service to the community and making very good progress in the medical profession.

Laboratory Department

Our laboratory department is in [the] charge of Dr. Benjamin Gruskin, assisted by Dr. A. Feldman, and later by Drs. Weinberg and Harris. During the month of July, 1923, arrangements were made whereby complete diagnoses are made on all cases that enter the Hospital, as well as cases admitted through the

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dispensary, at a flat rate which is very nominal. The technical work is of such a character that it has brought considerable recognition and praise from various authorities on this particular phase of Hospital's activities.

X-Ray Department

The X-ray department is in [the] charge of Dr. M. I. Kaplan, assisted by Mr. Seilin, who also has charge of the Hospital records. The work this department is doing has been a credit to our institution, and we hope that with the enlargement of this department in our new building, a greater amount of work will be accomplished.

Dispensary Department

The dispensary department is now in [the] charge of Miss B. Epstein, who has taken a special course in social service and dispensary work, is a graduate of Mt. Sinai Training School, and who has made great improvements in our dispensary

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during the year. We look forward to a greater amount of achievement in the coming year.

Administration Committee

The administration committee has held regular meetings throughout the year with the executive committee of the medical staff, and we believe has established a much-desired point of contact between the lay board and the medical staff.

Building Committee

Considerable time and study have been given by the building committee in studying a vast number of hospitals, interviewing hospital superintendents, hospital consultants, architects, in order to draw plans for a first-rate institution. While at this present report, nothing of definite nature can be reported. Great credit is due to Mr. Leopold Kling, chairman, Mr. Irving N. Klein, and Mr. Sam Platt, and other members of our building committee in their

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untiring efforts in this direction.

Superintendent

All of our committees and officers have functioned in a manner which we believe, has resulted in the proper conduct of the Hospital's plans. On April 1, 1923, Dr. Max Switton resigned as superintendent of the Hospital and Miss Anna Koenig was appointed to fill the vacancy. I am happy to report that she has at all times discharged her duties in a fitting and satisfactory manner, co-operating fully at all times with the medical staff and maintaining the proper technical standards of Hospital management.

Auxiliary Departments

Since the amalgamation of Mt. Sinai Hospital with the Jewish Charities of Chicago, the work of the auxiliaries is of a more constructive nature. Each auxiliary is assuming responsibility for certain departments in the Hospital,

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as follows:

Mt. Sinai Hospital Workers

The Mt. Sinai Hospital workers are assuming the responsibility of providing necessities for the maternity department.

Children's Aid of Mt. Sinai

The Children's Aid of Mt. Sinai Hospital is assuming the responsibility of the children's ward.

Service Club of Mt. Sinai

The Service Club of Mt. Sinai Hospital is providing special nurses for needy cases, especially charity cases at the Hospital, and looking after the general welfare of our pupil nurses, which has made the work of the nurses much easier and more pleasant.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 29, 1924.

Mt. Sinai Women's Club

The Mt. Sinai Hospital Women's Club looks after the religious and general welfare of the patients who require spiritual and moral welfare.

Infant's Aid of Chicago

This report would not be complete if the work of the Infant's Aid be not mentioned. This organization has provided the needs for our infants in equipping the necessary linens and layettes and all miscellaneous necessities for the infant. They are very prompt in filling the requirements, and I take this means of apologizing to the good ladies of the organization for not mentioning their activities toward the Mt. Sinai Hospital in our last annual report.

Special Donation

The members of the Board have taken interest in the welfare of your institution,

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and during the year, Mr. Sam Platt and wife have furnished a room in the Hospital, and it is a great pleasure to thank them in behalf of the Board of Directors of Mt. Sinai Hospital.

Hospital Comparative Report

A few comparative figures will undoubtedly impress you with the work that the Hospital has done during the year:

1923--Patients admitted and treated--3,228.

1922--Patients admitted and treated--2,532. This includes babies born.

1923--Babies born--727.

1922--Babies born--591.

1923--Total Patient Days--31,319; Average cost \$4.96.

1922--Total Patient days--27,622; Average cost \$4.89.

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Our records show the following percentages;

17 per cent Pay Patients.

47 per cent Part Pay Patients.

36 per cent Free Patients.

1923--Patients Visit to Dispensary--2,052. Average cost--\$1.94.

1922--Patients Visit to Dispensary--1,668. Average cost \$2.35.

Financial Report

That the financial results have been gratifying is best illustrated by the financial statements following:

Cash income from patients	\$118,795.67
Dispensary income	1,236.74
	<u>\$120,032.41</u>

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Other income:

Jewish Charities of Chicago	\$24,500.00
Donations	6,652.26
Subscriptions	6,853.25
Bank Interest	319.95

Donations from auxiliaries:

Mt. Sinai Workers	\$4,000.00
Children's Aid	1,500.00
	<u>\$163,857.87</u>

Expenses of Operations:

Hospital	\$155,537.54
Hospital (sic!)	3,986.14
	<u>\$159,523.68</u>

Net gain from operations.	\$ 4,334.19
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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 29, 1924.

To the members and subscribers of Mt. Sinai Hospital, I take this means of thanking you for your support in the past, and as we are now affiliated with the Jewish Charities of Chicago, we look forward to them to provide the needs of your institution, and we appeal to you that you generously support the Jewish Charities in all its efforts, toward the enlargement of their work. By helping them, you will be helping us.

Respectfully submitted,
Morris Kurtzon, president.

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 8, 1924.

RESTAURANT DESTROYED BY FIRE;
TWENTY-FIVE PATIENTS HOMELESS

Twenty-five inmates of Meschaven became homeless yesterday morning when their home at 4401 Grand Boulevard was destroyed by fire which broke out in the basement. Mrs. Malvina Gordon, the supervisor of the institution, and her assistants displayed great heroism in saving the patients from the flames which spread quickly, destroying a large part of the three-story building. Mrs. Gordon and her assistants took the patients to neighbors of the institution, who were glad to provide them with shelter for a while. The patients were later taken to various hospitals.

The damage caused by the fire is estimated to be about twenty thousand dollars. A group of philanthropic Jewish women, headed by Mrs. Weil, bought the building about a year ago from Mrs. L. Klein. Poor Jewish women patients,

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 6, 1924.

after they leave the hospital, are accepted into the institution for the convalescent period.

Mrs. Weil and other good-hearted women will soon rebuild the institution, according to the statement made by Mrs. Gordon, because it is one of the most important institutions in the country, and is of great benefit to the community.

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 16, 1923.

A GREATER MT. SINAI HOSPITAL

(Editorial in English)

Now that the two and a half million dollar drive is nearly over and will be soon brought to a successful end; the Jews on the West Side may rest assured that a greater Mt. Sinai Hospital, with all the facilities and conveniences of a first-class institution to serve both the purpose of the Jewish patients and the medical science, will soon be a reality. The campaign committee has assured the leader of the Mt. Sinai Hospital that everything possible will be done to turn the present institution into a one hundred and fifty bed hospital no matter what the cost, even if it should cost seven or eight hundred thousand dollars, not five hundred thousand. The one hundred and fifty beds in the Mt. Sinai Hospital will be a fact as soon as the building can be erected. The cost of maintenance of a larger Mt. Sinai Hospital will be secured from the United Charities. At present the cost of maintenance amounts to some forty thousand dollars a year. In the future, when a greater Mt. Sinai will be a hard reality, the cost will be double that sum, if not more, and the United Charities will

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support this institution as they support the other Orthodox institutions on the West Side, with the exception of the Jewish Day and Night Nursery and Infant Home on the Northwest Side.

The development of the Mt. Sinai Hospital from small beginnings to its present developments and prospects constitutes a real epoch in Chicago Jewish Philanthropic life. The American Hospital Association has declared the Mt. Sinai Hospital an A-1 institution and so have the men of authority in this country declared the Mt. Sinai Hospital a first class institution. The Mt. Sinai has rendered and is rendering every day yeoman services to the Jewish community, and those who fought for it and have given their time and energy for the Jewish Hospital on the West Side deserve the gratitude of the community, for it was not a small matter to establish the present Mt. Sinai on the debris of the defunct Maimonides Hospital. Nor was it a small matter to convince the Jewish leaders on the South Side of the necessity of a real Kosher Hospital on the West Side. The rapid development of the institution is the more wonderful since only a handful of people have carried its burdens and have looked out

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after its welfare. Without the indefatigable work of Mr. Morris Kurzton, the president of the institution; Mrs. Edwin Romberg, the live-wire in all the enterprises of the institution; Mr. Irving Klein, Mr. Klinger, Mr. Sam Platt, Rabbi Saul Silber, Mr. Harry Blum, and a few others, the Mt. Sinai Hospital would never have reached this stage of development. Mr. Edward Katzinger's generous contribution of fifty thousand dollars toward the building fund of the institution has greatly contributed to place it on the map and to draw the attention of the community to it. Originally Mr. Katzinger's contribution was made in the form of a legacy, and if we understand the proposition right, it is a legacy just now, too. Since the Mt. Sinai Hospital is a party to the present drive and all donations and contributions for the three institutions to be benefited by the drive go into one basket, the drive committee has deemed it fit to accept Mr. Katzinger's fifty thousand dollars with the assurance that the agreement made between the Mt. Sinai Hospital and Mr. Katzinger, concerning the nature of the contribution, will be lived up to. While the Mt. Sinai Hospital will profit by Mr. Katzinger's generous contribution as stipulated before, the drive is also profited by it to a very great

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extent, inasmuch as it has stimulated others to give more than they had intended to originally and we know it to be a fact that Mr. Katzinger's fifty thousand dollars has caused others to give two hundred and fifty thousand dollars more, and from this, of course, the Mt. Sinai will benefit in turn, because the more money at the disposal of the drive committee, the more it can spend on the enlargement of the Mt. Sinai Hospital.

The gentlemen responsible for the development of the Mt. Sinai Hospital and its prospective enlargement should bear in mind that even a one hundred and fifty bed hospital is not the limit to which they will have to come one day, for the institution serves the needs of nearly a quarter of a million, and while enlarging the hospital they should bear in mind that the present work is only a beginning, for one day it will have to be a three and four hundred bed hospital. If the Mt. Sinai Hospital were to have today three hundred beds not one would remain unoccupied for a single day. In hope that Mr. Kurtzon, Mrs. Romberg, and Mr. Katzinger will bear this in mind and that they will lay out plans for a larger Mt. Sinai Hospital in such a manner that there will

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always be room and possibilites for additions. The leaders of the Mt. Sinai Hospital can congratulate themselves upon the great work that they have done in the past two years, and having the good will of the community and the support of the United Charities, they can be assured that every appeal made by them in behalf of the hospital will be responded to nobly and generously.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of May 12, 1923. Vol. 65, p. 461.

DOROTHY KAHN CLUB.

This club was organized in memory of Miss Dorothy Kahn, a popular South Shore girl who was an invalid for two years prior to her death. It was Miss Kahn's hope, that in the event of her recovery, she would help crippled children. Following her death, a group of her girl friends, under the leadership of Miss Stella Levinkind, formed an organization to carry on the work.

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 19, 1923.

ANNUAL MEETING OF MEDICAL STAFF OF MOUNT
SINAI HOSPITAL
(In English)

The Annual Meeting of the Medical Staff of Mount Sinai Hospital was held Friday evening, April 13, 1923, at the Hospital.

Dr. M. Lewison, president, in his annual report, stated that the Hospital had grown very rapidly during the past year, while, for lack of space, the facilities had not been correspondingly increased. It was the unanimous sentiment of **the members** of the staff that immediate steps must be taken toward meeting the needs of the Hospital, and a motion was passed that the Medical Staff meet with the Board of Directors to discuss ways and means of providing same at an earliest possible date.

At this meeting, the urgent needs of the Hospital had to be discussed, and needs for immediate financing of same determined.

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 19, 1923.

Mr. Morris Kurtzon, president of the Board of Directors, and Mrs. Edwin Romberg, vice-president, were present and spoke of the proposed drive, which is to include the Mount Sinai Hospital. The Medical Staff is willing and anxious to co-operate in this drive, providing it will take care of the immediate needs of the Hospital.

A committee was appointed to co-operate with the General Drive Committee to promote its work among the doctors of the West and Northwest Sides.

Election of officers for the following year ensued, and the following were elected: President, Dr. M. Lewison; Vice-President, Dr. V. L. Schrager; Secretary, Dr. Charles Newberger.

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The Reform Advocate, Volume 65. Week of April 14, 1923, Page 333.

A drive is on to raise \$2,500,000 by the Jews of Chicago for the purpose of building the nurses' home and training school of Michael Reese Hospital, also to enlarge the Mount Sinai Hospital and the enlargement and expansion of the Jewish People's Institute.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 6, 1923.

MT. SINAI HOSPITAL ADMITTED INTO UNITED HEBREW CHARITIES

At a meeting of the board of directors of the United Hebrew Charities, which was held last night at the Standard Club, it was decided to admit the Mt. Sinai Hospital as an affiliated institution of the charity federation. The proposal contains a clause to the effect that it is to be a "member on probation" for the first year.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 27, 1923.

MT. SINAI HOSPITAL AT PRESENT NOT ADMITTED IN
UNITED JEWISH CHARITIES

At a meeting of the board of directors of the United Jewish Charities, which was held at the Standard Club, a letter written by Morris Kurtzon, president of the Mt. Sinai Hospital, was read. This letter reveals the conditions under which the Mt. Sinai Hospital will affiliate with the United Hebrew Charities. It was decided to appoint a new committee to reinvestigate the financial condition of the hospital, as well as other factors, and when the committee submits its report, the board of directors will act on Mr. Kurtzon's letter.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 23, 1925.

DEVELOP THE MT. SINAI HOSPITAL

(Editorial)

The Chicago Jewish community is now in the process of developing itself. Ten or fifteen years hence, its development will have reached a point where we will be able to speak of a unified community. We are now building the institutions in Chicago which will go to make up a community. If we had leaders in Chicago who had the perspective of statesmen, as well as great organizational ability, the work could have been co-ordinated in such a way that it could have been completed [by now] and would have achieved its goal. Unfortunately, however, we have no such leaders in Chicago and that is why our community life moves so slowly. Instead of following a definite plan, for the purpose of attaining a unified community, various individual groups are doing the work in piecemeal fashion. Life itself demands that certain institutions and organizations be formed and there are groups of people who take an active part in these institutions and organizations.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/3

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 23, 1923.

More than conscientious leadership, life itself is the driving force in community affairs. That is why the welfare work in Chicago is not the result of certain plans, of statesmanlike leadership, but is the product of unknown forces. All our institutions in Chicago are established the moment the public sees that it cannot do without them. The Marks Nathan Orphan Home, the Home for the Aged, the Home for the Incurables in Oak Forest, the Infant Home, and the St. Vincent Hospital have been established in this manner. All of these institutions depend upon voluntary contributions because there is no community to support them, and due to the fact that they are all dependent upon voluntary contributions, the number of people who support them must constantly increase. After all, the United Charities is still a large collection agency, and if the representatives of certain institutions do not raise, through drives, certain sums of money, the institutions will suffer considerably. The fact that a certain institution is affiliated with the United Charities does not mean that it is no longer dependent upon voluntary contributions.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 23, 1933.

However, all of our institutions in Chicago are not affiliated with the United Charities. One of the most important institutions, the Mt. Sinai Hospital, which does as much as any first-class institution, is not affiliated with the United Charities. It depends entirely upon voluntary contributions.

The Chicago Jewish community has many institutions of which it can be proud. It does not have any unnecessary institutions. But we cannot conceive of a Jewish community without a Jewish hospital. A kosher hospital for a city like Chicago is no less essential than an orphanage and a home for the aged. A Jewish hospital in Chicago is an absolute necessity. Chicago must have such an institution because we cannot and must not compel thousands of sick Jews to eat nonkosher food and to be in a Christian atmosphere at a time when they are particularly sensitive because of their pain and illness..

If the Chicago Jewish community had been built along a certain plan, just as a new city is designed, there would be no question of a Jewish hospital

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in Chicago. The hospital would have been included among the essential institutions which a Jewish community must have. But because our community work is done in piecemeal fashion, the question of a Jewish hospital in Chicago does exist.

We have the problem of increasing the number of people who would take an active interest in the institution and would enable it to develop rapidly. Mt. Sinai Hospital, as it is today, does only one-fifth of the work which it could and should do. Considering the fact that it serves the interest of at least a quarter of a million Jews, its budget is much too small. The Mt. Sinai Hospital should have at least three hundred beds in order to take care of all who seek admission, but it does not even have one hundred beds and is always overcrowded. It must either develop in the immediate future, or else it simply cannot fulfill its mission.

In every large Jewish community in Europe, the communal management provides for a Jewish hospital. But here we have no organized Jewish community, and

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 23, 1923.

must, therefore, seek other means of maintaining and developing the kosher hospital.

The only and effective way to help the Mt. Sinai Hospital is by turning it into a typical people's institution, i. e., by obtaining enough subscribers to place it on a broad democratic basis. Then, when the Mt. Sinai Hospital has a membership of five or six thousand, it will know that it can rely upon a large group of people--and in case of necessity, it will always be able to appeal to that group.

Those who now stand at the head of the hospital must, therefore, endeavor to double or treble the membership and thus place it on a broad democratic basis. Then the Mt. Sinai Hospital will not only be independent, but it will be able to develop according to the needs of the vast Jewish population, whose interests it serves.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 1, 1923.

FISH DEALERS FIRST TO CONTRIBUTE TO CHICAGO
BUILDING OF LOS ANGELES SANATORIUM

At a banquet of the Fish Dealers Association, last Sunday evening, the sum of \$126.25 was raised, following an appeal made by Madame Fannie Rinehart, for the Chicago-Los Angeles Sanatorium for Consumptives.

There are a great many Chicago Jews in the Los Angeles Sanatorium. A movement is now on foot to establish a Chicago division for the Chicago victims of the white plague. The Fish Dealers were the first to respond by contributing their share to this enterprise.

II D 3

JEWISH

Forward, January 29, 1923.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A group of Jewish women organized in Chicago for the purpose of constructing their own building in the Los Angeles Sanitarium.

The first meeting of this new women's organization was held last Wednesday evening, January 24, in the Labor Lyceum. Mrs. M. Miller was the chairlady at the meeting.

At the meeting, Mr. Flantzer, representative of the Los Angeles Sanitarium in Chicago, spoke of the necessity of the Sanitarium and the struggle it carries on for its existence. He paused especially at the condition of the Chicago patients, which is not a very favorable one, because of the quota from patients who have applied to the Sanitarium and because of the inadequate room for the Chicago division. It would, therefore, be a great accomplishment if Chicago will construct their own building - for its patients only. The women's organization has, at its first meeting, determined to work enthusiastically for this purpose. Thus far, the organization consists of twenty-five members.

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JEWISH

Forward, January 29, 1923.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The following were appointed as officers: Mrs. B. J. Rubin, chairlady; Mrs. Sofia Weiner, treasurer; Mrs. D. Burnstein, recording secretary; Miss L. Bernstein, financial secretary; Mrs. Anna Ripkin, first trustee. Executive Committee: Mrs. B. Liss, Mrs. H. Schaffner, Mrs. M. Miller, Mrs. E. Goldberg, Mrs. B. Duboff, Mrs. Finkelstein, Mrs. Kulanoff, Mrs. Scheffens and Mrs. Roff.

The name of the women's organization is - Chicago Aid for the Los Angeles Sanitarium.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 23, 1922.

ANNUAL MEETING OF MEDICAL
STAFF OF MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL

(IN ENGLISH)

The annual meeting of the Medical Staff of Mount Sinai Hospital took place Friday evening, April fourteenth 1922. The President, Dr. M. Lewison, in his annual report, reported much satisfactory progress during the third year of the existence of the hospital.

The laboratories have been enlarged and equipped to do not only the routine clinical work, but also research work. A Basal Metabolism laboratory has been opened, and will soon be prepared to report the results of its investigations.

During the past year, the capacity of the Hospital has been enlarged until it now has one hundred and three beds. Even with this increased capacity however, Dr. Lewison reported that the Hospital is able to take care of only about one-fourth of those who apply for admittance. It is hoped that the campaign for a large hospital will soon be resumed to meet this necessity.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 23, 1922.

A matter of great satisfaction during the past year is the recognition of the scientific work of the Hospital by the American Medical Association and the American College of Surgeons, who have placed the Mount Sinai Hospital on the Approved List of Class A Hospitals, suitable for giving the fifth year of instruction to medical students. This Hospital thus takes its place as a factor in medical education.

The Nurses Training School has been greatly enlarged, so that it now has eighteen student nurses. The lack of space for the housing of the nurses is a great draw-back in the development of the Training School. A new Nurses home for the hospital is a pressing need, and should be one of the first developments in the new building program.

A conspicuous feature in the medical work which has been added during the past year, has been the weekly clinical conferences held at the Hospital, at which the diagnosis and treatment of obscure cases is discussed by the entire staff, and all other matters pertaining to the betterment of the treatment of the

(ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 23, 1922.

patients at the hospital are fully considered, not only by the members of the staff, but also by all other doctors practicing at the Mount Sinai Hospital.

Dr. Lewison noted with pleasure that Mount Sinai Hospital has served to unite the Jewish Medical Profession of Chicago, and create within them a definite civic spirit and professional pride, so that today, the Jewish Medical Profession work in unison for all matters which tend to the betterment of the health of the community and for the elevation of the ideals of the profession.

At the election of officers which ensued, the following were re-elected for the ensuing year: Dr. M. Lewison, president; Dr. V. L. Schrager, vice-president; Dr. Chas. Newberger, secretary.

The following Committees were appointed to carry on the work of the Staff: Internes, Nurses, Diet, Dispensary and Records.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 23, 1922.

The Dispensary Committee of which Dr. N. Schoolman is chairman, reported that over one thousand patients were treated in the Out Patient Department during the past year, and that lack of space hinders greater progress and more elaborate clinical work.

The rapidly increasing demands for space is the great need of the institution at present, and it is hoped that the proposed building program for an enlarged hospital will be realized within the coming year.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, April 22, 1922.

Dr. Hyman Spivack, general secretary of the Jewish Consumptive Relief Society of Denver, arrived in Chicago yesterday to organize the new sixth district of the society.

The directors and contributors from Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Michigan will hold a conference tomorrow at the La Salle Hotel, for the purpose of organizing the district.

At a mass meeting, Sunday evening, pictures will be shown of the Denver Sanatorium, where more than four-thousand persons affected by white plague receive medical aid.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 16, 1922.

FOR THE PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION
IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THE DENVER SANATORIUM
by
J. Loebner

We are informed that there are about ten thousand contributors to the Denver Sanatorium of the Jewish Consumptive Relief Society. Up to now, only a few of those contributors have taken an active interest in the organization. The **other** members have sent in their checks and that was the end of it. Now the J. C. R. S. [Jewish Consumptive Relief Society] wants more than money. It wants fresh blood--men and women who will contribute their brains and hearts in behalf of the interests of the institution, which for the past eighteen years has treated more than thirty-eight hundred Jewish men, women, and children sufferers from the dreaded "white plague", tuberculosis.

Mr. Louis Resnik, publicity director of the J. C. R. S., has announced that

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 16, 1922.

during the next few days an invitation will be extended to the Chicago directors of the organization to attend a conference which will take place in the Red Room of the La Salle Hotel, on Sunday evening, April 23. The purpose of this conference is to organize district number six of the J. C. S. R. (five such districts, each one embracing four states, have already been organized in the southern and western parts of the United States). It is hoped that all those called to the conference will attend, and that the old board of directors, appointed by the field secretary, will resign, so that a new board of directors, made up of local contributors, can be elected.

Dr. Haim Spiwak, general secretary of the J. C. R. S. writes to us from the headquarters of the Society in Denver: "The aim of this organization is to give the contributors and the contributing organizations a voice in the management of the Denver institution, the world's greatest free sanatorium for Jewish tubercular patients."

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 16, 1922.

Besides electing new directors, the conference will also elect one or two trustees. The local contributors and the directors will, through those trustees, participate in regulating the affairs of the Jewish Consumptive Relief Society. Dr. Spivak will come here from Denver a few days before the conference, to assist in the organizing of the local district. Local speakers will also address the gathering. We are assured that no appeals for funds will be made at the conference.

There should be a big crowd present at the conference in the La Salle Hotel next Sunday evening.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 7, 1922.

[MT. SINAI KOSHER HOSPITAL]

The Mt. Sinai Kosher Hospital wishes to announce that in order to safeguard the health and comfort of the patients, no visiting will be allowed on Monday and Friday in the wards, because the big crowd that usually comes, disturbs the sick. Visitors, however, will be admitted to the private rooms as the number of such visitors can be easily controlled.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb., 19, 1922.

"RESTHAVEN"

by

J. B. L.

(In English)

But a small proportion, comparatively speaking, of our Jewish men and women of the West Side and the Northwest Side, who are active in the philanthropic and charitable work of their community know about "Resthaven". The Jewish masses know absolutely nothing about "Resthaven" save the few, who have been inmates of the institution.

"Resthaven" is a home for convalescent patients--for persons that seek a full recuperation of strength after their illness, "Resthaven" was established by the "Sarah Greenebaum Lodge", an organization of South Side Jewish women, whose aim is to serve in a communal and in a charitable way, not only for their own immediate neighborhood but the entire community. For fully a decade "Resthaven" was located at 3360 South Park Avenue. Recently, however, Mrs. L. Klein, the widow of the founder of the L. Klein Department Store, offered the "Sarah

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 19, 1922.

Grennebaum Lodge" the privilege of acquiring her beautiful residence at 4461 Grand Boulevard.

The opening of "Resthaven" at its new location, took place a week ago last Sunday, with the presence of a large representative group of men and women, philanthropically interested in the expansion of the noble work of the institution. "Resthaven" is now a home with modern equipment, one of the best of its kind, anywhere, that is supported by philanthropic enterprise.

Jewish women and girls who have gone through surgical operations at the hospital, and require rest and attention, good food and medical assistance and advice, are allowed to remain in the home until their condition is fully improved, until the time when the mother is able to return to her housework, and the young woman to her work in the factory, store or office, or the school-child to its studies.

Patients are admitted to the home on the recommendation of a physician and the admission committee, and are discharged only on the advice of the

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 19, 1922.

medical staff. After their discharge, they are visited by the women members of the Sarah Greenebaum Lodge.

The superintendent of "Resthaven" is Mrs. Malvina Gordon, a practical nurse, who was for a time associated with the Marks Nathan Orphan Home and the B. N. Z. (Old People's Home) in this capacity. Mrs. Gordon is an exceptionally capable woman. She sees to it, that the institution is kept up in such a neat and clean fashion, that the waiting room, the parlor, the dining-room and the bedrooms, the kitchen and the pantry are all spick-and-span and have an atmosphere of friendliness about them. This is true also, of course, of all the bedsteads, mattresses and other equipments of the bedrooms. The white glow of a new snow on the untrodden by-ways of the country, is to be observed everywhere. The rooms are always in order; guests or no guests make not the slightest difference, in the administration of the institution.

In the absence of the physician, Mrs. Gordon acts as medical adviser. She know the details of each case and the manner of assistance required.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 19, 1922.

The patients have a sister and mother in her. She is by nature a good soul, and her experience in the two West Side institutions have fitted her fully for the task. She fully deserves the consideration shown her by the administrators of "Resthaven", all the compliments of the visitors and the good wishes of the patients.

In this connection we must mention the name of the president, Mrs. Robert Frank, and also the names of Mrs. Lambert A. Wile, Mrs. A. Fellchenfeld, Mrs. M. Isaacs, Mrs. J. Weinstein, and Mrs. H. J. Wurzburg. Thanks to the efforts of these noble women, "Resthaven" is in existence, and is able to serve as a convalescent home for thirty and more patients regularly; thanks, too, to the efforts of these noble women, the annual budget of forty thousand dollars required for the support of the institution is raised.

None of these noble women, we are quite certain, has ever applied to you, West Side and Northwest Side Jewish men and women, for assistance. But when they do, do not refuse it to them. Give them all you can with an open and cordial hand and sympathetic heart. You must remember that in

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 19, 1922.

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"Resthaven" there are patients from all parts of the city, immigrants from Eastern Europe, where most of you come from, as well as others. It is your responsibility and duty to help support these. The burden must not fall upon the few, as it has fallen upon the few so far. You who have not been at the dedication of the new home, must remember, that you are not excused because of your absence. You are welcome to visit the institution at any time, but even if you cannot visit the institution in person, you can visit it, none the less, by a contribution. Do this, and you will help a most worthy cause.

Will you do it?

Will you meet your responsibility by action?

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 16, 1922.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

MT. SINAI "FESTAL NIGHT"

(In English)

By popular request, Mt. Sinai Hospital, through the combined efforts of its auxiliaries, Mt. Sinai Hospital Workers, Children's Aid, Women's Club, Mt. Sinai Hospital Junior Workers, Service Club and the Northwest Side Ladies Auxiliary, is giving a "Festal Night" at Orchestra Hall, Monday evening, February 27, 1922.

The program will include Mme. Nina Koshetz, Primadonna Soprano, Chicago Opera, Mr. Jacques Gordon, Concert-master, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, and the entire Chicago Symphony Orchestra.

Those who attended the wonderful "Gala Night" of the last year, have asked repeatedly for another such event, Mrs. E. Romberg, Mrs. H. Nevfield, Mrs. J. G. Grossberg, Mrs. B. Schiffman and Mr. H. Boyell in charge of the affair

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 16, 1922.

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have promised that the coming event will far excel the last.

The proceeds will be used for the maintenance of the Hospital. Tickets at a dollar and a half, three dollars, and five dollars can be secured from any of the chairman above mentioned, or at Orchesta Hall Ticket Office.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 9, 1921.

[HOSPITAL RELIEF DRIVE POSTPONED]

by

Dr. S. M. Melamed

At last we have peace in the city. The representatives of Mount Sinai Hospital and the relief workers have come to an understanding about the hospital drive that should be taking place now. The drive has been postponed until spring and the relief workers have pledged themselves to help make the hospital drive a success.

Let us hope that they will keep their promise.



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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, November 3, 1921.Mt. SINAI TEMPLE

November 3 marks the beginning of the great "Drive" by the Mount Sinai Hospital, for \$500,000., with which to erect a new and large wing to the hospital.

Forward July 16, 1921

[JEWISH CONSUMPTIVES]

The Chicago Jewish Consumptive Aid Society has arranged a picnic tomorrow in Riverview Park.

The society has 86 patients under its supervision.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30276

Forward, March 28, 1921.

United Hebrew Trades agrees to help the day and night nursery.

The Douglas Park day and night nursery must exist, and be controlled by the workers, and the small children there must be protected. That was the conclusion of the United Hebrew Trades at a meeting yesterday morning at the Workmen's Circle Lyceum. A committee of the nursery appeared at a meeting of the United Hebrew Trades, declaring the poor condition that the nursery finds itself in, and that it is necessary to open a membership drive for 5,000 members, who will be able to pay \$3,000 a year to keep the nursery from falling into the hands of the Federated Charities.

All of the delegates of the United Hebrew Trades realized how important it is for the nursery of the Douglas Park vicinity, where over 60 lonely, helpless, children are given motherly care, to be assisted by the workers' organizations. After discussing a method of helping the nursery, it was decided that committees should be sent out with credentials to visit all the unions and ask for immediate relief. A committee of 5 delegates was appointed to get in contact with the board of directors of the nursery, and call a conference of representatives of the Workmen's Circle central committee.

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Forward, March 28, 1921.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The joint boards of the Amalgamated, the Cloakmakers, and the Central Relief Committee of the S.F. will together work out plans to interest all workers of this institution, to help enlarge the organization which is to keep up the day and night nursery.

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III C

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, February 25, 1921.

Bikur Cholem (Medical Aid Society) Charter Festival.

The great important Society, Samuel Isaac Bikur Cholem of the Northwest Side, which is going to open a Jewish Dispensary for the ailing poor, will celebrate its charter-day with a parade and festival in the Congregation Kenosseth Israel Synagogue, 1500 N. Maplewood Avenue, in the presence of the physicians and druggists who partake in this important activity.

The program will be a rich one. The speakers will be Rabbi Margolin, Rabbi Saul Silber, and Mr. H. Steinberg. Mr. Reingold will be chairman.

WPA (UL) PROJ. 30275

Forward, January 22, 1921.

This Jewish Hospital is not Supported by Jewish Millionaires. by Dr. Z. Lorber.

The Mount Sinai Hospital, which consists of a five story building located at California Ave. and 15th St., is not a charity institution. The two large Jewish charity societies, the Federated Charities and the Associated Charities, have contributed nothing to this institution. According to the (first) yearly report - the hospital exists only 19 months - its entire expenses were \$140,000 of which approximately $\frac{2}{3}$ was covered from the payments of patients. The remaining \$40,000 was covered through contributions made by yearly subscribers. Our rich "Yahudim" (German Jews) who love to parade their philanthropy before the eyes of the Gentiles, have not contributed a single penny for this Jewish Hospital which contains but 65 beds in a community of 150,000 Jews.

The contribution of the \$40,000, according to the report, is made in such small sums as \$5. \$10, \$15, and \$25. Only occasionally are larger sums marked. This shows that the little support that the hospital has received during the past year has come mainly from the Jewish working man and a small part of the Jewish middle class.

II D 3JEWISHForward, January 22, 1921.

... (L) PROJ. 30275

The first \$16,000 which proved to be the cornerstone of this institution was gathered from pennies and nickels through a tag day which was held sometime in May 1919 when the hospital was first opened. The only lodge which responded to this appeal of the hospital was that of the radical workers of Chicago - the Workmen's Circle which gave \$150.

Mrs. Anna King, superintendent of the hospital, told us, "We wish to let you know that our hospital has broken all records of all large West Side hospitals for the number of children born. During the past 19 months, there were born in this hospital a total of 647 children, and what is more important, there was not one instance of a child dying and not one blood poisoning case." In response to the question whether the nurses were Jewish, the superintendent answered there were a few Jewish nurses, but that it was impossible to secure enough Jewish girls for training.

Of the various women's organizations which participate in the support of this hospital, we call your special attention to the West Side Women's Club and the

II D 3

Forward, January 22, 1921.

Ladies' Infant Aid Society. The former recently purchased a house which will be transformed into a home for nurses. This means that 15 nurses will be given separate housing and that the hospital's third floor will be devoted to patients.

The latter sets for itself the duty of supplying clothing and layettes for the infants in the baby ward.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Forward, October 7, 1920.

The formal opening of the Kosher Department for Incurable Jews in Oak Forest
will be on Sunday, October 10th, 1920.

Forward, May 31, 1920.

GRAND OPENING OF OAK FOREST INFIRMARY.

140 incurable Jews are making their home there. A special train of eleven coaches filled with visitors pulled in from Chicago; others came by automobile. The new building for the Jewish sick, consists of a strictly Kosher kitchen, two dining rooms, one for the ordinary sick and one for the consumptives, a synagogue, a library, etc.

Mr. Lipski, chairman of the opening celebration explained the necessity of this new building. Until now the sick Jewish people felt lonesome and strange among the 5,000 non-Jewish patients.

Mr. Peter Reinberg, President of the County Board, stated, "It is very possible that some of the visitors, who are now visiting here, may sometime become inmates here. Therefore it is very important that you should help keep up and support this institution." Through auction of different honors, and pledges, the sum of \$1,000 was raised on the premises.

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 18, 1919.

\$10,145 COLLECTED AT THE LAYING OF THE CORNERSTONE

FOR THE SYNAGOGUE IN OAK FOREST

About one thousand Jewish men and women from various parts of Chicago yesterday witnessed the ceremony of the laying of the cornerstone for a synagogue and social center in Oak Forest. The Jewish inmates there were very happy--first because of the great number of guests, and second because the foundation was laid for the long-anticipated structure in which they will have a kosher kitchen, and in which they will find spiritual satisfaction.

A total of \$10,454 was collected in cash and pledges. This sum will enable the Society for the Incurably Sick Jews to erect the structure all the sooner.

President Paul Rissman, in his short address, thanked the group for the interest they had shown toward the Jewish inmates of Oak Forest, and then turned the chair over to Mr. M. Rosenberg. Mr. Rosenberg called in turn upon Rabbi [A.] Cardon,

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 18, 1919.

Rabbi [Saul] Silber, Rabbi [B.Z.] Margolin, Mr. Hindzel, and the assistant superintendent of the institution, Dr. V. Kenet. Mr. H. M. Barnett was asked to act as auctioneer, and he did a good job of it.

Mr. Barnett boosted the price for the honor of laying the cornerstone to \$2,200. This was sold to Mr. and Mrs. Feinberg. Mr. and Mrs. Yerahmiel Rosenberg paid \$1,300 for the second stone.

Then the smaller honors were sold. The Economy Rubber Tire Company gave \$500; Mr. Benjamin Cohen, \$300. Congregation Anshe Kneseth Israel sent \$564 with its treasurer, Mr. Morris Goodman. Large and small donations were received, including \$5 from a Jewish patient whose name was listed with Mr. D. P. Pollack. Thus, \$10,145 was collected, and turned over to Mr. Herman Ellenbogen, vice-president of the West Side National Bank, by the treasurer, Mrs. Bernstein. Her husband, Mr. Harry Bernstein, promised to donate \$5,000 to the institution. The group [who had come to witness the ceremony] remained in Oak Forest until

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 18, 1919.

late. Refreshments were served to all by the women's committee, headed by Mrs. Benjamin, and assisted by Mrs. M. J. Tubin.

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Aug. 17, 1919.

THE TRAIN LEAVES FOR OAK FOREST AT 11 A. M.

Today in Oak Forest, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the cornerstone will be laid for a synagogue and social center to be built for the Jewish inmates there. There will be an appropriate ceremony for the occasion.

The Society for the Incurably Sick Jews, which has undertaken to erect the building, invites the Jews of Chicago to witness the ceremony of the laying of the cornerstone. Speeches will be made and refreshments served.

The Society has secured a special train to take the public to Oak Forest. Everyone will be able to ride therein free of charge. The train will leave in the morning at eleven o'clock sharp, from the La Salle Street depot. Please come on time.

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JEWISH

FORWARD, August 12, 1919.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30271

On Sunday, August 17th, the cornerstone of the new building in Oak Forest will be laid the building will contain a synagogue, a kosher kitchen and a reading room for the incurable inmates.

(Adv.)

II D 3
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JEWISH

The Lawndale Press, Wk. of June 20, 1919. Vol. 1. p.3.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Incurable Jews of Chicago announced that ground has been broken for the erection of a temple at Oak Forest for the Jewish inmates.

A dining room will be installed in the temple and kosher food will be served at all times.

Sunday Jewish Courier, June 8, 1919.

FROM THE PUBLIC ROSTRUM

by

J. Loebner

To the ample charitable donors of Chicago's Orthodox community was added another, Mr. Varachneal Rosenberg.

The Society for Jewish Incurables in Oak Forest received a thousand dollars from him that will help to erect a synagogue and a social center in the infirmary. This is not the first thousand dollars Mr. Rosenberg has donated to charity nor will it be the last. Mr. Rosenberg does not forbear to do a good deed when the opportunity presents itself. Nor does he at any time desert the oppressed and the needy. The hungry and the naked have never left his house shamefaced.

With God's aid, now that he has become a rich man, he has increased his donations. His son, Michael Rosenberg, also contributes generously.

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, June 8, 1919.

When either is approached for this purpose he does not hesitate to give.

If this could only be said of many Jews on the West Side who are in the same line of business and are perhaps richer than the Rosenbergs, but who hold on tightly to their dollars! They cannot take these dollars with them to their graves. Foolish people!

MPA (111) 1000000

Forward, May 29, 1919.

Today begins the building of a center for the sick Jews in Oak Forest.

At 2 PM today in Oak Forest, the county-home for the incurably ill, ground-breaking ceremonies for a Center for Jewish patients will be held.

The members of the Society for Incurable Jewish patients of Oak Forest will be present for the foundation laying ceremonies. The County Board voted to give space for the Jewish Center in Oak Forest. The cost of the building will be borne by the Society, which also plans to issue an appeal for funds at Shvuoth.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 20, 1919.

ASK FOR BIDS FOR THE OAK FOREST
SYNAGOGUE

The Lag B'Omer (holiday) celebration, held last Sunday by the Women's Auxiliary of Jewish Incurables in Oak Forest excelled, not only in the delicious supper and fine speeches, but also in the support that was promised for the synagogue and social center to be established there for the unfortunates.

Mr. Harry Bornstein, one of the most prominent members of Beautiful Zion Synagogue, promised to donate one thousand dollars for the building now and four thousand at a later date. He was heartily thanked by the president of the Women's Auxiliary. After the appeal, more money was promised by those present.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 20, 1919.

The day after tomorrow, Thursday night, the men's organization will hold a meeting at the Grenshaw Talmud Torah, to receive bids from contractors for the building. President Paul Risman asks everyone interested to come to the meeting. He also invites the Rabbis to attend and witness the beginning of the practical work for this most important institution.



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III B 4

JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, May 18, 1919

THE DENVER SANITARIUM CONVENTION

(Special to the Courier)

St. Louis, Mo., May 17. The Jewish Consumptive Relief Society Convention opened tonight in the Statler Hotel, with an attendance of 500 delegates from almost every state in America.

The convention was opened with an appropriate prayer by Rabbi Abramovitch.

The institution in Denver, according to the report of Dr. Spevack, has collected this year the sum of \$240,222 and its expenses amounted to \$204,246. In its fifteen years of existence, the institution has treated 3,212 patients. This year there were 238. At present there are 160 patients.

Tomorrow Rabbi Silver of Chicago will address the convention.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 14, 1919.

APPEAL FOR SYNAGOGUE AND CENTER IN OAK FOREST THE SECOND
DAY OF SHEVUOUS (PENTECOST)

Yesterday evening, at a meeting of the presidents of large synagogues in Chicago, it was decided that on the second day of Shevuous (Pentecost), at memorial services everywhere, an appeal should be made to raise money for the synagogue and center for incurable Jewish patients in Oak Forest.

A committee was appointed to contact rabbis in regard to making this appeal. This committee consists of M. Salk, Mr. Feinstein, Yerchmeal Rosenberg, Paul Risman, Judge Marken, William Farber, Adolph Cohen, and H. M. Barnett.

The County Board decided to give a site in Oak Forest for this spiritual center, but Chicago Jews must pay for its construction and upkeep.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 5, 1919.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS COLLECTED AT THE HOUSE OPENING OF
THE SINAI HOSPITAL



In spite of bad weather, more than a thousand persons attended the opening of the Sinai Hospital yesterday. The affair, which began in the afternoon, continued far into the evening.

Men and women came from all corners of the city to celebrate this event of the kosher hospital. The committee, which for two and a half years worked ceaselessly for this occasion, received hearty greetings, telegraphically and orally.

The ceremonies commenced with dancing in the hospital yard about 3 P.M., The chairman was Mr. Ignashus Bernard. Addresses were delivered by Health Commissioner John Dill Robertson, Rabbi Ezreal Epstein, Benjamin J. Rosenthal, Rabbi Saul Silver, Dr. Rudolph Coffee, Rabbi A. E. Kardon, Morris Kurtzon, and Mrs. Edwin Romberg.

Acting as auctioneer was Mr. Benjamin J. Rosenthal, the prominent clothing

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manufacturer auctioning off the key to the main door of the hospital. The results showed an income of \$1,000, of which Harry Borenstein donated \$225. No other articles were auctioned. Mr. Louis Adlarin had the honor of fastening the Mazuza (Hebrew prayer container) at the door.

All the rooms were not sold yesterday. It is expected that all those wishing to purchase a room will do so this week. From the sale of rooms, an income of fifteen-thousand dollars was collected. Here are some of the many who bought a room, or simply contributed their donations:

Infant Aid Society, \$1,000 to the annual chest for the linen of the infant ward; Sisters of Peace, \$500, (both organizations are composed of South Side Jewish women); Mr. and Mrs. Kewzel, \$500, in honor of their son, who fell off the Twelfth and Canal Street bridge in an accident with his automobile and was drowned; Samuel Platt, \$500; Mr. Harry Borenstone, \$1,000; Samuel Philipson, \$500; Harry Lubliner, \$500; Mrs. Jacob Livingston Fund, \$500; Mr. Morris Kurtzon, \$1,000; Mr. Meyer Helstein, \$500, Ignashus Bernard, \$500;



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Shari Tora Anshe Marev Shul, \$500; Beth Hamedrosh Hagadol, \$500; Illinois Branch, American Union of Rumanian Jews, \$500; Barney Goldstein, \$500; and Mr. H. Kramer donated \$200.

Mrs. Ignats J. Riess donated the Book of Life in honor of her son, Herbert Leston. All donations contributed to the hospital will be entered into this book.



The committee hopes that the large Jewish population which believes in the need of a kosher hospital will not simply rely on their beliefs. In order to support the hospital, a sum of \$25,000 must be raised annually by subscriptions. To the present time, the committee was fortunate in securing subscriptions for \$10,000 annually. Now that the hospital is in operation, the work of securing the rest of the subscriptions will be considerably mitigated.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 50277

Forward, May 4, 1919.

Today is the opening of the Mt. Sinai Hospital, at 1579 S. California Ave. It is a Jewish institution and will give free medical care to the Jews of Chicago. The Mt. Sinai Hospital has been rebuilt from the Maimonides Hospital, which had been built by Chicago Jews, but had been destroyed by the West Side Jewish politicians, when they could obtain no benefit from it.

The medical staff will be as follows: Surgeons: Dr. Harry Richter, Dr. Alfred A. Strauss, Dr. Victor L. Shraeger; Women Care: Dr. Share, Dr. Newberger and Dr. W. H. Rubovitz; Internal Medicine: Dr. John L. Jack, Dr. M. Levinson, Dr. M. Trace and Dr. George Rubin.

Sunday Jewish Courier, May 4, 1919.

TODAY, THE CEREMONIAL OPENING OF THE SINAI HOSPITAL

Today, at 3 P.M., the Sinai Hospital will be opened with great ceremony, beginning in the tent just outside the building, and ending within the hospital assembly hall.

The Sinai Hospital stands on the site formerly occupied by the Maimonides Hospital, which was the first Kosher hospital in Chicago, at California, near 15th Street.

After the ceremonies, it will be opened to the public for inspection.

The following will speak in the tent ceremonies: Benjamin Rosenthal, Dr. J. Dill Robertson, health commissioner of Chicago, Rabbi Efriam Epstein, Rabbi Ezreal Epstein, Rabbi Saul Silver, Dr. Tobias Shonfarber, Dr. Rudolph Coffee, Rabbi A. E. Karðon and Harry S. Levinson.

The Sinai Hospital possesses ninety beds, of which one-third will be free,



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and another third, half price.

The place will be most beautiful and most modern, possessing a staff of the best doctors in Chicago, under whose supervision the most modern medical improvements have been installed, such as are almost unequalled anywhere within the city.

The Sinai Hospital is the last word in medical science.

The committee that undertook the responsibility of opening this kosher hospital finished its work today. It collected fifteen thousand dollars necessary to complete various sections in the hospital, and secured the interests of enough people to assure its success.

But without the aid of the large Jewish community, it cannot be successful.

At this opening, we find no debts. The fifty thousand dollars that Mr. Morris Kurzon invested in redeeming the hospital at the bankruptcy, he will accept



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re-payment in yearly rentals without any interest charges. He is also ready to sell the building to the hospital at any time so desired.

Mr. Morris Kurzon is today the true hero of the party for accomplishing what everyone thought was the impossible. His work for the last two years is today crowned with success. Thursday, at the hospital, a meeting of the Rabbis was held to settle the "kosher" question. It was decided that a committee of Rabbi Ezreal Epstein, Rabbi Ephriam Epstein, Rabbi A. E. Kurdon, Rabbi S. Shach, and Rabbi Tzivia Rosenblum, met with a committee of three doctors and three trustees. Together, they will formulate all particulars regarding "Kosher" differences at the hospital.

Mrs. Pearl is the superintendent of the nurses.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 1, 1919

A SUCCESSFUL ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL

Exceeding all expectations was the success attained at the Empire Theater benefit last Thursday, which was sponsored by the Womans' Club (for the benefit of) Mt. Sinai Hospital. The theatre was filled to capacity. Between acts, Mr. Z. B. Comayko appealed to the audience. The result was \$3,500 received as follows:

Giving \$100: J. Globerman, Morris Goodman, B. Mendelson, Silverman and Pintshoff, L. Bamash, R. Rosenberg, Loskovitz, Mrs. Levin, the wife of I. Levin, 'Kosher Store'; Mr. Krum, and Z. B. Comayko himself.

Giving \$50: Mr. Krueger, Mr. Silver, J. Weinstein, D. Pasher, S. Piser, S. J. Natkin, H. Siegel, J. Adler, and Dr. J. Cohen.

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Giving \$25: L. Brasilov, Mr. Abrams, S. Nordenberg, S. Holtzman, M. Piel, A. M. Gordon, J. Freind, M. Fishman, Mr. Lerner, A. Hoffman, J. Miller, Mr. Karsh, Mr. Pavlay, S. Balan, Mrs. A. Benjamin, Mrs. A. Adler, D. Provis, M. Mendes, A. M. Goldberg, W. Singer, Dubinski, Harshleder, Dr. Schreger, H. Levin, and M. Unter.

Giving \$15: S. Goldman, and Dvorkin; giving \$10: Mr. Brown, L. Berman, Charles Coopershmit, Dora Cohen, Mr. Shoenberg, and J. Globerman; giving \$5: M. Ziller, Dr. J. Shtulman, Abe Nathan, Alex Stoneberg.

Mrs. Sarah Ziv donated \$25. worth of merchandise.

The following women directed the affair:

Mrs. S. Aroner, Mrs. Pushker, Mrs. Samuels, Mrs. B. Mendelson,



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Mrs. Neifeld, Mrs. Bloomenthal, Mrs. Goldfine, Mrs. Soll, Mrs. Glasski,
Mrs. Kurtzow, Mrs. S. Cohen, Mrs. Charles Adelman, Mrs. S. B. Comayko.

Mrs. B. Shifman is president of the club.

Besides Mr. Comayko, Dr. Lewison also spoke.



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JEWISH

Forward, April 4, 1919.

[A HOSPITAL CLOSED]

The old Maimonides Hospital which was closed down because of the infamous activities of local politicians will be reopened on the 4th of May under its new name, the Mount Sinai Hospital of Chicago. The new management promises to be clear of politics.

APR 10 1919

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, March 7, 1919

Tag Day for Douglas Park day night nursery
This Sunday.

Members of the Douglas Park day night nursery will operate a tag day for the purpose of raising funds to pay a house for the poor children of the Douglas Park District.

This tag day, was announced by the city council unexpectedly, thus, not giving the nursery sufficient time to prepare for the work.

JEWISH

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward - February 25, 1919.

A benefit performance tonight for Jewish incurable.

Two performances will be played today and tomorrow at the Empire Theatre, under the auspices of the Ladies Auxilary of the Oak Forest Infirmary, for the benefit of the Jewish patients, who are kept up by this institution for uncurables in Oak Forest.

Nearly 100 incurable Jewish patients in that county institution are awaiting our help.

The Jewish patients of that institute were constantly complaining, why the Chicago Jews ignore them, and are not interested enough to come out to visit them. It is our duty to help those unfortunates who need our help and friendship.

Tonight at the Empire.

The Golden Wedding -

Tomorrow -

Blind Love.

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, December 1918-January 1919.

Jewish Welfare Board

About six months ago, the Jewish Welfare Board negotiated with us in the interest of organizing a Chicago division under our direction. This work has grown tremendously during this time. The fact that we are a large Jewish center attracted quite a number of ex-service men as well as soldiers and sailors in the service. They authorized our appointment of a special representative whose business it is to visit the hospitals in the city as well as vicinity, and to look after the welfare of the Jewish boys who are the inmates. Regular visits to these hospitals are made by the representative, and every attention is given to make those who are in need of personal service as comfortable as possible.

Among the institutions visited by the representative are the following: The Great Lakes Radio School; the Great Lakes Hospital; The Fort Sheridan Station; the Waukesha Hospital; the Speedway Hospital; the Forty-Seventh Street Hospital; the Jackson Park Hospital; the Marion; and Indiana Sanatorium.

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 56, Wk. of Nov. 23, 1918. Page 374.

The Mount Sinai Hospital will be the only Kosher Jewish Hospital in Chicago. It will be the only institutions of its kind in the forty mile area of the Lawndale district.

The Hospital will not be conducted on a commercial basis, but as a charitable institution.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-10-01 BY 60322 UCBAW

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 24, 1918.

FREE DISPENSARY
Good News for Chicago Jews

(Advertisement)

A free dispensary has been opened at 572 West Twelfth Street, at the corner of Jefferson Street, where doctors will examine sick women and children every day from ten to twelve in the morning, and men who are sick, from seven to eight in the evening.

During the same hours, dental service will be given at half price, and teeth will be extracted free.

Lipsky's Drug Store,
572 West Twelfth Street,
corner Jefferson Street.



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Daily Jewish Courier, June 21, 1918.

NEW HOSPITAL TO OPEN IN SEPTEMBER

Plans for Opening Mt. Sinai Hospital Are Complete

Chicago will soon have a new kosher hospital on the West Side. That is, the hospital will not be new. But the name and the administration will be new. It will be the old Maimonides Hospital under the new name, "Mt. Sinai Hospital". And according to the reorganization committee, which met last night, the Mt. Sinai Hospital will open the second week in September of this year.

The reorganization committee is practically finished with its work. It has everything in readiness for the opening of the hospital. And at the next meeting the election of regular officers and a board of twenty-one directors will take place.

For the two years during which the reorganization committee has worked, it has raised fifteen thousand dollars and has worked out plans for an annual



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income of a similar sum. And according to the committee, this will be enough to cover the deficit resulting from charity cases.

The building and everything in it belong, as is known, to Mr. Morris Kurtzon, who purchased it all over a year ago. He could have made a profit on this purchase. But his plan was to establish a kosher hospital for the local Jewish community. And now Mr. Kurtzon believes he stands at the threshold of the realization of his plan, his dream.

Last night at the meeting he displayed a letter from Mr. Edmond J. James, president of the University of Illinois, offering seventy-five thousand dollars for the hospital. He refused this huge profit in order to enable the Chicago Jews to have their own hospital. The principal and the accrued interest on the building will be refunded to Mr. Kurtzon; yet his act in refusing to sell the hospital for a profit will remain everlastingly to his credit.

The hospital will repay him the fifty thousand dollars and the interest in



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the form of rent, and other forms of reimbursement, at the rate of about seven thousand dollars a year.

According to the plans, the hospital will open with fifty beds, most of them for charity cases. People have already been employed to fix and remodel the interior of the building.

At the next meeting all details will be worked out. The superintendent of the hospital will be the well-known surgeon, Dr. H. M. Richter, and he will have the authority to choose doctors and nurses.

Mrs. Edwin Romberg, chairman of the ladies' hospital auxiliary, which numbers about eight hundred members, handed over a check for forty-two hundred dollars at last night's meeting, which sum was made up of the dues from the women of this organization. The hospital will also have a young people's auxiliary.



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The most active members of the reorganization committee who deserve most credit for the reopening of the hospital are: Morris Kurtzon, J. Bernard, Marcus Yacobowsky, vice-president of the Fort Dearborn Bank, Mrs. Edwin Romberg, Mrs. Ignace Reiss, Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Helstein, Mrs. Jacob N. Grossberg, Mr. Henry Reissman, Mr. George Fine, and many others.

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Daily Jewish Courier, June 21, 1918.

A HOME FOR JEWISH SOLDIERS IN CHICAGO

by

Jonah Spivak

Now is the time to prepare for the immediate future. We do not mean preparation for war. For the war is already going on at full blast and with great momentum. Besides, the conduct of the war is a matter for the government and not for an individual group.

What we wish to talk about here, are some of the results of the war that will of necessity effect in the near future the lives of the various nationalities, groups, and families in our country. We mean, specifically, the hospitals and homes for the wounded soldiers who will be returning from the battlefield and will be dependent upon our aid.

Last week, Secretary of the Interior Lane presented a memorandum to congress on the burning question of what to do with our soldiers when they return from France. In this memorandum, he states that the government of the United States must soon begin to formulate definite plans as to ways and means of settling

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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the returning soldiers on farms of their own at government expense, thus giving them the opportunity of becoming rehabilitated.

This was stated, however, only in regards to perfectly healthy soldiers. There will be a certain number of them, however, who will be unproductive for a long time, or forever. These are the wounded and the disabled. Not farms but hospitals will be needed for these brave fighters; institutions where they will be received and kept in honor and taken care of in every possible way.

There are some people going about planning to place such soldiers in private homes where they will be considered members of the family. This however except in a few cases, is both impractical and unsatisfactory.

We can easily imagine the strong sentiment in favor of the heroic unfortunates shortly after the war. It will be an honor for a family to consider one of these heroes as one of them. There will come a time, however, when this sentiment will cool somewhat. Many families will begin to look upon this soldier as

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a burden upon them, and will not conduct themselves with the same warmth and consideration toward the disabled hero. This will have an injurious effect upon the ex-soldier; it will hurt his pride. When we carefully examine the psychology of the matter, we can readily see that this will hurt the disabled soldier more than being wounded on the battlefield. Ailing or crippled people are naturally very sensitive. It will always seem to them that people are looking at them askance, that they are considered an unwanted burden, and they will feel wronged and hurt.

It is necessary, therefore, to build institutions in the near future for these sick and crippled, where they will feel at home. The government will undoubtedly carry out this project, and plans are most likely already prepared in the Department of the Interior.

But in the eyes of the government all soldiers are alike. They do not recognize any national or religious differences. Least of all do they consider traditions, customs, and tastes. The government institutions will therefore be free to the soldiers of the various nationalities, with special privileges for none.

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Let us consider now how a Jewish soldier would feel there--a Jew who had been reared in an entirely different environment with entirely different habits and different tastes from those of the others. During the period of his military service, when he had to fulfill his duty to his country, he was compelled to subdue his peculiarities and specific inclinations. He could not demand any special consideration. At such a time his own ego was submerged within the soul of the nation, and a spirit was instilled in him by that ideal which impells people to fight for their fellow men. But when the sword is sheathed in its scabbard, when the roar of the cannon is silenced, and **peace** is established, then his former inclinations return to him instinctively, and he will feel a nostalgia for his former civilian life, and for that environment from which he came.

The disabled Jewish soldier will certainly not be able to adapt himself during peace time to a strange environment. He will always long for his Jewish brethren; Jewish food will taste much better to him; and many will want to appease their religious hunger.

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It therefore becomes imperative now that the Jewish civic leaders of our city shall consider what to do in this matter. Our Jewish civic leaders have already succeeded in erecting many useful institutions here in our city, such as an old people's home, an orphans' home, and many others. They should begin to formulate plans for a new institution--the Jewish soldiers' home.

Such an institution should be built in a nice Jewish neighborhood, and arranged and furnished in the most modern fashion. It should be finished as soon as possible so as to be able to accommodate, as permanent residents, all the Jewish veterans who will be in need of such a place immediately after the war.

To build such an institution, a mass movement, and not a party movement, is needed. The leaders of all Jewish organizations should become interested in it, be they liberal or conservative, labor unions or congregations. And if we begin this work with our united effort, then we will be successful.

Now is the time to work, to show concern for the future. And all, without

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regard for affiliations or inclinations, are duty-bound to aid in erecting this building, which will be an honor to Chicago Jews and a home for those who are no longer physically able to become rehabilitated.

Do it now and don't put it off until later! If our country is ruled with understanding, then we should be ashamed of ourselves for not having annihilated poverty and need; if our country, however, is not ruled with understanding, then we should surely be ashamed of our riches and injustice.

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DENVER SANATORIUM CONVENTION DOES MUCH CONSTRUCTIVE WORK

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IV The banquet last evening which marked the close of the convention of the Jewish Consumptives Relief Society of Denver was a grand and impressive affair. More than two hundred and fifty prominent men and women were assembled around the table and, after being entertained with a real kosher dinner, heard some addresses made in behalf of the sufferers from consumption. Some of those present gave personal donations. The majority undertook to procure certain sums for the Sanatorium. Mr. Harry Wolf, in behalf of the Progressive Order of the West, pledged the sum of one thousand dollars; Dr. R. L. Halpern, in behalf of Order B'rith Sholom, five hundred dollars; Isadore Cohn, two hundred dollars; Rabbi Saul Silber, five hundred dollars; Workmen's Circle, one hundred dollars; and S. B. Komaiko, one hundred dollars. Smaller and larger sums were contributed by the others. Judge Henry Horner was toastmaster and addresses were made by Rabbi Silber, Leon Zolotokoff, Dr. Chaim Spivak, Dr. Philip Hillkowitz, Mrs. Gordon of the Winfield Sanitarium, Mr. Komaiko and others.

JEWISH

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The fourteenth annual convention of the Jewish Consumptives Relief Society of Denver was officially opened yesterday morning in the Crystal Room of the Sherman Hotel, and continued until evening with the exception of a couple of hours for the recess period. Mr. Isadore Cohn was the chairman. The first to report on the activities of the Denver Sanatorium was Dr. Philip Hillkowitz, president of the institution; following him, the chairmen of the various departments of the institution delivered their reports. This convention differed entirely from the conventions of other Jewish organizations; it bore a decidedly different character because it did not deal with any resolutions or any discussions as to how committees should be appointed. There were no committees for they were not necessary. The main task of the convention was to hear the report of the superintendent of the institution, and then to carry out the outlined program of action.

The most interesting of all reports was that made by Dr. Chaim Spivak, the secretary of the Society. Although dealing with scientific terminology, his explanations were so clear and concise that everyone understood him thoroughly.



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I B 4 Dr. Spivak pointed out that during the fourteen-year existence of
I M the Sanatorium it had had 2974 cases, of which 2066 were those of
IV persons born in Russia. The average age of the victims of the
white plague was between twenty and forty years. He put the sufferers of consumption in three categories. This he did in order to bring out clearly how the institution acts when admitting patients. If, for instance, a person who is not yet in a dangerous condition applies for admittance and is notified that he will be admitted as soon as there is a vacancy, and if at the same time a person suffering from the last stage of the terrible disease applies for admittance, then the rules are overlooked. The person suffering most will be admitted first. The whole procedure would not be necessary if the Sanatorium possessed adequate space. The Sanatorium has become far too small for the number of patients who apply to it; it needs more beds, more cottages, more space, and it fervently hopes that the great Jewish masses who helped to build the Sanatorium when it first began, and who since then have supported it, will continue to do so in the future, enlisting for it more friends and subscribers.



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Another important point which Dr. Spivak mentioned is the problem of what to do with those patients who have recovered fully and have been discharged from the Sanatorium. They are no longer in need of the institution's facilities, but must remain in the mild climate of Denver and must not work too hard. They must be cared for, they must be supported! But who shall do it? The Central Jewish Aid Society does this noble work. This Society consists of all elements of the Jews in Denver and is supported by the Sanatorium with a yearly subsidy of five thousand dollars; the other sanitarium in Denver, that of the Reformed Jews, contributes a like sum annually and the Society itself raises a sum of ten thousand dollars a year. Consequently, despite its shortage of funds and space, the Sanatorium is nevertheless forced to contribute to the support of those who are actually outside its jurisdiction. He concluded his report with a warm appeal to the Jews of America to support the Sanatorium, which in its scope is a national institution; he also stated that if every Jew did his duty toward the Sanatorium, then it would be possible to eradicate to a great extent the terrible pest from Jewish centers throughout the country.



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Dr. Spivak began to read his report at the first session. He completed it in the second session, at which Mr. Samuel Macon presided. Upon the motion of Dr. Spivak, the convention invited the famous Jewish poet Yehoash (S. Elumgarten), who is now a guest in Chicago and is one of the principal founders of the Denver Sanatorium, to speak to it.

A committee composed of Dr. A. Levinson, Dr. S. Claper and Mr. Bernard Shulman carried the invitation to the noted author, who came with them back to the convention hall. The great poet received a stormy and enthusiastic reception. In a brief but beautiful address he pointed to the remarkable growth of the Sanatorium. He declared that he still remembers the time when the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars was collected during an effort made for the benefit of the Sanatorium. The enthusiasm resulting from this success was then so great that many wanted to celebrate the occasion. And now he had heard that the income of the institution reaches the total of one hundred and seventy thousand dollars and is still not enough.



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I B 4 Yehoash stated that the dissatisfaction of the Sanatorium with
I M its present income proves that the number of sufferers has in-
IV creased considerably, and he therefore appealed to everyone to
aid with everything in his power the fight against the white
plague, and to expel it from wherever Jews live.

Interesting reports were then given by the examining physicians in Chicago, Dr. A. Levinson, Dr. M. Sahood, Dr. S. Claper, and Dr. Morris Levinson. Of equal interest were the reports of the Jewish Consumptives Relief Society of Chicago and of the Chicago-Winfield Sanitarium.

The following persons extended greetings to the convention in behalf of organizations which support the Sanatorium: L. Benenson of the Workmens Circle, Julius Savitsky of the Jewish National Workers Alliance, Jacob Goldber [Goldberg (?)] of the Progressive Order of the West, Dr. R. L. Halpern of the Order B'rith Sholom, Isadore Liederman of the Knights of Joseph, Charles Bonus of the Order B'rith Abraham, and a representative of Independent Order B'rith Abraham.



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A little controversy ensued, caused by the report of the nominating committee which has always nominated only residents of Denver as candidates for trustees. Many were of the opinion that by this action an injustice was being committed against other cities. Later it was proved that the trustees ought to be persons residing near the Sanatorium in order to participate actively in the business of the institution and to attend its meetings. The candidates proposed by the nominating committee were then elected. [The names of the candidates follow.]



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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, May 26, 1918.

THREE HUNDRED DELEGATES AT CONVENTION OF
CONSUMPTIVES RELIEF SOCIETY

In the presence of more than three hundred delegates and several hundred guests, the fourteenth annual convention of the Jewish Consumptives Relief Society of Denver was opened yesterday evening with a mass meeting at the Sherman Hotel, which was followed by a reception for the delegates and officers of the Denver Sanatorium, given by the Jewish Consumptives Relief Society of Chicago under the chairmanship of Mrs. Jacob Lalkes. The convention will continue all day today from 9 A. M., and will close with a kosher banquet at six o'clock in the evening.

Mr. A. S. Roe, chairman of the convention committee, opened the convention by presenting Rabbi Samuel Cohn who delivered the invocation, and then the chairman of the evening, Dr. Philip Hilkwitz, president of the Denver Sanatorium. In a few words, the chairman described the growth of the Denver institution and its progress during the fourteen years of its existence.



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I C

I M "Then Editor's note.--Fourteen years ago we had several small houses
IV and only a few patients, and it seemed to many that we would never be
able to establish a great institution," the chairman said, "yet we have
accomplished what to many had seemed impossible. We now have one of the finest
and biggest sanatoriums in America.

"We have at the Sanatorium now 100 patients, and the number of applicants is
very large. It is therefore necessary that greater efforts be made among the
Jewish masses for the benefit of the Sanatorium." He also expressed deep regret
that the rich Jews do so little for the institution, which is being supported
wholly by the poorer, working classes.

Beautiful and impressive speeches were made by I. B. Lipson, Rabbi Saul Silber
and Dr. W. A. Evans. A fine musical program was also presented by the famous
violinist, Mr. Isadore Berger; the famous opera singer, Miss Marie Fruson;
and the well-known pianist, Mr. Abe Scheineman.

Of the three hundred delegates, two hundred and fifty are from Chicago,



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I C

I A representing synagogues, lodges, Workmen's Circle branches, National

IV Workers' Alliance branches, etc.

Today's Program

9 A. M.: Mr. Isadore Conn, chairman. The president and other officers of the Sanatorium will give their annual reports, with discussions and election of trustees to follow.

2 P. M.: Mr. Samuel Macon, chairman. Reports of the examining doctors, reports of the Jewish Consumptives Relief Society of Chicago and of the Chicago-Winfield Sanitarium; reports of organizations supporting the Sanatorium.

6 P. M.: Banquet, Judge Henry Horner, toastmaster; speeches by Judge Hugo Pam and Leon Zolotokoff; violin solo by Evelyn Vita Levin.

All sessions and the banquet as well will be held at the Sherman Hotel.



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Sunday Jewish Courier, May 26, 1918.

ON THE TOPIC OF THE DAY

(An Interview with Dr. Chaim Spivak)

The Courier wanted to find out once and for all why American Jews have two institutions in Denver for the treatment of consumptives. That Jews should have their own hospitals and sanitariums in all cities where the Jewish population is fairly large, no one questions. It is also clear that in big cities like Chicago, New York, and Philadelphia more than one hospital is needed on account of the size of the city and the large population. But the necessity of having more than one institution in Denver for consumptives is incomprehensible. We quite well know that there are more patients than there are vacancies, but the question is, "Why can't the number of patients in one institution be increased?" In other words, "Why have two separate institutions?"

Our reporter had a long talk with Dr. Spivak, secretary of the Jewish Consumptives Relief Society. To all these questions Dr. Spivak replied, "The two institutions represent two different points of view, and this is the reason

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why they do their work in different ways. One is as far from the other as East is from West.

"The two points of view are as follows: The consumptive is considered from the standpoint of his ability to work. Aid must be extended to the person who can be cured of the disease in a short time and return to work. This is the point of view of the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives which was opened by German Jews in Denver in 1901. "Adhering to this policy the Hospital admitted only those who were suffering from the disease in its first stages, who could be absolutely cured. But when it happened that a patient became depressed due to his serious condition, he was immediately removed from the hospital in order to carry out the letter of the rule which prohibits the presence of patients whose dying condition is evident.

"The second point of view is that of those who look upon the consumptive from the ordinary standpoint of human kindness. The patient suffering more has greater need of assistance. The person who coughs most, who has a high

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temperature, who suffers from pain in the chest, from high blood pressure, etc. is more entitled to a place of rest than the one who is afflicted with the disease in the first stage and is free from pain and suffering. This is the point of view of the Jewish Consumptives Relief Society of Denver, Colorado which was opened in 1904 by our Russian, Galician, and Hungarian Jews.

"Adhering to this policy, no restrictive rules were made. It says plainly that every consumptive may be admitted, whether in the first, second, third, or fourth stage of the disease. In practice, however, the dangerously sick are admitted first because it is only natural and human that we should sympathize more with those who suffer most.

"The second difference is, that the Jewish Consumptives Relief Society is Jewish, not only in name but in spirit as well. As there are many among the consumptives who do not eat treife (food prohibited by the dietary laws), and since to force them to eat treife would grieve them greatly thereby

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retarding their cure, a kosher kitchen was installed. In order to prevent any suspicion in regard to the cleaning and salting of the meat, and the separation of dairy and meat dishes in strict conformity with the dietary laws, a supervisor was appointed. The Jewish doctors, who are not so punctilious in regard to the dietary laws, and even the Gentile doctors consider the kosher kitchen a cure medium for the sick.

"This," Dr. Spivak said, "is the difference between the two institutions, the German-Jewish and the Jewish, a difference which reflects the two points of view."

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Sunday Jewish Courier, May 19, 1918.

TO THE PRESIDENTS OF SYNAGOGUES AND LODGES

A few more days remain before the opening of the convention of the Denver Consumptives Relief Society, known as the Denver Jewish Kosher Sanatorium. The conventions of the Society have been held for the last thirteen years in various cities of the country where Jewish communities responded generously. It is therefore absolutely necessary that representatives of Chicago's organized Jews should send their delegates to the convention which will be held at the Sherman Hotel on the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth of this month.

Many organizations have already sent in the names of their delegates to the headquarters of the committee in Room 1211, Ashland Block. The synagogues and Vereins which have not as yet performed their duty are requested to honor the convention of the real Jewish national institution with their delegates, who are to be elected at their meetings. The officials wish to present their

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IV report on the institution to the representatives of as many organizations as possible.

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Sunday Jewish Courier, May 19, 1918.

The majority of Chicago's synagogues and Vereins are annual contributors to the Denver Sanatorium and should therefore be represented at the convention.

A. S. Roe, chairman, S. B. Komaiko, vice-chairman,
Samuel Macon, secretary, Isadore Cohn, treasurer.

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Sunday Jewish Courier, May 19, 1918.

SCHAFFNER LEAVES TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
TO MICHAEL REESE HOSPITAL

Joseph Schaffner, founder of the famous clothing firm of Hart, Schaffner and Marx, has left an estate of three million dollars and personal property to the amount of \$75,000. The larger part of his estate will be divided among his wife and three children. He also leaves \$20,000 to the Michael Reese Hospital, and \$12,500 to the Northwestern University School of Commerce, which he founded. All of this became known Friday when his will was filed in the Probate Court. Mr. Schaffner died April 19.

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 6, 1918.

DENVER SANITARIUM

(Editorial)

In the last week of the month, the fourteenth annual convention of the Jewish Consumptive Relief Society of Denver will be held at the Sherman Hotel in Chicago. This is the first time that the directors of the national Jewish institution are coming with their convention to Chicago. Jewish businessmen of Chicago, who undertook the task of organizing the convention, deserve the warm gratitude of all who sympathize with the suffering of the victims of tuberculosis and are endeavoring to lighten their unfortunate existence.

Everybody knows that there is in Denver a sanitarium of the Jewish Consumptive Relief Society which accepts sick Jews from throughout America, particularly workers afflicted with the terrible disease. But the public knows it only as if through a dream. With the exception of a small number of Jews who make trifling contributions, there isn't a Jew in Chicago fully acquainted with the real importance of the big institution, and this is truly regrettable. The



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Daily Jewish Courier, May 6, 1918.

great combat conducted by the medical world against this disease deserves the attention of the public to take a greater interest in the welfare of an institution to which the lives of so many unfortunate brothers and sisters are entrusted.

The convention will bring the institution nearer to the attention of Chicago's Jewish public, and will also bring closer the public's sympathy toward the institution.

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Daily Jewish Courier, June 13, 1917.

WPA (U) PROJ. 30275

THE REVIVAL OF MAIMONIDES HOSPITAL

One of the most useful things for the Chicago Jewry is to own a Jewish hospital. This necessity is felt every day and it is a shame that our Orthodox Jewish Community takes so little interest in it.

It is a fact that the building of the Maimonides Hospital is now dark and void, testifying to the disgrace of our inactiveness.

With such a vast number of orthodox Jews in Chicago, why should we not have at least one hospital? It is true that there are many hospitals where infirm Jews are accepted, but this is no reason why we shouldn't have a private infirmary.

Why should our brethren turn to others for medical aid? It is no secret that



Daily Jewish Courier, June 13, 1917.

several hospitals, already overfilled with Jewish patients, are not very satisfied with our kind. When we first came to Chicago, we did not build up a new district, but we pushed out the inhabitants who lived in it. Now we are filling up their hospitals and driving out their sick. They look upon us as thieves, as people who are not builders but grabbers of what others have built. Why do we rely upon institutions built by other people?

A community wanting to earn the respect of its neighbors must do its own useful work instead of depending upon others. A person who does not work but merely lives off the fruit of others, is considered a parasite-yielding nothing and taking all. The same holds true with a community. A community gets the cooperation of its neighbors when it builds institutions from which they can derive use.

If our community would not have its own orphanage, entrusting destitute children to unallied hands, it would be the greatest infamy to everyone of us.



Daily Jewish Courier, June 13, 1917.

If we would not possess our own home for the aged, it would humiliate every Jew. And the same goes for a hospital.

A hospital is recognized by all as one of the most important institutions in a community. Our German-Jewish brethren have realized this full well, and they built one of the largest hospitals in the country. The Michael Reese Hospital cannot, however, accommodate the hundreds and thousands of our non-German Jews. Therefore, we must have a large Jewish hospital on the West Side.

As a large group in this community, we must build and create in order to show what we can achieve. Why should our children who study medicine resort to foreign hospitals for practice? Don't you know that they have their own children, for whom they must worry? Why should our daughters who wish to become nurses turn to foreign hospitals? Why should our sick ones, in the hundreds and thousands, be scattered and dispersed in hospitals of other nationalities? Don't you know that our orthodox Jews cannot feel comfortable



Daily Jewish Courier, June 13, 1917.

in such hospitals, where everything is exotic, where the food is not served according to their taste?

How honorable would it be for us Jews if we would build a hospital of which both God and man would be pleased! How much honor would it throw upon our community if the Jewish Orthodox Hospital of Chicago, the Maimonides Hospital, now standing like a mourner lamenting, a laughing stock to everyone passing by, would revive and again occupy a respectable place among the local infirmaries, a hospital where the Jewish sick ones will not feel out of place, where the Jewish doctors will be able to develop their abilities for the good of the patients, and where our sons and daughters can progress in their studies without any interference or interruption!

Let us not lose courage on account of the Maimonides Hospital's not being a success from its inception. We are a young community. A child does not lose courage on account of its many falls before walking properly. We should learn how to run a hospital, and it costs money to learn. Let us prove that





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Daily Jewish Courier, June 13, 1917.

the money is not wasted; that we have learned how to run a Jewish Orthodox Hospital in the city.

We have a population of more than one hundred thousand in our district. If each of us should contribute one dollar a year, we would have an annual fund of more than one hundred thousand dollars. With it, we could support one of the best hospitals in the country. You should also bear in mind that there are many wealthy Jews who are willing to assist us, morally and financially, as soon as we justify the need of such an institution.

Had it not been for one of our West Side brothers, Morris Kordon, a true Jewish nobleman, the Maimonides Hospital would have been already sold under the hammer. Mr. Kordon purchased the bonds from most of the creditors, thus stopping the sale. In order to redeem this hospital, ten thousand dollars is immediately needed. Of this, six thousand has already been raised. This is the first step toward the revival of our hospital. Further plans concerning the rules and reorganization must be carried through by an organization under the leadership

Daily Jewish Courier, June 13, 1917.

of Mr. Kordon, and a committee of prominent Jews, in which we must all participate.

It would be plausible if each congregation and each organization would elect a committee to be brought into relationship with Mr. Kordon and the hospital committee, so that they may work systematically together for the success of the Jewish-hospital.



Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 1, 1916.

WHAT'S NEW IN TOWN

A ladies auxiliary to help those suffering from tuberculosis was founded a few days ago. This society appeals to all who want to aid the victims of the white plague. The secretary of this auxiliary is Mrs. Mary Harris. Meetings will be held every Tuesday evening in the hall of the Shochrai Sfath Eber (Hebrew-Speaking Club), 810 Ashland Boulevard.

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A Home Settlement League was founded this week. Its purpose is to build a settlement of homes around Chicago with one and one-half acres of land for each. The work will begin as soon as the league has one hundred and fifty members. The secretary of the League is the engineer, Herbst, 1528 South Sawyer Avenue. All those who are interested in such an opportunity are requested to attend a meeting this Sunday at 11:00 A.M., at the above-mentioned address, where they can obtain the necessary information about the newly organized League.



Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 16, 1916.

THE LONELY OUTCASTS

(Editorial)

The bread-winner of the family caught a slight cold; he coughs occasionally, buys a box of cough drops or a bottle of cough syrup, and he thinks that his cough will soon pass away. In the meantime, he goes to work, or to his place of business, and he supports his family.

But the patient does not show any improvement. He begins to lose weight, his wife notices that he has a fever and that he sweats excessively at night and complains of chills. She gets frightened and calls in a doctor. The doctor examines him, and with lots of sympathy, diagnoses it as tuberculosis.

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 16, 1916.

The family suddenly loses its bread-winner, and it is up to the wife to go out to look for support for herself and children, in the best way she can.

But as sad as the tragedy appears for the wife and children, there is no comparison to the sad plight of the poor, unfortunate, tubercular husband. The doctor says the sick man must not remain in the house, for it would be impossible for him to prevent the spread of the disease, and he would endanger the health of the entire household. His expectorating, his eating out of the same dishes used by his family, would spread the germs of his disease. Aside from this, if the patient does not obtain the right kind of medical aid, if he fails to live a normal life, or if he does not have the proper food, there is no hope for him.

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 16, 1916.

The unfortunate family is then in despair. Even if the family is not yet in poverty, it is just a matter of a short while before it will be in dire need.

When such a case is considered, which case, of course, is not such a rarity among the working class and the middle class, we begin to think, and we realize the meaning of such institutions as the sanatorium for Jewish consumptives in Denver, Colorado.

The unfortunate sufferer of tuberculosis must be saved from being an outcast. He must be helped, for his own sake and for the sake of his family. But the question arises, where shall we send the sufferer?

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 16, 1916.

There are enough institutions in America for such diseased people. But even for those who are in the last stages of the disease, the fee is at least fifteen or twenty dollars per week. Where is the poor family to get so much money? For tuberculosis even in its early stages, takes many months of rest to cure.

In the institution of the Jewish Consumptive Relief Society of Denver, you will find more than 100 unfortunate inmates from Chicago proper. How much is it worth to the Chicago community, therefore, to have an institution like this of their own, where they can send their Jewish consumptives, with the assurance that they will receive the proper medical care, and at the same time avoid the danger of spreading the disease at home?

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 16, 1916.

It seems to us that the larger Jewish communities in America, which send their sick to the Jewish Consumptive Relief Society, should support an institution of this kind with great honor and pride. Unfortunately, this is not the case, particularly since the dire need of the millions in the war-stricken countries have received a great deal of help from such institutions. In order to endure, this sanatorium is compelled to seek aid by various indirect means. In Chicago, for example, two performances are to be given in the Jewish Theatre, April 4th & 5th as a benefit for the sanatorium. Similar means must be adopted in other cities in order to appropriate sufficient money to aid this institution.

If the Chicago Jews at the present time are not financially able to do something constructive for the sanatorium of the Jewish Consumptive Relief Society in Denver, they should at least see to it that the two plays to be presented here

WPA FILE 701.302-5

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 16, 1916.

in Chicago, despite the present depression, bring in a substantial amount of money for the institution.

These unfortunate outcasts are appealing to us to help save their lives. So let us respond to their pitiful appeal and do all we possibly can for them.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 3, 1916.

FIFTY-FIVE DAYS LEFT TO SAVE THE HOSPITAL

The directors of the Malmonedes hospital are carrying on quite an active campaign to save this institution from the auctioneer's hammer. Fifty-five days remain in which to raise the necessary sum, in order that the only Orthodox hospital in Chicago can be placed in position to reopen for the benefit of the Jewish sick to whose suffering is added the mental discomfort of having to be in a non-Jewish hospital, where they cannot get their food as required by Jewish dietary law.

The outlook now appears very bright that the necessary sum will be raised in the time designated, and Chicago will again have its Jewish hospital. The directors are doing all in their power to save the institution, for which they carry on their work with great love and devotion. Therefore, they believe in and are assured of the success of their work. Naturally, it depends mostly on the general public which must respond to the appeal of the directors to save the hospital.

So there are only fifty-five days left in which the Jews of Chicago can save the only Orthodox hospital, the only one of its kind, in our great city.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 22, 1916.

WPA CIL PROJ 36275

MAIMONIDES HOSPITAL NEEDS \$15,000 TO REOPEN.

At a meeting last night of the directors of the Maimonides Hospital, the good news was received that the receiver, Dr. Arensbi has given an additional extension of sixty days in which to raise a certain sum necessary to assure the existence of the hospital. It looks now as though the danger of foreclosure is past, and the Maimonides Hospital will remain a Jewish hospital. All we needed, was \$25,000 and \$10,000 of this amount has already been raised. We need now only \$15,000 and we can rest assured that the hospital will be reopened. The directors therefore have decided to come out with an appeal to the large Jewish community to help raise the \$15,000 in order to be in position to reopen the hospital and let it stay open permanently. This appeal is to urge the Jewish people of Chicago to become yearly subscribers to the only Jewish hospital in Chicago.

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American Jewish Year Book, 1915-16. p. 307.

JEWISH NATIONAL RHEUMATIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

On the Board of Trustees: B. Cohen, Chicago.

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 50, Wk. of September 18, 1915. p.175.

The Rest Cottage for convalescent men and boys, established by the Baron Hirsch Woman's Club, has now been in existence since January 31, when it was dedicated. Since February 1, 158 men and boys have been cared for.

The cottage contains fourteen rooms and can accomodate twenty-four patients. The men are those whose home environment is not conducive to rapid recovery after serious illness. They are transferred from Michael Reese, Maimonides, and Cook County Hospitals and the Jewish Aid. This is the first home of its kind in Chicago.

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The Reform Advocate, Vol. 47, Wk. of June 6, 1914. p.651.

From the annual report of the directors of Michael Reese Hospital - - -

8,345 patients were treated during the past year. The average number of patients per day was 302.

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Daily Jewish Courier, April 24, 1914.

KOSHER HOSPITAL VERY MUCH IMPROVED.

Conditions in the Maimonides Hospital were very much improved recently. Doctor Mass, the young energetic superintendent, in an interview with a reporter of the Jewish Courier related the details of the improvements being made in the hospital and of his plans for the good of the institution in the future.

Examinations of internes were held last week. Those who failed on their examinations were let out. A number of new doctors who will start on June 1st, were selected.

Daily Jewish Courier, April. 24, 1914.

The examinations were conducted and supervised by a committee of the medical board composed of Doctors Dzekiv, Levinson, and Rubin. A few of the doctors found out that their services were to terminate on June 1st, and they immediately tendered their resignations. The officers of the hospital, without any delay, secured a new staff of doctors who will start to work at once. Doctors Rosenfeld and Kafler, are two of those selected for the staff. Improvements on the nurses' staff were also made in accordance with modern methods etc. The board found that the food in this Jewish hospital did not come up to standard. An improvement in this department was also ordered. The food now is prescribed scientifically and is strictly kosher.

A new maternity department is being installed and the hospital will be in position to take in maternity cases.

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WPA - U.S. PROJ. 33275

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 8, 1914.

TO THE CHICAGO JEWISH PUBLIC FROM THE MAIMONIDES HOSPITAL.

The Board of Directors of the Maimonides Hospital feels that it owes an explanation to the large Jewish public, more especially to those who contributed money and devoted valuable time in helping build the great edifice of the Maimonides Hospital, which will remain a monument to the Orthodox Jewish Charities in Chicago.

We think that an explanation is in order now, for every Jewish charity institution in the city is somewhat financially in trouble and their expenditures are much larger than their intake. In addition to their general expenditures there is interest due on mortgages which are in default.

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NYA (HLP) PRO 53273

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 8, 1914.

So there is only one way to keep things going, and that is to call on our Jewish public for financial aid. We, the Maimonides Hospital board, are not the only ones making an appeal for help. In behalf of some of the other institutions, such as the Jewish Orphans Home, the Jewish Home for the Aged, etc - we are all under one federation and when one is financially affected we all feel the sting.

We appeal to you good hearted Jewish men and women for help. Help the Maimonides Hospital which you built and when you help us, you are not only helping our institution, but you are also helping every Jewish charity institution in the federation.

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WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30276

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 8, 1914.

In behalf of the Board of Directors of the Maimonides Hospital, we
remain

Yours respectfully,

I. Lurie, president
Meyer Linker, secretary.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 25, 1914.

FREE DISPENSARY

Dr. Samuel H. Wiener, 720 W. 12th St., wishes to announce that he and his assistant will give free medical examinations, treatments, and medicine to all those suffering from any kind of disease, every Friday from 9 A.M. to 2 P.M.

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 17, 1914.

DOCTOR MOSS'S PLANS CONCERNING HOSPITAL

The medical staff of the Maimonides Hospital held a regular meeting on March 15, 1914, at 4 P.M.. Dr. H. J. Moss, new superintendent of the hospital, addressed the doctors to tell them of his plans in regard to the management of the hospital.

The doctors were exceedingly pleased with Doctor Moss's plans, and everyone expressed his utmost confidence and promised to work hand in hand for the success of the only Jewish hospital in Chicago.

A temporary committee of five was appointed, which consists of Doctor Richert, chairman, and Doctors Jacques, Freeher, Greenger, and Schraeger. The committee will draw up plans for improvements on the hospital and submit its report at the next meeting.

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 17, 1914.

Dr. Moss was welcomed with due respect and encouragement. For the four days in which the hospital has been under his supervision, much improvement is noticeable. Everything is run by a strong, disciplinarian hand. Ten patients were admitted, and a very successful operation was performed yesterday.

In an interview with a Courier's reporter last evening, Doctor Moss revealed interesting facts about his plans and about the impression the hospital has made upon him. "I have found everything in good order, except for a few things which can stand improvement," said the new superintendent. "The hospital is equipped with the most modern, scientific devices.

"I think the staff consists of competent and suitable men in the profession, and a great deal can be expected from them, not only in matters pertaining to the hospital proper, but also in contributions to medical science."

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 17, 1914.

He did not have much to say about the internes' and nurses' staffs. Nevertheless, he stated that these staffs will soon be reorganized. Both the internes and nurses will have to undergo examinations.

"In a week or so," continued Doctor Moss, "I expect from New York one of the most capable directors in the country for the nurses' division. She is Mrs. Fannie Gershon, a Jewish woman, who has distinguished herself in Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York, for her services."

As to the financial condition, Doctor Moss said that the hospital will be laid on a basis such as will reduce the expenses and at the same time yield better results.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 13, 1914.

DR. H. J. MOSS ARRIVED YESTERDAY

The Maimonides Hospital is now under the supervision of Dr. H. J. Moss, former assistant superintendent of the Mt. Sinai Hospital in New York, who arrived in Chicago yesterday morning and immediately took over the duties of his office as superintendent of this Chicago Kosher hospital.

Although somewhat fatigued from his trip, Doctor Moss granted a brief interview to a Courier reporter. He declared that he was surprised to find such a magnificent structure so modernly equipped. Internally, he found the hospital not so well organized, but that can easily be improved. He hopes to make the improvements immediately.

"I am surprised," said Doctor Moss to our reporter, "that Chicago, with a Jewish population of over a quarter million Jews, has only two Jewish hospitals, whereas New York, which has approximately three times as many Jews, is in possession of twelve Jewish hospitals." Money is the chief factor to



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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 13, 1914.

keep a hospital up to the standard of modern scientific requirements. With the requisite funds, the Maimonides Hospital will eventually become one of the best hospitals in the country.

Doctor Moss has taken over the supervision of Maimonides Hospital with an extensive background of experience. In New York he gained a good reputation in the medical world, notwithstanding that he is only 31 years of age. Besides his great skill in medicine, he distinguished himself as a competent director, and is well liked and praised for his many virtues. We wish the new superintendent of the Maimonides Hospital much luck in his office.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 9, 1914.

HOSPITAL REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE

The Hospital Reorganization Committee, which consists of nine members, is already organized, it was disclosed today. To judge by the reputation enjoyed by the members of the Committee, it is but an easy guess that the public will have the utmost confidence in it and will patiently wait to see the Maimed Hospital on a basis becoming a Jewish hospital.

The Committee consists of Chicago's most competent Jewish civic leaders, as well as business and professional people, who have been successful in private and social undertakings. The chairman, Mr. James Davis, and the members, Mr. Samuel Phillipson, B. J.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 9, 1914.

Schiff, and Judge Harry M. Fisher have already exhibited their ability in the reorganization of the Marks Nathan Orphanage, which they organized on such a basis as to leave no room for dissatisfaction. The other members of the Committee, August Turner, M. Mover, I. Lurie, S. J. Rosenblatt, and Max Shullman, are not new in Jewish welfare work.

The Committee, together with the new superintendent, Dr. Moss, who comes directly from Mt. Sinai Hospital in New York to take over the management of the Maimonides Hospital, is a guarantee to the Jewish public that everything will be established along correct lines.

It is no more than right that the Reorganization Committee should go on with its work unhampered by outside pressure. The hospital

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 9, 1914.

question should be entirely dropped from the agenda until the work is completed. The members of the Committee are well qualified and quite responsible to plan everything that is to be carried out. Whatever reforms may be necessary, should come from and for the hospital, and not to satisfy certain persons to whom the ambition to act as advisors stands higher than the benefits of a public institution.

It should be borne in mind that the reorganization of a hospital is more difficult than the reorganizing of other charitable institutions. A charitable organization, like the Marks Nathan, is strictly business, but this hospital is half charity and half business. And when it is a question of charity, individual interests are fatal. We can, therefore, expect those who have up to now been assailing the hospital on account of the business end, to continue their campaign of slinging mud at the

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 9, 1914.

hospital or at any person connected with the Reorganization Committee.

Fortunately, the Committee is made up of such a recognized personnel as even the most critical faultfinders will, in order to camouflage their reputation as chronic faultfinders, become conservative in their mud-slinging. Should they attempt to impede the committee in its work, they will not gain the support of right thinking people.

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Mar. 1, 1914.

THE INVESTIGATION IN MAIMONIDES HOSPITAL

All is well that ends well, so the saying goes.

The Investigating Committee of the Maimonides Hospital has completed its work and completed it so well that from all indications everything will be fine. The Investigating Committee certainly did not handle the directors of the Maimonides Hospital with silk gloves, a fact which proves its independence and strong sentiment for justice. The charges preferred by the committee against the directors of the hospital are not aimed at the hospital alone. They are aimed at all our charitable institutions, which are in line for investigation in the future. The Maimonides Hospital was built by our young generation, those in whom we put our entire faith for posterity, and when they did the same as their elders, there was no other way out but to act.

In the older institutions it is only natural to find occasionally an official who neglects his work and duties. Yet they are tolerated because



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Sunday Jewish Courier, Mar. 1, 1914.

of their past activities and their age which is highly respected. But in an institution like the Maimonedes Hospital, a young and new project, why is it that a large majority of the Board of Directors have neglected their work and not fulfilled their duties? Such a thing should not have happened in an institution run by the best element of our young people.

Upon considering the second clause of the report that "the hospital was opened before everything was brought to order," we realized that this wrong was not so terrible, for young people are naturally a bit too hasty. Had it not been for a few people who accelerated the construction of the Home for the Aged, we would not have that beautiful edifice today. The Manks Nathan Orphanage would probably still have \$15,000 in its treasury were it not for a few live-wires who didn't stop working until it became a colossal edifice on Albany Avenue. The Maimonedes Hospital is no exception. The new hospital for consumptives now under construction, as well as the new Talmud Torah (Hebrew School) planned for the future, only can be built if there are a few active men and women to expedite the projects.

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Mar. 1, 1914.

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The great wrong of the third clause of the Investigating Committee does not lie in the "too hasty appointment of the doctors to the staff," but appointments of staff doctors were made with strong personal inclinations. This wrong must be corrected.

The other three clauses (1) that the constant quarreling among the doctors is detrimental to the hospital, (2) that the internes were not examined, and (3) that the nurses are not duly organized, are not wrongs but sad circumstances which affect every hospital. In time the bickering doctors, the incompetent internes, and the unorganized nurses would fall by the board. The Maimonides Hospital was, however, suffering from an overdose of this, for which the directors are not to be blamed but simply the professional or, better said, the entire West Side Jewry.

And let us herein spill the truth regardless of how bitter it may be. Our West Side doctors, - we mean a great majority of them, with all due respect to the others, - have not had the opportunity of acquiring a suitable

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Mar. 1, 1914.

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elementary education; they were not trained as they should have been; they have not the nobleness, the refinement, and the polish of an educated man, and they lack that which constitutes an intellectual aristocrat. Many of them have gone to night-school while holding a job, and being under such a strain it was impossible for them to brush up on their manners. They endured a great deal of hardship to get their diplomas. And when they got their diplomas, their material condition was at stake.

These conditions have naturally caused many of our doctors to play a double part in life, something similar to a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. In their neighborhood, where they were known and where they desired to practice, they sought to gain the respect of the people by conducting themselves properly and displaying a sign with the ethical wording, "Dr. So and So, Physician and Surgeon." They had regular office hours, but in order to earn a livelihood, they dressed themselves in working clothes, went to some remote part of town where they were unknown, and engaged in common labor.

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Mar. 1, 1914.

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Others were quacks and still others have violated ethical laws which doctors are forbidden to violate.

When a doctor becomes a quack or violates the ethics of his profession, he usually earns money. As soon as their legitimate practice increases, they lessen their violations of ethical laws until they become good physicians and surgeons. A small percentage cannot resist the temptation of money, so they remain quacks. But a great number of West Side doctors bear upon their shoulders "sins of youth" which they committed when they graduated, notwithstanding their present prominence, honesty, and even good reputation of being good physicians and surgeons.

And these doctors were to make up the staff. Is it then any wonder why so much mud slinging, accusations, disputes, and slander have become the order of the day in Waimonedes Hospital? No particular person is to be blamed; we all should stand the blame. Our leaders can be judged by our society.

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Mar. 1, 1914.

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We must not forget that not only our doctors are on such a plane but we, as a whole, are not any better.

About the seventh clause, "The expenditures drastically exceed the hospital's income," we can say that we need not deplore this fact. It is certainly an honor for the Maimonides Hospital, for their doctors, for the officers and directors, and for the entire Jewish district of the West Side in general. After all, the death rate in Maimonides was lower than in any other hospital. Under all circumstances, good care has been given to the patients for whose benefit the hospital was built.

This fact alone shows that the "small number of directors who have been so active" will help the reorganization committee make the hospital what it should be, a Jewish monument for posterity. The hospital will remain open and be run by a staff of doctors who will restore health to its patients.

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Mar. 1, 1914.

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Considering everything, the investigation turned out much better than the best friends of the hospital could have expected.

All is well that ends well.



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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 9, 1914.

THE MAIMONEDES HOSPITAL ON THE AGENDA

There is no doubt that the various investigation committees, appointed from time to time by the Federation in order to investigate the different institutions, have aided in putting these institutions on a much firmer basis than previously. The investigation the Marks Nathan Orphanage underwent, according to the recommendations of the Federation's Investigating Committee, is a blessing to this institution. If one were to go into the Marks Nathan Orphanage now, he could not help but notice it is more active and better managed than before. The renovation which the Hebrew Sheltering Home underwent through the Federation's investigation, placed this institution, also known as Father Abraham's Hotel, on such a footing as to make Chicago proud.



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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 9, 1914.

It is understood that in the investigation of an institution there are irresponsible people who want to catch fish in troubled water and take advantage of their position for selfish purposes. They try to convince the heads of institutions that the Federation's intention is to seize the institution in its grip, on the other hand they want to influence the other members of the investigating committee to the effect that they should break away from directors of institutions whose opinions do not suit their interests. But the integrity and fair-mindedness of the investigators and the devotion of the heads of these institutions, have ultimately triumphed over all these trivialities. The investigators and the officers of the institutions collaborated harmoniously, not seeking any personal gains but devoting themselves body and soul to the institution and those benefited by it.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 9, 1914.

It was only natural that whenever the investigators, as well as the officers, were confronted with a change of tactics and order in their respective institutions, each shared a different opinion, which resulted in discussions, discussions which were shaped by the character and temperament of these people. At times they were fiery, and at other times tranquil. However, regardless of how heated or moderate the discussions may have been, a plan was ultimately arrived at upon which all agreed. Those employed by the institutions applied all their influence to carry the adopted plan through, and the result of their task is such as to be an honor for the Chicago Jewish Community.

The present investigation of the Maimonides Hospital is by no means all. It is not the first nor will it be the last. As soon as this investigation

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 9, 1914.

committee completes its work in the hospital, it will investigate in succession the remaining institutions. These investigations are not made with a view to finding fault in order to sling mud at our best and most faithful welfare workers, but with a view to help in the natural development of the Jewish Community of Chicago, which has grown up by leaps and bounds. We cannot run now our benevolent institutions as we did when they were supported by nickel collections.

Perhaps there are many who share the opinion that the Maimonides Hospital is still too young, - in all it is only six months old, - to undergo an investigation; others may think that the older institutions should have been investigated before, because in these institutions age has inevitably developed policies which could stand some improvement. However, circum-

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 9, 1914.

stances were such that fate pointed to Maimonedes Hospital, causing it to be the first institution to be investigated. It is a blessing from God, so to speak, that the Maimonedes Hospital happened to be the first institution to be investigated.

Incidentally, the directors of the Maimonedes Hospital are also the central figures of the Federation. As we understand it, this year, as well as last year, the active directors of the Maimonedes Hospital were chairmen of the most important committees. A few names will suffice to confirm the truth of this.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 9, 1914.

The president of the Maimonides Hospital, Mr. I. Lurie, was chairman of the Institution Committee last year; Judge Harry M. Fisher, was chairman of the Office Committee that directed all activities of the Federation; Max M. Korshak was chairman of the Propaganda Committee; Samuel J. Rosenblatt was an active member of every committee; Mr. Millinker, secretary of the hospital, was the chairman of the Purchasing Committee, and so it was with every committee of the Federation.

This year, as far as we know, the vice-president of the Maimonides Hospital, Mr. Samuel J. Rosenblatt, is chairman of the most important committee of the Federation, The Ways and Means Committee, whose duty it is to raise money



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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 9, 1914.

to finance all institutions; Mr. Max M. Korshak is chairman of the next important committee, whose task is to solicit subscribers; Judge Harry M. Fisher was elected vice president, which makes him a member of the Executive Committee of the Federation.

Regardless of the age of the hospital and the experiences it had endured, the investigation introduces new responsibilities. It is just like expecting a visit from the mother-in-law; it doesn't make any difference how well the house appears, the daughter-in-law inspects everything, lest something is overlooked which may be detected by the mother-in-law. But should the daughter-in-law overlook a thing, and the mother-in-law notices it, it is not so terrible. At least, it will not cause a divorce.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 9, 1914.

In the present investigation of the Maimonides Hospital, the same excitement prevails as in previous investigations. The members of the group have plans and projects; they run about confused from one to another, speaking promiscuously about one and a thousand things and putting on airs as if they were great authorities. But the true workers to whom the institutions are sacred, to whom there is no difference between the Hospital, the Marks Nathan Orphanage, the Home For The Aged, and other institutions, go about their work unperturbedly. All this gossip does not even penetrate their ears. They do not permit troubled water to form; consequently, there is no place to catch fish.

The investigating Committee is now preparing its report, in which credit is given the workers, i.e., the directors and founders of the hospital, for

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 9, 1914.

the good work that was done. The Investigation Committee also offers many recommendations, which the officers will undoubtedly carry through. Those who sought scandals and those who due to personal objectives intended to sling mud at the Chicago Jewish welfare workers, will as usual remain with a wry face. The Maimonedes Hospital will remain as a monument through the activity and labor of the Chicago Orthodox Jewry.

And so the Maimonedes Hospital is on the agenda in the Jewish Community.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 4, 1914.

SAYS HE DID NOT RESIGN

Mr. David Fine, former superintendent of the Maimonedes Hospital, claims that the news of his resignation, published last Monday in the Courier, is not true.

In a letter to the Courier, Mr. Fine states that he did not resign, but was ousted against his will by the House Committee.

"I did not want to resign under any circumstances," states Mr. Fine in his letter, "because whatever conditions evolved in the Maimonedes Hospital, they could not be charged against the superintendent, and I did not feel responsible.

"In the near future the Jewish public will probably know the truth about the conditions that have existed in the Maimonedes Hospital.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 4, 1914.

"I did not resign, but was forcefully ousted by the House Committee."

The chairman of the House Committee of the Maimonides Hospital is Mr. Samuel J. Rosenblatt. He is now in New York, with Judge Harry M. Fisher, chairman of the Medical Committee, and Mr. I. Lurie, president of the hospital, to complete negotiations for a new superintendent. The Board of Directors at its last meeting gave authority to the House Committee to demand the resignation of all employees of the hospital, from the superintendent down to the clerks.

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 2, 1914

ADDITIONAL CHARGES IN KOSHER HOSPITAL

In the Maimonides Hospital changes and improvements are made slowly but with assurance. In addition to increasing the staff by many new physicians, such as Richter, Shraeger, Cohen, and Levinson, provision has been made for many other changes.

No sooner had the present superintendent, Mr. Fine, moved to resign, than a committee, consisting of Judge Harry M. Fisher, S. J. Rosenblatt, and I. Lurie, left for New York yesterday, on their own account, to make negotiations for another superintendent.

In the meantime, the supervision of the hospital was left in charge of Dr. H. Cohen, who will be assisted in his work by the present superintendent of the Michael Reese Hospital, so that the inmates receive proper attention.



Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 2, 1914

Many persons qualified to act in the capacity of superintendent for the hospital, were recommended to the committee. The recommendations come from the greatest authorities in the medical world. The committee, however, desires to interview the candidates personally, for which purpose they departed for New York.

As soon as a new superintendent is engaged, the entire medical staff will be reorganized. Those who are now on the hospital's medical staff, are tendering their resignations to the Medical Board, in accordance with the decision of the Board of Directors.



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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 2, 1914.

REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE FOR [MAIMONIDES] HOSPITAL

At a meeting held last night in the La Salle Hotel, called by the Board of Directors of the Federation (Jewish Charitable Association), the report of the Investigating Committee on the Maimonides Hospital was accepted.

The report was approved by a large majority after considerable debate.

The investigating committee consisted of Mrs. A. Margolis, chairman; B. J. Schiff, Samuel Phillipson, Rabbi Saul Silber, Morris Taver, and Charles I. Herron, who submitted the following report:

"To the United Orthodox Jewish Charities:

"The committee authorized by you to investigate the Maimonides Hospital, has the pleasure of submitting the following report, together with suitable



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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 2, 1914.

recommendations:

"(1) We found that most of the members of the Board of Directors have neglected their work badly and failed to fulfill their duties. (2) The hospital was opened before everything had been brought to order, thus making it difficult for the doctors to carry on their work. (3) We found that the appointment of staff doctors was done too hastily. The directors had no time to investigate each appointment properly. (4) We further found that the staff doctors are quarreling among themselves, which is detrimental to the progress of the hospital, and we think that there is no possibility of ironing out these disputes. (5) We found that the internes were unqualified to do hospital work. (6) The staff nurses were poorly organized from the very beginning when the hospital opened, and the present condition of this division is very poor. (7) The expenditures drastically exceed the income of the hospital.

"We, therefore, recommend that the Board of Directors, Medical staff,



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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 2, 1914.

public opinion, and it should be turned into a hospital which should serve as a monument for the future generation.



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The Reform Advocate, Vol. 46, Wk. of Nov. 15, 1913. p.451.

By the terms of the will of the late Edward Morris, several Jewish institutions will receive legacies. The Michael Reese Hospital will receive \$20,000, the Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans, \$10,000, the Associated Charities of Chicago, \$10,000, the Home for Jewish Friendless and Working Girls, \$5,000.

Sunday Jewish Courier, Oct. 19, 1913.

LAYING THE CORNERSTONE FOR THE NEW SANITARIUM.

Today at 2 p. m. the cornerstone for the new sanitarium was laid with due and fitting ceremony. It will be the most sanitary and modern hospital in Chicago. The sanitarium will be an Eden for those unfortunates who suffer from the advanced stages of consumption.

They will have all the necessary comforts to ease their sufferings.

The sanitarium is being built at the corner of 50th (west) and Belmont Ave.

Officiating at the ceremony were: United States Judge Julian Mack, Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, Israel Kovan, Rabbi Saul Silver, Dr. Theodore B. Sacks, Judge Harry M. Fisher, Barnett Norwich, and Dr. George B. Young.

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 1, 1913.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE FOR A SANITARIUM.

On the 19th of October the corner stone will be laid, for the largest sanitarium for advanced cases of consumption, at 50th and Belmont Ave. The sanitarium will be a true haven for those unfortunates who suffer from this disease.

The building is being erected under the auspices of the Jewish Consumptive Relief Society which has been planning such a home for a long time.

At last night's meeting, a program was arranged designating those who will officiate at this momentous ceremony. The following will participate: Rabbi Sol Silver, Dr. Theodore B. Sacks, Dr. Young of the Health Dept., Rabbi Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, B. Hurovitz, Julius Rosenwald, and Isadore Kovan.

Mr. Samuel Philipson is the chairman of the Building and Arrangements Committee.

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JEWI SH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 46, Wk. of Sept. 13, 1913. p.151.

The Jewish Consumptive Relief Society of Chicago is making plans for the laying of the corner-stone of the Sanatorium for Advanced Cases of Tuberculosis, at 50th and Belmont avenue, Sunday October 19.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 24, 1913.

472 4th, 1st 39274

MAIMONIDES HOSPITAL OPENED YESTERDAY.

The first patient at the Maimonides Kosher Hospital was a healthy boy, who was born to Mrs. Louise M. Saltzberg, 1215 S. Millard Avenue.

No ceremony was held at the opening. There are a number of sick patients who already have reserved beds. Three patients will undergo operations tomorrow.

Every department is organized with adequate nurses and doctors. The hospital will be strictly kosher. The rabbis have engaged an inspector to take care of all the dietary food laws.

Everything in the Maimonides Hospital was made after the latest inventions in medical science, and according to professional men it is the best equipped hospital in Chicago.

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Daily Jewish Courier, June 24, 1943.

Ref (ALL) PFC 3074

For new born baby boys, a special room has been constructed. Here Jewish children will be circumcised according to the Mosaic Law, without being exposed to sarcastic sneers from other hospitals.

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JEWISH

100 (ILL) PROJ 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, April 13, 1913.

THRONG ATTENDS EXPOSITION.

The Jewish populace shows great interest in the Tuberculosis Exhibition, which is being held in West Park Number 2, under the supervision of the Jewish Consumptive Society. Thousands of men and women are visiting the exhibition, where advice is given them on the prevention of the different diseases.

First of all, they explain how to protect oneself from various microbes which breed in filthy places.

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ALL (ILL) PROJ. 38772

Daily Jewish Courier, April 13, 1913.

Plenty of air and cleanliness in the home is the antidote of the white plague, which robs so many lives daily.

Everything is explained at the exhibition through lectures, and stereotype pictures showing how the horrible bacteria germs infect the human body.

More than 1,500 people attended the exhibition yesterday. Ten clubs from the Maxwell Settlement House visited the exhibition yesterday, and after visiting all the rooms where these pictures can be found, they convened in the assembly hall where a discussion followed under

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NPA (ILL) PROI. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, April 13, 1913.

the direction of Miss Carrie Yankers, social worker of the Maxwell Settlement House.

An innumerable amount of free literature was distributed, in which the diseases are discussed.

The lectures for this evening are: Dr. L.A. Gorman, who will speak on "Tuberculosis and Throat Disease;" Mr. James Minik, superintendent of the Tuberculosis Institute, who will speak on "Cleanliness As An Antidote of Consumption;" Miss Minnie Lows, superintendent of the Bureau of Personal Service, who will speak on the "Necessity to Keep Clean."

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The Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 6, 1913.

WPA FILE 100-1307

MONEY AND ENTHUSIASM AT THE DEDICATION.

Today's program at the dedication of the Maimonides (Kosher) Hospital is as follows: 2 P. M. Dr. B. M. Bregstone, chairman. Dr. Jacob Frank, Mr. Meyer Linker, and Dr. H. L. Halperin will speak in English; Rabbi M. Fisher of the Congregation Agudath Achim Anshe Hungary will speak in Yiddish.

7 P. M. Judge H. M. Fisher, chairman. Judge Hugo ^aPom will introduce the chairman. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch will speak in English and Rabbi Saul Silber will speak in Yiddish.

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The Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 6, 1913.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The opening ceremony of the dedication of the Maimonides (Kosher) Hospital began yesterday with a prayer in Hebrew by Rabbi N. Budzinsky.

A great Jewish crowd gathered together and when Judge Fisher called the crowd to order a sacred stillness prevailed in this temple of compassion, which was built by Chicago Jewry.

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, November, 1912.

At a recent meeting of the Maimonides Kosher Hospital, the following officers were elected:

Mr. J. Lurza, President,
Mr. S. J. Rosenblatt, First Vice-President,
Mr. Max Korshak, Second Vice-President,
Mr. M. Joseph, Treasurer,
Mr. Meyer Linker, Secretary,

Judge Fisher will act as President until dedication of the hospital.

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JEWISH

NPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30274

Daily Jewish Courier, April 25, 1912.

JULIUS ROSENWALD A FRIEND TO CHILDREN.

Mr. Julius Rosenwald is the philanthropist who is financing the cost of looking after the teeth of the children in the Chicago schools. The amount of fifteen thousand dollars will be contributed by Mr. Rosenwald with positive instructions that a system be established to care for children's teeth in all schools in Chicago.

Mr. Rosenwald's name was withheld in the formation of plans for establishing the first six dental dispensaries. As soon as these six are ready, four more dispensaries will be established, which will make a total of ten. Mr. Rosenwald will donate ten thousand dollars annually which means a thousand dollars per year for each one for its annual upkeep.

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, April 25, 1912.

All those who are interested in this project are informed that in case of any more dispensaries are needed, Mr. Rosenwald, the Jewish philanthropist has authorized the establishment of five more dispensaries to which he will make an additional contribution of \$5,000.00.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, December 26, 1911.

Meeting of Maimonides Kosher Hospital Tonight

A meeting is called this evening at 8 PM by the Advisory Board of the Maimonides Kosher Hospital, at the Palace Opera building, 1145 Blue Island Avenue.

250 representatives of over 100 different Lodges, Societies and Synagogues are expected at this meeting.

The Board will make reports of all resolutions adopted by the different organizations.

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Courier, December 4, 1911.

WPA (LL) 2001.2.271

Hospital Convention a Success.

Over 300 delegates and representatives of different synagogues, lodges, and other Jewish organizations have made up their minds to get busy and build the hospital. The meeting at the Hebrew Institute, yesterday afternoon was a great success. The Roll was called by President, H. M. Fisher of the Maimonides Kosher Hospital, who opened the convention. It was the biggest convention of Jewish representatives ever before assembled in Chicago. Several prominent Rabbis addressed the large audience and explained convincingly the necessity of building a Kosher Hospital. Mr. Rosenblatt impressed the audience immensely in his address on the preparations for the building of the Kosher Hospital.

The officers of the Hospital, so far had no plans as to how to raise the necessary funds to build the Hospital. That was why the delegates were called together to formulate plans for the raising of funds for this worthy

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JEWISH

Courier, December 4, 1911.

NSA (JL) PROJ 30275

undertaking. Each and every delegate was invited to express his views, and at the end of lengthy discussion, the following resolutions were adopted: that the present delegates stand elected by their respective organizations; that there shall be an Advisory Board of Maimonides Kosher Hospital which will meet once a month to nominate and elect directors and officers, and that delegates shall form themselves into committees to help build the Hospital.

Mr. Nevelev, the Superintendent of the Hospital, after delivering a fiery speech, adjourned the convention.

Courier, October 22, 1911.

The Board of Directors of the New Mainonides Hospital.
Notice to Building Contractors.

All contractors in the building trade will please take notice that we are ready to accept bids for the erection of our new Mainonides Hospital. Those who are interested will submit plans and specifications to our architect, Mr. A. J. Ohrenstein, 105 S. Dearborn street.

The figures must be sent in not later than November 4th, 1911.

Respectfully
The Building Committee.

9.25 (LL) PRU. 30275

Courier, October 5, 1911.

The friends of Maimondes Kosher Hospital, who have on Rosh Hashana and Yom Kippur pledged liberally to the hospital, are urgently requested to send in their donations to the office of the hospital, 1145 Blue Island Ave. Room 28.

Samuel Nelenov, Mgr.

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The Reform Advocate, 42, Wk. of September 9, 1911, P. 108

An institution for the care of the consumptive-poor will soon be built on a tract of land which the Jewish Consumptive Relief Society has just purchased for \$10,000. It is pleasant to construct an administration building first at a cost of \$15,000, and several shacks which will cost between \$2,000 and \$3,000 each. David Saul Klafter, the Architect, is at work on the place.

The officers of the Association are: President, Mrs. I.J. Robins; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. L.C. Barnett; and Treasurer, Mrs. Abraham Margolis.

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JEWISH

Abendpost, Sept. 2, 1911.

A REAL ESTATE TRANSACTION

The Jewish Society, exclusively a women's association interested in the rescue work of Chicago's patients afflicted with tuberculosis, has purchased ten acres of land from Nelson Thomasson, for \$10,000. The site is located at West Belmont Avenue, N. 50th Avenue, School Street, and the prolonged N. 51st Avenue. A \$40,000 mortgage is attached to the property. The organization is planning the erection of a tuberculosis sanitarium for the comfort of sufferers from that disease indiscriminate of their religious beliefs. Included in this plan is the administration building to be erected at a cost of \$15,000, and a number of sanitary isolation homes, at a cost from \$2,000 to \$3,000 each. These homes will be built on a solid foundation. A corridor will run through the center of the structure with beds on both sides of the hall, and will include other necessary accommodations. Trees will be planted to adorn the place. The management of the institution will be placed in the hands of physicians, who have made a special study of tuberculosis. The



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Abendrost, Sept. 2, 1911.

support of the hospital will depend upon public contributions.

This organization, with human interest at heart, was founded eight years ago and has since provided the needy tubercular patients with medical aid as well as with nourishing food. The following are the names of the officials of the association: Mrs. F. J. Robin, president; Mrs. L. L. Aren, vice-president; Mrs. L. C. Barnett, correspondent; and Mrs. Abraham Margolis, treasurer.

The new sanitarium will be ready for occupancy in 1912.



The Reform Advocate, Vol. 41, Wk. of June 3, 1911, Page 712.

MICHAEL REESE HOSPITAL

The Michael Reese Hospital treated 6,687 patients last year.

Operating expenses for the year amounted to \$238,468, while the total cash-receipts were \$138,087. The deficit was made up by the Associated Jewish Charities.

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The Refiner Advocate, Vol. 10, No. 12, June 3, 1931, p. 722.

From the Annual Report of the District of Columbia, 1931:

The total number of petitions for habeas corpus was 6,637. Of which 60% were from prisoners.

The operating expenses were \$33,469, and the total receipts were \$42,333., which is a net of \$8,864. donated to the D.C.C.

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 41, Wk. of June 3, 1911, Page 713.

Maimonides Hospital

Last Sunday, the cornerstone of the West Side Jewish Hospital was laid. The hospital is located at Ogden and California Avenues, and will be six-stories high. It will be equipped with modern appliances, and will be strictly "Kosher". The nurses and doctors will be required to speak "Yiddish".

Abendpost, May 29, 1911.

A MAGNIFICENT EDIFICE

Heavy storms yesterday interfered with the celebration of laying of the foundation stone for the new Maimonides Kosher Hospital at California Avenue and Rebecca Street. It will take place, however, in the near future. A great many people have come to participate in the celebration, which ended quite abruptly for reasons mentioned above. Functioning as chairman on this occasion was Mr. Harry M. Fisher, president of the Hospital Association. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. A. J. Sabath, National representative, Dr. George Sultan, representing Mr. Bartzen, president of the County Council, Dr. B. H. Breakstone, Rabbi Joseph Silber, and Sheriff Zimmer, Directed by Messrs. William Block and Edward Solomon, a so-called "combat with noble intentions" was instituted as a means for naming one of the eight corner stones, after the highest bidder. The largest offer, that of \$400, came from Mr. J. Lurya. The remaining stones were named after Samuel Polakow, Nathan Rosenzweig, Michael Rosenberg, Mrs. M. Lapin, Messrs. Meyer, Kadeschewietz and the previously named auctioneers. Various other honors enriched the hospital fund by \$3000. The west Side Ladies' Society gave a hospital bed as an endowment. It will be a most

Abendpost, May 29, 1911.

modern structure, with two dining-rooms, to accommodate the orthodox as well as the reformed Jews. Adjoining the hospital will be a synagogue with a sitting capacity of about 150.

Mr. Samuel Neveleff was appointed director for the institution, which is expected to open its doors to the public in about a year. The hospital is named after the Jewish philosopher, Maimonides, of Spain.



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CARTON

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 12, No. 11, Nov. 1, 1910. .516.

When the plans for the new Sarah Morris Hospital for children are completed this Winter, they are expected to represent the most modern ideas in hospital construction and arrangement. Preliminary work will not be commenced until the return from Europe of Dr. I. A. Alt. He is now abroad studying the newest development in hospital building.

The construction of the hospital was made possible by a gift of \$500,000 from the executors of Mrs. Nelson Morris to Edward G. Foreman, president of Michael Reese Hospital.

Land for the new institution has been purchased at 29th St. and Groveland Ave. All those interested in the new building are sparing neither time nor money to secure the latest equipment so that the children treated there will have the benefit of every appliance and artifice known to medical science. The hospital will be occupied within a year.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Courier, October 21, 1910.

A NEW CHAPTER.

A new chapter is beginning for the Maimonides Jewish "Kosher" Hospital. So that the work of this important institution may be carried on successfully, the Board of Directors decided to open a special office where all the work of the Hospital can be centralized; the Board also appointed a manager who will have a hand in all the work. The office is already open at 12th and Blue Island Ave., in the Palace Theater, and Mr. Nevelev is the manager.

Mr. Nevelev is the right man for the position. He has the necessary experience and qualifications, also the personality which it takes to maintain a post of this kind. For the last four years he held a very important position at the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society in New York. As an officer of that organization he traveled in every state from the Atlantic to the Pacific and he has accomplished much. In the short time since Mr. Nevelev was installed in the office of the "Kosher" Hospital, he has shown his ability and has given himself whole-heartedly in the interest of the new Hospital. During the high holidays, he spoke in all our Chicago synagogues, appealing to many Jewish individuals and organizations to assist in this newly created institution.

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JEWISH

WPA FILE # 100.30778

Courier, October 21, 1910.

The Chicago Jewish Courier, on a few occasions in the past, has mentioned the necessity for a "Kosher" hospital in Chicago, and our Jews here have at last responded. The hospital is an assured fact, for the work on it is rapidly progressing. A start already has been made; the foundation of the building is now ready and the corner-stone will be laid on Sunday, November 20.

Courier, October 11, 1910.

11, 1910

THE JEWISH CONSUMPTIVE RELIEF SOCIETY.

This is a communication in the form of an appeal to the Jews of Chicago, for contributions to the support of the Jewish Consumptive Sanitarium in Denver, Colorado.

The appeal is to all presidents of synagogues in and around Chicago, to all quorums, secretaries and officers, requesting them to grant to the Sanitarium the privilege of placing contribution plates in all synagogues and other gathering places where the Jewish people of Chicago will gather to worship on the high holidays. The custom of the contribution plates has been established by the Consumptive Sanitarium, in Chicago and in other big cities, five years ago, with successful results, and we can rest assured that this year will be another good one.

Rabbi R. S. Israels is the legal representative of the Jewish Consumptive Sanitarium, and any favors shown him by the different places of Jewish worship, will be highly appreciated by the Sanitarium and its officers.

Very Respectfully,
Philip Hilkovitz, President
Chas. D. Spivack, Secretary.

II D 5

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 36, Wk. of May 23, 1910, p.737.

From the annual report of the directors of M. R. Hospital. -

During the past year a total of 5,439 patients were treated. The free work has increased 15% over last year, and represents 60% of the total work.

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JEWISH

Courier, May 27, 1910.

WPA (LL) PROJ 30275

The Public Cook-Pot.

Twenty-fifth Jubilee Celebration for Austro-Hungarian Aid Society. - Benefit for children suffering from tuberculosis. - Commencement Exercises of the Chicago Hebrew Institute Sabbath School. - Beneficial Lodges join "Order Knights of Zion." - Dr. Herzl's 50th birthday is celebrated. - Land and earth in Palestine.

The Austro-Hungarian Aid Society which counts among its members some of the more influential Jews in America will celebrate its 25th Jubilee next Sunday at the North-Side Turner Hall. An especially interesting program has been arranged.

The Jewish Consumptive Relief Society of Chicago needs a vacation camp and summer home for those children suffering from tuberculosis. To raise funds

Page 2
II D 3
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JEWISH

Courier, May 27, 1910.

WPA (ILL.) PP61 30275

to carry out their plans they have arranged a theater benefit for this Sunday, at the Colonial Theater.

The Commencement Exercise of the Sabbath School of the Chicago Hebrew Institute will take place this Sunday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Miss Rosenberg will present 50 books as prizes to those children who achieve honors.

The Order Knights of Zion, not being a "beneficial" organization whose main purpose is much more that to ameliorate the material needs of the individual, has now found it expedient to join the "Beneficial Orders of the United States." These lodges have finally decided that they should join with others and participate in activities other than Zionist. The "Beaconsfield Lodge" was one of the first to join the Beneficial Orders of the United States.

Page 3

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JEWISH

Courier, May 27, 1910.

WPA (ALL) PROJ. 30275

The 50th birthday of Dr. Theodore Herzl will be celebrated this Sunday afternoon at the North West Side Talmud Torah along with the installation of officers of the Zerubabel Gate. The question of land in Palestine will be discussed and every member will be asked to buy at least one dunam of land. A fine program has been arranged. Children from the Crohan Home will recite.

"The Value of a Dunam of Land in Palestine" will be the theme of Mr. Leon Zolotkoff's talk tomorrow for the "Ha-Techya" Gate at a meeting at the Waller Street Talmud Torah. Everyone is invited to come and listen to this very interesting discussion.

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COURIER April 18, 1910

Jewish

Mandel Memorial Dispensary Completed.

MSA (ILL) P40.3.275

The Mandel Memorial Dispensary, a project long looked forward to, will be formally opened Saturday, the 4th of April. The dispensary is located at Maxwell and Waller Streets. The dispensary was made possible by a grant of \$35000 by Emanuel Mandel and and supplemented with necessary funds by the Jewish Aid Society.

There will be a special consumptive clinic under the supervision of Dr. Theodore B. Sachs and a dental clinic under the constant supervision of a dentist.

Already the dispensary has the largest children's milk station in the middle west, having supplied 13000 bottles of milk to children within the last month.

Courier, April 6, 1910.

Kosher Hospital to be Built.

Directors Have Decided to Break Ground Shortly for the Hospital Structure.

At a very enthusiastic meeting of the West Side Auditorium, yesterday evening, the Kosher hospital directors decided to start building in the very near future.

The building committee, in its report presented its entire plan and they decided to accept bids for construction of the foundation and first floor. Bids can be sent to the chairman of the building committee, Mr. A. Lurie.

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WPA (LL) 100-10075

COURIER 4-1-10

The Public Cook-pot. (Column of local news)

Maimonides Kosher Hospital - Beth Michsa Le Yasomin (Orphan Home) - The Ladies Society of the Beth Michsa, Le-Yasomim - The Hebrew Institute.

The Talmud Dorah - Dance and Lecture.
by Kadimah Gate.

At the last meeting of the Directors of the Maimonides Kosher Hospital, the report was made that the mortgage on the land amounting to three thousand dollars has been redeemed and that there remains a balance of three thousand dollars in the treasury. With this money plans are being made to build a new Kosher Hospital.

Although the sum of three thousand dollars is small when one thinks of building a truly modern hospital, the board of directors feel that when the final plans for the hospital are made and approved enough donors will be found to make the hospital a reality.

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II D 6

COURIER 4-1-10. #2

JEWISH

WPA (111) PROJ. 00270

Just how much sympathy our community has for the Beth Michsa Orphan Home may be seen by the popular response given to the Ball sponsored by the Ladies Society of the Home for the raising of funds for the building of a new home and an annex hall to the Hebrew Institute. Not only was the hall filled to capacity, but hundreds upon hundreds were denied entrance. Many were willing to pay almost any price for tickets to be admitted and take part in the affair.

This overwhelming support shows clearly just how close to the heart of the Jewish people, the orphan home is.

The directors of the home should take their support as a sign of the times and as a sign of the whole hearted interest of the community. They should exploit this interest and support of our Jewish community to enlist their aid in building the purposed new large home.

And the Hebrew Institute is still a dilapidated mess. The dirty walls remain untouched. Whenever a person walks by his heart rebels and asks, cannot a hundred thousand Jews build a real Hebrew Institute?

II D 3
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II D 6

JEWISH

COURIER 4-1-10 #3

WPA (ILL. PROJ 3027)

The Talmud Torah is in a bad state and the worse part of it is that there are no plans or hope for ameliorating the condition. The winter season is shortly coming to a close and the Talmud Torah finds itself with more outstanding debts than at any time since its existence. Under such circumstances just what can be hoped for in the summer season .

It would be no more than right that the officers of the Talmud Torah should hold a conference with important civic leaders and find a way out. The Talmud Torah needs something more than finances. It must take unto itself a new spirit, a modern spirit. The idea of collecting nickels and giving learning worth a farthing should cease. We must collect hundred of dollars and give learning worth thousands. The world does not stand in one place. We are making progress in other ways, yet conducting a Talmud Torah as in a small Russian town of a hundred years ago. We know the directors have given

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JEWISH

Courier 4-1-10 #4

WPA (111) 11 307-1

their best, but we feel that we live in a new world and we must keep abreast of the times to be successful.

The monthly dance and lecture of the Kadimah and Clara De Hirsch Gates, Order Knights of Zion will take place next Sunday evening in the annex of the Hebrew Institute. Dr. A. B. Udelson will be the speaker of the evening.

(Signed) The Cook Spoon.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 33, Wk. of March 5, 1910. p.105.

One of the most successful of the numerous organizations now engaged in the campaign against T. B. is the Young Womens Auxiliary of the Jewish Consumptives' Relief Society of Chicago. This organization which began two years ago with a charter membership of eight, now numbers nearly 200, all of whom are actively interested in helping to fight the white plague.

The present officers of this organization are - Carrie Rosenberg, president, Mary Roth, vice-president, Ida Miriam Cohen, financial secretary, Laure Meyer, treasurer, Anne Robin, representative, Bertha Schoenstadt, representative, Hattie Norden, recording secretary, and Lillian Baron, corresponding secretary.

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 39, Wk. of March 5, 1910. p.103.

The erection of three new maternity hospitals, one in each division of the city, which will maintain free, part-pay, and full-pay wards, is contemplated by the Board of the Chicago-Lying-In Hospital. The first of the hospitals will be built at a cost of \$250,000, at 51st and Vincennes Ave. The sites of the North and West Side hospitals have not yet been selected.

The building of an emergency section to the South Side institution was announced at a meeting of the Mothers' Aid Sewing Club held Wednesday evening, at Isaac Tenen. This annex will cost \$50,000, and while under the direction of the larger institution, will be maintained by the club.

The Chicago-Lying-In Hospital is temporarily at 511 Ashland Blvd., and the outside work in the homes of the poor is directed from a new building at Maxwell St. and Newberry Ave. Since its opening, sixteen years ago, the institution has cared for about 17,000 patients.

WPA (ALL) 60275

Courier, December 29, 1909.

We are very happy as to the decision of our Jewish workers' organizations, to have a theater benefit at the Metropolitan Theater, February 2, 1910.

This benefit is for the Denver Consumptive Sanitarium, which is one of the most needed and important institutions in the land. The Jewish workers are furnishing the biggest percentage of afflicted to this institute, so, therefore, it is advisable for the Jewish workers to do most of the contributing to this worthy cause.

The Denver Consumptive Sanitarium is the only one of its kind in the United States conducted by Jews. So it is nothing but just and right that the Chicago Jewish workers should help support this institution. There are hundreds and hundreds of Jewish consumptives here in Chicago, who have no place to go, except to an institution of this kind.

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 3, 1909.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE OPENING OF A BRANCH OFFICE OF THE DENVER CONSUMPTIVE HOSPITAL

The Denver Sanitarium for Consumptives has opened a branch office in Chicago, for the purpose of bettering conditions for those who need to go to the Denver Hospital for Consumptives.

Mr. I. Reisberg is managing the office.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Jewish Standard, July 26, 1909.

The Jewish Consumptive Relief Society of Chicago takes great pleasure in informing its many friends and sympathizers that the shack for women patients built and furnished by this society for the Chicago Winfield Tuberculosis Sanitarium, has been completed.

It accommodates ten patients and is equipped with two bath rooms, several lavatories and toilet rooms, hot and cold water, and a steam heated dressing room, provided with lockers for the patients' clothes.

This shack will be dedicated at Winfield, Sunday afternoon, June 27.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

The Jewish Standard, July 17, 1909.

A summer outing camp and convalescent home for the Jewish children of the congested districts will be opened about July 15, by the Chicago section, Council of Jewish Women, at the village of Western Springs, near Hinsdale. A three acre track, with a large brick building, has already been purchased for this purpose.....The property will be owned and managed by a separate corporation, the Summer Outing and Convalescent Home, Chicago Section, Council of Jewish Women.

The business office of the corporation is at 4947 Vincennes Ave.

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The Reform Advocate, Vol. 37, Wk. of June 5, 1909; Page 494-502.

From the report of the directors of M.R. Hospital submitted at the annual meeting on May 23, 1909----

A total of 4803 patients were treated during the year.

Daily Jewish Courier, April 9, 1909.

WPA (ILL) 13027

THE DEAL IS CLOSED! THE GROUND FOR A KOSHER HOSPITAL HAS BEEN BOUGHT FOR \$6,500. \$3,000 WAS PAID. \$3,500 TO BE PAID. HOPES ARE GOOD!

Among the real estate deals that were transacted yesterday in Chicago, was the deal that bought the grounds which will be used for the erection of the Maimonides Kosher Hospital. The deal was made through the well-known real estate firm of Max Goodman, located at 12th street and Blue Island avenue. \$3,000 was paid in cash, and the balance of \$3,500 will be paid by the leaders of the institution, who obligated themselves to pay within six months.

The grounds, on which the Kosher Hospital will be erected, is located at California avenue near Rebecca street. It is situated in one of the most beautiful parts of Chicago. The grounds cover an area of 160 x 130 feet. It is about a hundred feet away from Ogden avenue, and is bordered by Douglas Park. People who know about real estate in that vicinity say that the grounds are a veritable bargain. Mr. Harry Fisher and Mr. I. Lurie, two of the leaders of the institution, say that the payment of the balance should be an easy matter, because the public is very much interested in the building of the hospital. Many auxiliaries are being organized to help the cause. They work in order to get the necessary sum which is still to be paid.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, April 9, 1909.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Mr. Harry Fisher states that preparations are being made for work to begin, and in about a few weeks the cornerstone of the institution will be laid. In a few days the directors of Maimonides Hospital will hold a meeting, where this matter will be brought up, and where it will be decided how to make the first significant move that the Jews of Chicago should have a kosher hospital that should be the pride of the Jews in Chicago in particular, and for Americans in general.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Apri. 3, 1909.

[SANITARIUM FOR CONSUMPTIVES]

From the 4th annual report of the Jewish Consumptives Relief Society of Chicago. -

"It had long been the ambition of some of our members to establish a sanitarium, since early cases urgently require institutional treatment. To Dr. Theodore B. Sacks belongs the credit of bringing the sanitarium into existence. It was he who directed the attention of the Baron Hirsch Women's Club to the need of a sanitarium for consumptives. Through his efforts, the Jewish Consumptive Relief Society, the Baron Hirsch Women's Club and the Willing Workers have affiliated and a sanitarium has been opened at Winfield, Illinois, to be managed and supported by the three allied societies. The J. C. R. S. has pledged itself to build and maintain a shack for ten patients, and to contribute \$4,000 a year."

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JEWISH

The Jewish Standard, March 6, 1909.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Chicago, Illinois
March 3, 1909.

Mme. President and Fellow Members
of the Jewish Consumptive Relief Society of Chicago:

I beg leave to submit my second annual report of the Aid Committee. During the last two years, the number of cases was steadily increasing, necessitating a greater expenditure of time and labor, in attending to the situation. At present, the cases of tuberculosis under our care are scattered over different parts of the city, and the necessity of closer medical observation of every patient, led to the suggestion by Dr. Sacks, that we appoint a staff of physicians from the different sections of the city to maintain closer medical contact with each individual case. This suggestion was favorably acted upon by our organization, and following physicians were appointed: Drs. I. A. Abt, J. M. Abelio, J. B. Beck, Leo Bloch, M. Biensenthal, Ben H. Breakstone, J. A. Britton, H. Cohn, S. G. Cohen, Charles T. Clark, I. B. Diamond, Theo

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Jewish Standard, Mar. 6, 1909.

Druzdowitz, J. L. Eisendrath, Charles Erickson, D. J. Franklin, Bernard Fantus, B. Feltenstein, E. Friend, J. K. Golden, Louie E. Gordon, Eton A. Gray, N. Galland, Geo. Halpern, G. B. Hassin, A. S. Hirschfield, H. E. Hanke, J. F. Hultgen, Wm. Jaffee, V. Josephson, Harry Kahn, S. Krumholz, H. C. Novalsheslky, Paul Pollock, L. J. Pritzker, A. B. Raff, Wm. Rightman, S. Rosenbloom, A. A. Roth, J. A. Roth, Geo. Rubin, John Ritter, Theo B. Sachs, M. Sahud, M. J. Salmson, A. M. Shabad, Chas. Segal, J. D. Silverman, I. Sissman, R. Sonnenschein, E. F. Snyderacker, M. Thorek, F. Tice, F. S. Tuft, J. S. Weiss, B. Weisenberg, C. L. Wisstosky, M. B. Wolff, S. L. Zeltner, and L. E. Zins.

We are indebted to the visiting nurses' association for their assistance in caring for special cases. The district nurses have taken a great deal of interest in our cases, reporting to us whenever anything of importance occurred. As you know, most of our cases, if not all of them, are living in the congested districts, under the most unhygienic surroundings. The patient is obliged to share his room and frequently his bed with one or more members of the family. This room is often small with only a small window opening on

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JEWISH

The Jewish Standard, Mar. 6, 1909.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

to a court of dark passageway where the sun never enters. Our first duty is to move this patient to more favorable quarters, and we have succeeded in doing so with eleven of our cases this year. The provision of a separate room for a tuberculous patient requires frequently the removal of the entire family to more spacious quarters. This requires the expenditure of considerable time, labor, and influence. While this measure was fully enforced in only a limited number of cases, it was expected that this line of work will steadily develop. Our friendly visitors, having had four years of experience with tuberculous patients, are capable of giving instructions as to the proper care of the consumptive and his family, and it is gratifying to report that they find the home, after a few visits, kept clean, the windows wide open, and the patient carrying out the instructions. Every incipient case reported to us receives our immediate attention, and an effort is made to secure admission for the patient to the National Jewish Hospital at Denver, Colorado.

While waiting for admission, our society supplies the patient with the necessary nourishment, and if conditions demand immediate sanitarium treatment,

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JEWISH

The Jewish Standard, Mar. 6, 1909.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

he is placed in a local institution to prevent further progress of the disease. We receive excellent reports from the discharged cases sent to the National Jewish Hospital. A cure is effected in most cases, or an arrest of the disease takes place, thus enabling them to resume their former usefulness. During the year we have treated one hundred and four cases, of which sixty-three were new cases, and forty-one cases that have received treatment before.

We have had an average of fifty-four cases continually on our books at the cost of \$7.59 per month for each patient, for milk, butter and eggs. Besides the above mentioned aid, each patient has been attended by one of our staff of physicians and a visiting nurse. Whenever necessary we provide the patient with proper clothing and furnish all medical supplies.

We have had a large number of advanced cases on our books this year, which accounts for the large number of deaths, but it gives us satisfaction to know that we are able to prolong life, and give them all the necessary attention

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JEWISH

The Jewish Standard, March 6, 1909.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

so that their last hours were comfortable and none of our patient's members of the family had cause to regret that their beloved ones had died without medical attention, or other assistance.

We have also attended to the disinfection of all houses occupied by a former consumptive, through cooperation with the City Board of Health.

Of the one hundred and four cases under our observation, three were cases of bone tuberculosis, two of throat, one of the spine, and ninety-eight suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. Twelve patients were sent to the National Jewish Hospital at Denver, three to the Jewish Consumptive's Relief Societies Sanitarium at Denver, four to Maywood for permanent residence, where they are under our observation, two were deported by the authorities, two went to Europe of their own accord, one left for Texas, two for California, one for New Mexico, our society contributing to their transportation. Twenty-eight patients were partly maintained by our society at Dunning. Nineteen have died.

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JEWISH

The Jewish Standard, Mar. 6, 1909.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Expenditures.

Milk - - - - -	\$1,018.02
Butter and eggs - - -	663.85
Naperville Sanitarium -	367.08
St. Ann Sanitarium - - -	231.70
Dunning - - - - -	533.75
Transportation - - - - -	27.60
Laundry - - - - -	38.54
Total	\$2,880.54

It is very unwillingly that I approach this portion of my report, but the report would not be complete if I do not mention the difficulty which we encountered in our work with the consumptives, namely: the frequency with which the consumptives have children. This fact is deplorable because children born under such conditions are bound to have tuberculous tendencies. Two babies are being nursed by tuberculous mothers at the present time.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

The Jewish Standard, Mar. 6, 1909.

In closing I wish to express my sincerest thanks to the following: to Mrs. S. Contarsy for the thorough and conscientious investigations. To members of the Aid Committee for their friendly visiting and complete reports. To the physicians of our staff who responded to all our calls. To the Visiting Nurses' Association, the Board of Health, the Jewish Aid Society and the West Side Ladies Charity Society for their friendly cooperation. To the President, Officers and Board of Directors for extending all possible assistance to me.

Respectfully submitted

Mrs. J. B. Malkes, Chairman.

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JEWISH

Record-Herald, Feb. 8, 1909.

DEDICATE HOSPITAL FOR WHITE PLAGUE VICTIMS

Chicago Winfield Farm Scene of Appropriate Exercises

Monument to Zeal of Hebrew Women

In the dedication yesterday afternoon of the Chicago-Winfield Tuberculosis Sanitarium at Winfield, Illinois, the Jewish women of Chicago scored a distinct triumph.

It marks the first efforts of the Jews of Chicago to care for the consumptive members of their race, and to the women is given the credit for originating the idea. Without their energetic efforts, which resulted in the opening of the institution six months after the purchase of the property, it is conceded that the sanatorium would still be visionary.

The two women who are given the greatest credit for the new sanitarium

Record-Herald, Feb. 8, 1909.

are Mrs. Joseph Fish and Mrs. Emma B. Mandel. By common consent Mrs. Fish was given the position of honor yesterday, presiding at the exercises, introducing the prominent speakers and having general charge of the afternoon's program.

The institution which is nonsectarian is located on a twenty-acre fruit farm twenty-eight miles west of Chicago & Northwest Railroad. The main building was formerly a rest cure. The property was purchased and alterations made at an expense of about \$28,000. most of which was secured through the personal solicitation of the women. The dedication ceremonies was attended by 600 representative Chicago Jews, who went on a special train.

After an inspection of the buildings and grounds Mrs. Fish introduced Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, who told of the peculiar susceptibility of the Jews to consumption, mostly due to the life that they were compeelled to live in Russia and their enforced employment in sweatshops after arrival in this country. He declared that the Winfield institution was to be educational as well as curative and that patients would be taught how to take care of themselves

Record-Herald, Feb. 8, 1909.

and prevent the spreading of the disease germs.

Carl Stonehill, president of the association, presented the sanitarium to Health commissioner W.A. Evans with the understanding that it was always to be under the control of the Chicago-Winfield Association. In reply Dr. Evans congratulated the Jews on their fraternalism and the success with which they met difficult problems of distress among their own people.

He disagreed with Dr. Hirsch and believed that the educational results of such private sanitariums would be so great that the legislature would wake up and render assistance.

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JEWISH

Record-Herald, Feb. 8, 1909, 3:3.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30277

DEDICATE HOSPITAL FOR WHITE PLAGUE VICTIMS

Chicago Winfield Farm Scene of Appropriate Exercises

Monument to Zeal of Hebrew Women

In the dedication yesterday afternoon of the Chicago-Winfield Tuberculosis Sanitarium at Winfield, Illinois, the Jewish women of Chicago scored a distinct triumph.

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Record-Herald, Feb. 8, 1909, 3:3.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Record-Herald, Feb. 8, 1909, 3:3.

WPA FILE 60150

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JEWISH

The Jewish Standard, February 6, 1909.

WPA FILE PRO 36275

CHICAGO - WINFIELD TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM TO BE DEDICATED.

A new charitable institution for the treatment of Chicago sufferers from tuberculosis, which has been in course of preparation, will be dedicated on Sunday, February 7th. It will be conducted along scientific lines, and its course of treatment will include the most up-to-date ideas. The new enterprise has been launched by several prominent Jewish clubwomen who have been planning this institution for the last year.

Their plans and hope have been finally realized through the generosity of Mr. Charles A. Stonehill, who purchased a fine estate at Winfield, Illinois, thirty miles from Chicago on the Northwestern road and gave it to the public for a tuberculosis sanitarium.

The Jewish Standard, February 6, 1909.

NY (ALL) PROJ. 30275

This estate covers seventeen acres of ground, and has a beautiful modern building on the crest of a hill overlooking the Du Page river. A fine vegetable garden, a fruit orchard and a number of chicken houses are also the features of the estate.

The sanitarium will be managed by a board of directors, and it is planned to have it furnished and maintained by private donations and subscriptions. The organizations interested in this sanitarium are the Baron Hirschs' Women's Club, the Jewish Consumptive Relief Society, and the Willing Workers. The Baron Hirschs' Women's Club has paid for remodeling the building and improving the ground. It has also furnished Rest Cottage, a five-room building to be used for directors' meeting and for the visitors. The Baron Hirschs' will also contribute \$2,500 for maintenance. The Jewish Consumptives

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JEWISH

The Jewish Standard, February 6, 1909.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Relief Society will endow and furnish a shack and will contribute \$1,000 for maintenance. The Willing Workers will also build a shack and subscribe \$500 a year.

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 36. Wk. of Jan. 9, 1909. Pp. 606-607

Mrs. Nelson Morris and her family have promised to endow and maintain a cottage for ten patients at the Chicago Winfield Tuberculosis Sanitarium.

Mrs. Joseph Fish will build and equip a shack for boys in memory of her son, Lawrence. The shack will contain eight beds and will be provided with the most modern bathrooms, lavatories, etc..

A feature of this shack will be a play-room for boys. The directors of the Sanitarium take pleasure in announcing that Mr. Albert Kuppeheimer has sent the sum of \$1,000 to the institution.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Dec. 12, 1908. Vol. 36, p.488.

The Baron Hirsch Women's Club has paid for remodeling the building and improving the grounds of the Chicago Winfield Tuberculosis Sanitarium. It has also furnished a rest cottage, a five-room building, to be used for directors' meetings and for the visitors. The Baron Hirsch Club will also contribute \$2,500 for maintenance of the various buildings. The Willing Workers will also build a shack and subscribe \$500 a year.

Among the officers of the organization are: Mr. Charles A. Stonehill, president; Mrs. B. M. Engelhard, recording secretary; Mrs. Jacob Frank, treasurer; Mrs. Sidney Mandl, financial secretary.

The direct supervision of the sanitarium will be in the hands of the house committee, of which Mrs. Joseph Fish is chairman. Among the members of the Board of Directors are the following: Mrs. J. L. Felsenthal, Mrs. Jacob Frank, Mrs. Chas. Gimbel, Mrs. Hannah Newman, Mrs. Henry Roth, Mrs. M. L. Rothschild, Dr. Theodore B. Sachs, and Mr. Chas. A. Stonehill.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30273

Courier, December 6, 1908.

MICHAEL REESE HOSPITAL.

Mr. A. J. Pflaum, Secretary of Michael Reese Hospital, has sent us the monthly report of the hospital, which reveals that most of the patients have attended gratis. There were 577 patients attended to in 6,067 days, which means an average of 10½ days per patient; of these 356, or 63%, were free patients, who were at the hospital 3,476 days or 62% of the days. Of private-ward patients who pay up to \$10.00 a week, there were 90; they were at the hospital 1,067 days; and of private-room patients, there were 121, they were confined for a period of 1,644 days. The report shows that Michael Reese Hospital receives 63% free patients, 21% of rich patients, and only 16% of middle class patients.

Why the Jewish middle class patients do not avail themselves of the facilities of Michael Reese Hospital when they are in need of it, we do not understand.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Sept. 19, 1908, Vol. 36, p.110.

The first meeting of the Chicago Winfield Tuberculosis Sanitarium will be held Friday afternoon, September 18, at the Sherman Hotel.

The sanitarium is in Winfield, Illinois, a fifty-minutes ride from Chicago, on the Northwestern Railroad. The location contains seventeen acres of cultivated ground. The sanitarium contains thirty-six rooms, and accomodates one-hundred patients.

The building and the grounds were donated by Carl Stoneham of Chicago, and deeded over to the Chicago Winfield Tuberculosis Sanitarium for the use of the Jewish public.

The Baron Hirsch Women's Club and its friends are paying for the remodeling of the sanitarium.

CHICAGO JEWISH ARCHIVES
100-100000-30775

Jewish Standard, Sept. 5, 1908.

CHICAGO WINFIELD TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM

We take pleasure to inform the public of the incorporation of the Chicago Winfield Tuberculosis Sanatorium, which is situated at Winfield, Illinois, 50 minutes ride from Chicago on the Northwestern Railroad. This most beautiful and ideal spot contains 17 acres of cultivated grounds. Situated on top of a hill is the sanatorium, built on the colonial style, containing 36 rooms, enough elevated grounds to accommodate 100 patients. This building and the grounds were generously given by Dr. Carl Stonehill of Chicago, and deeded over to the Chicago Winfield Tuberculosis Sanatorium, for the use of the Jewish public. The Bacon Hirsch Women's club and their friends are paying for the remodeling of the sanatorium.

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JEWISH

The Jewish Standard, August 29, 1908.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

WHY CHICAGO WILL HAVE A NEW JEWISH HOSPITAL.

MICHAEL REESE HOSPITAL.

We have received the following letter:

Chicago Illinois.
October 26, 1907.

Rev. Solomon H. Bauer.
City.

Dear Doctor:- Pursuant to our recent conversation I enclose herewith
copy of report just issued by Michael Reese Hospital.

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JEWISH

The Jewish Standard, August 29, 1908.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

From a perusal of this report you will see that the accusations are unfounded, and I trust you will take steps to retract your newspaper article.

I will be pleased to lay before our Board of Directors anything you may publish in this direction.

Very respectfully yours,

Moses E. Greenbaum.

The report alluded to in above letter is as follows: - To the members of the Michael Reese Hospital: A word at this time regarding our magnificent new-hospital, the pride of Chicago's Jews, will be of interest.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Jewish Standard, August 29, 1908.

During the period from July 1 to October 1 there were treated at the hospital 340 free patients, receiving 4,912 days of service, being 43.6 per cent of the total number of patients in the hospital during this period.

These cases of forcibly bring before you the great work of philanthropy your institution is conducting.

There were treated 179 ward patients, receiving 2,231 days of service, being 19.9 per cent of the total number of patients in the hospital during this period, at the nominal rate of \$8.00 per week for board, medical service, drugs and nursing. These are the cases where the patient pays a nominal charge, being about one-half cost, for the service rendered, to come within the requirements for those who can pay shall contribute according to their means for their care.

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JEWISH

The Jewish Standard, August 29, 1908.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

There were treated 118 private ward patients, receiving 1,758 days of service, being 15.6 per cent of the total number of patients in the hospital during this period, at rates ranging from \$10.00 to \$18.00 per week, for board, medical service, drugs and nursing.

There were treated 204 pay patients, receiving 2,346 days of service, being 20.9 per cent of the total number of patients in the hospital during this period, at prices ranging from \$25.00 per week up in private rooms.

In this connection it may be stated that the prices have been carefully graded to provide accommodations at rates commensurate with the ability of the patients to pay and the wishes of the patient in the accommodations desired.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Jewish Standard, August 29, 1908.

And now a word regarding the policy of the hospital. Since July 9, 1907, the hospital is open to all reputable physicians, whether connected with the staff of the hospital or not, in its private pay rooms. To emphasize - any reputable physician can bring his patient to the private pay rooms of the hospital and use the hospital facilities to the same extent as the regular medical and surgical staff.

It should be borne in mind that while the Michael Reese Hospital is primarily a charity for the alleviation of distress and sickness of our fellow-men, that a charity conducted on so large a scale must have means of support, and that while it cannot be self-supporting from its pay patients alone, because they comprise only a small percentage of the work done, as is apparent from the foregoing figures, we can do much towards increasing the revenue of the hospital by acquainting the public generally with the fact that at the Michael Reese may be had the most modern scientific and the very best facilities for the sick, and

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Jewish Standard, August 29, 1908.

that the open door policy in connection with its private pay rooms has been adopted, and that all reputable physicians and surgeons generally are invited to bring their patients to the private pay rooms of the hospital, with the assurance that every facility will be placed at their disposal.

To this end your generous co-operation is asked.

Edwin G. Foreman, president.

Mr. Edwin G. Foreman is to be congratulated on the business-like form of this report, the system of giving the percentages of patients in the various grades being especially commendable. Mr. Foreman and those associated with him, including of course Mr. Moses E. Greenebaum, who forwarded the report to us, must be commended for the statement in the report that the hospital is primarily a charity for the alleviation of distress and sickness of our fellow-men. And we wish to give wide publicity to the statement by Edwin G. Foreman that "we can do much

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Jewish Standard, August 29, 1908.

towards increasing the revenue of the hospital by acquainting the public generally with the fact that at the Michael Reese may be had the most modern, scientific and the very best facilities for the sick."

We have never doubted that the Directors of the Michael Reese Hospital were competent gentlemen fully able to equip the hospital with the latest and best accommodations and to command the best medical aid. We have never doubted that they were catering to the people at large. Jewish philanthropy is not narrow, but Jewish philanthropy is never unjust; it does not sacrifice the reasonable claims of the Jew are never disregarded. Even if the majority of patients in the hospital were non-Jews, the minority should be treated justly. But where the majority of the patients are Jews, and the founder of the hospital was a Jew, providing for the Jew so that he could find the treatment suited to a

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Jewish Standard, August 29, 1908.

Jew, it becomes more than imperative to respect the feelings and the faith of the Jewish patients in the hospital. Those feelings cannot be satisfied, nor that faith be respected where there is no kosher kitchen, and where the mohel is denied admission. Dr. Schanfarber, in our contemporary, has called attention to the fact that the policy of the Directors will lead to the erection of a new hospital, and in the articles signed "J. R." the statement is made: "And so at least two hospitals are needed in Chicago," and we may add that in an issue of the Reform Advocate, Rabbi Hirsch urged the installing of a kosher kitchen.

In our opinion the Michael Reese Hospital is fully adequate to meet the the present need, and it is just because we desire to witness the success of the institution and because we respect the reputation of the Directors of the hospital, that we have insisted on the establishment of a kosher kitchen and the admittance of the mohel.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Jewish Standard, August 29, 1908.

We notice that Dr. Schanfarber finds it necessary to warn the Directors of the result of their policy, and "J. R.", issue October 19, declares "Jewish institutions that are managed by non-Jews are an eternal shame to Jews." We are at a loss to understand why "S. H. B." should be signalled out any more than others to receive communications asking for a retraction. When there is a statement made after full consideration; when that statement makes known the true facts of the case, there is no necessity for retraction. We stand by the banners of common-sense and justice. We cannot recede from our position, which is that a kosher kitchen should be established, and the mohel should be admitted. Have the Directors realized the injustice of denying the mohel admission when other hospitals that are non-Jewish do not hesitate - St. Mary's, St. Joseph's, and the German-American. At a time when the feelings of the mothers are most sensitive on such subjects, they are denied the presence of one whose faith and practice make him competent to preform the sacred rite, for it is absolutely necessary that there should be perfect cleanliness and thorough knowledge and experience on the part of the one who

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Jewish Standard, August 29, 1908.

preforms the sacred rite. Why do we call the rite sacred? Because it is a Mosaic law. It is because we are desirous that Mr. Moses E. Greenebaum and Mr. Edwin G. Foreman and, indeed, all the Directors of the hospital should adhere to the forms of their faith and be true to the Judaism we know they love so well, that we have called their attention to the needs of patients in the hospital.

So soon as the Directors accede to the demands of the Jewish community and take steps to fulfill the dietary law and the Mosaic law concerning the Abrahamic covenant, so soon will they earn the respect of the people, and the praise, instead of the criticism of this paper.

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JEWISH
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Jewish Standard, August 29, 1908.

In the meantime we ask them to answer these questions: When will they establish a kosher kitchen? When will they admit a properly qualified mohel? What is the reason for the displacement of Dr. Ungerliedder? We will take pleasure in laying the answers before our readers.

S. H. Bauer.

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 35, Wk. of May 23, 1908,
Pp. 426-430

FROM THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE MICHAEL REESE HOSPITAL AND THE
JEWISH AID SOCIETY

During the past year 3307 patients were treated at M. R.

The total number of new relief cases were 1,075. The number of applicants handled at the Labor Bureau were 2779. Work was procured for 2101.

The amount of cases for medical advice at the Dispensary totaled 7447.

Courier, Nov. 19, 1907.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3021

A JEWISH HOSPITAL

The Michael Reese Hospital is the most beautiful monument of the Jewish non-sectarian charitable institutions in Chicago. It has taken over two years to build new additions, to make more room for the sick, and it is now one of the largest and best hospitals in Chicago.

In this hospital are found all modern devices for performing operations of various sorts, and all modern surgical instruments. Everything that science has discovered for the curing of diseases has been adopted to lighten the work of the physicians and nurses. The hospital contains a synagogue, with a scroll of the Law and a holy ark. From the 1st of July, the opening day of the hospital, to the 1st of October, 340 free patients were treated and spent 4912 days under the care of the hospital doctors. 179 patients paid only half of the expense of board, nurses, and medicine, while they were in bed, a total of 2231 days. 118 patients paid all hospital fees and were in the hospital 1758 days.

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The Reform Advocate, Vol.33,Wk.of June 22,1907, Pp. 540--541.

The dedication exercises of the new Michael Reese Hospital were held on June 16. The Speaker of the day was Gov. Chas. S. Deneen. Dr. Evans represented Mayor Busse and commended the generosity of the Jews of Chicago in giving to the city as complete an institution as the M.R. Hospital. It is justly a source of pride to Chicago for no expense has been spared to make it a model institution of its kind.

MIA (111-147001-30275

The Abendpost, June 15, 1907.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

DEDICATION OF A BUILDING.

The new Michael Reese Hospital, will be handed over to the Trustees. Entirely without debts, tomorrow forenoon, the new Michael Reese Hospital, whose building and furnishing cost almost one million dollars, will be handed over to the trustees of the institution, by the United Jewish Charity Societies.

Leon Mandel, as president of the building committee, will make the speech of conveyance, and E. G. Foreman, president of the board of trustees, will reply. Governor Deneen and Mayor Busse or his substitute, are going to speak, too.

Three thousand invitations have been issued, although the beautiful Memorial Hall does not hold more than three hundred persons, but the reception committee will show all the visitors through the hospital. It is considered the best equipped hospital in the country.

The building has six floors of granite, brick and terra cotta and is fire-proof. It contains three hundred and fifty rooms, with a capacity for three hundred patients.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 50275

The Abendpost, June 15, 1907.

The patients will move in tomorrow and the first operation will be performed on Wednesday. The institution had its origin in the building erected in 1867 on LaSalle Street, which fell a victim to the great fire.

In the year 1879, Michael Reese established a trust fund, and three years later, the hospital bearing his name was built.

After the Iroquois Theatre fire, the United Jewish Charity Societies, raised \$400,000 within a few days for erection of a new building. The fund grew bigger, till two years ago, it was possible to start work.

Courier, February 17, 1907.

SEEN AND HEARD.

What has been done in reference to Michael Reese Hospital? So far it is rather quiet. There are only two weeks left in which to accomplish something. According to our latest information, the money collectors can not get together on the collection proposition. It seems that the collectors are in great competition as to who will or can collect the most money for the hospital. Hence the delay in getting the proper results. It is all because every collector wants the honor of showing the biggest collections, while if the collectors were all united in having all funds in one pot, we are sure that better results would have been accomplished.

Courier, Feb. 4, 1907.

This evening, a meeting will be held at Cafe Liberman, 211 West 12th Street, of all Presidents of all Synagogues in Chicago.

The meeting is to be held for the purpose of discussing matters pertaining to raising of funds for the Michael Reese Hospital.

The Orthodox Jews, can now get all they wish at the hospital, and it is only right that this group of Jews should show their appreciation by cooperating with the Directors of the Institution, and contribute most liberally to this worthy cause.

There will also be a discussion at this meeting on the subject of organizing a separate Michael Reese Committee. All money taken in for the hospital should be turned over to the committee. Every Synagogue should make separate collections and send the money direct to the Directors of the Hospital.

WPA
JUN 10 1905

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 29, Wk. of June 10, 1905. p.403.

Excerpt from an article by Dr. Theodore B. Sachs on the tuberculosis campaign in Chicago.

"The U. H. C. West Side Dispensary was one of the pioneers in the fight against tuberculosis in this city. Operating in one of the most crowded districts of Chicago, the medical staff of the Dispensary were years ago aware of the enormous prevalence of tuberculoses in the poor sections of the city.

In 1900 the Dispensary printed circulars in English and Hebrew, in which the true nature of the disease was briefly explained and instructions laid down for the benefit of the consumptive and the protection of his family and neighbors. Since that time, distribution of these circulars has steadily been going on to my knowledge, this was the first attempt of its kind in this city.

By early detection of the disease, personal instruction, distribution of circulars, advice as to change of quarters or occupation, free treatment and distribution of milk and relief through the medium of the U. H. C., the West Side Dispensary played a very conspicuous part in the campaign waged against the terrible plague of tuberculosis."

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The Reform Advocate, Vol. 28, Wk. of Jan. 7, 1905. pp.463-464.

The Chicago Lying-In Hospital and Dispensary was founded in Feb., 1895. It began its work in four dark rented rooms in a big tenement on Maxwell St. The Y. M. H. C. A. appropriated \$200 for its establishment and to this sum was added three subscriptions of \$50 each from three well-known Jews. The times were unpropitious for the new institution and its struggle was hard. On several occasions financial disaster was very near, but each time a helping Jewish hand was offered and the crisis passed.

The first quarters of the Dispensary proved inadequate and more room was obtained in a Methodist Mission. Soon these rooms were not large enough to accomodate the growing staff of doctors, students, and nurses and a large building was erected at Maxwell St. and Newberry Ave. This new structure cost \$20,000 and was opened in May, 1904. There is also a sub-station dispensary on the North-West Side and one on the South Side.

Since opening the first Dispensary on Maxwell St., the institution has offered

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 28, Wk. of Jan. 7, 1905. pp.463-464.

courses of instruction to students and doctors of medicine.

In 1899 the growing need of a haven, where patients requiring especial care could be sent, induced the Women's Board to open a lying-in hospital. A large house was rented at 294 Ashland Blvd., remodeled and furnished at a cost of \$2,000, and on Sept. 2, the first patient was admitted. In the same year an incubator station was built in the hospital, the first of its kind in the U. S.

In the ten years since the installation of the Maxwell St. Dispensary, nearly 6,000 women have been cared for in their own homes. In addition 2,000 other obstetric cases have been attended. 1,100 cases are being taken care of each year. At the Hospital 750 women have been confined and an additional 150 miscellaneous obstetric cases handled. 200 cases are being treated each year. 1,000 students and doctors have received special instruction in obstetric art and science and are now practicing these advanced teachings in the Central and Western states.

The A. J. C. contributes \$3,000 annually to the support of the institution.

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JEWISH

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The Reform Advocate, Vol. 28, Wk. of Dec. 24, 1904. p.422.

Plans for the construction of the new hospital have been progressing rapidly. Richard E. Schmidt is the architect chosen and specifications are now in the hands of the building committee. Mr. Schmidt is a brother of Dr. Otto Schmidt whose advice on the construction of a new and modern hospital is invaluable. From present indications work will be begun in the early spring and the building committee hope to have the hospital completed by next fall.

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For the past two years the Board of the U.H.C. have stressed the necessity of a new hospital. The R.A. also has tried to impress upon the community the absolute need of a new building to replace the present inadequate one. Dr. Hirsch has pleaded many times for funds for the erection of a new and modern building, and at last the project is assured.

At the second meeting of the Committee, it was decided that subscriptions should be solicited for the purpose of securing sufficient funds. As an incentive, \$35,000. was subscribed among themselves. The subscription-work has only been in progress for two weeks and the sum of \$300,000 is already promised.

After years of preaching, pleading and entreaty, we are to have at last a new and modern hospital. Chicago may well be proud of the liberality of her citizens.

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JEWISH

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Dec. 27, 1902. p.426.

By the will of the late Carrie Stettauer, the following bequests to charity are made: Michael Reese Hospital, \$10,000, Jewish Training School, \$10,000, Home for Jewish Orphans, \$5,000, and Home for Aged Jews, \$5,000.

The Reform Advocate, Vol.23, Art. of Mar. 1,1902, P.39

The History of Michael Reese Hospital

The hospital owes its beginning to a fund bequeathed by Michael Reese of San Francisco.

In 1879 Henry L. Frank and his brother, Joseph Frank, Trustees of the Michael Reese Fund, offered the sum of \$30,000. for a hospital building on condition that it shall be known as Michael Reese Hospital. Mr. Jacob Rosenberg and Mrs. Henrietta Rosenfeld, likewise Trustees of a Fund bequeathed to them by Michael Reese, offered to donate \$50,000. The U.H.R.A. accepted both offers.

The cornerstone for the hospital was laid on November 4, 1880, and on the 23rd of October 1881 it was dedicated and opened for the admission of patients.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of February 3, 1900. p.708.

The new dispensary building of the United Hebrew Charities at 509 S. Morgan street, was erected through the generous donation of \$10,000 from Mrs. Emanuel Mandel, and \$3,000 from the Young Men's Hebrew Charity Association. It was completely furnished and supplied with the necessary instruments through the kindness of Mrs. M. A. Meyer, and will be formally opened on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 3rd.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of July 3, 1897. p.332.

An organization has been formed to raise funds for the erection and maintenance of a new Jewish hospital, "for the gratuitous medical and surgical treatment of the poor, independent of race or creed." The project has been the subject of earnest consideration for several weeks. On last Monday, the following officers were elected at a meeting: President, Dr. Michael N. Regent, Vice-president, Leo Porges, Secretary, Dr. Louis J. Pritzker, Treasurer, Herman Felsenthal. It is estimated that expenditures for the project will be \$500,000. An effort will be made to induce the Baroness Hirsch to subscribe just one-half of the needed amount. Naturally the question of location has, as yet, received but little consideration, but thus far, opinion is said to favor the West or Northwest portion of the city.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of April 24, 1897. p.158.

The new annex of the Michael Reese Hospital was opened to the public last Sunday afternoon. The annex, is a three story building, erected at the cost of \$13,000, donated by Jacob Rosenberg as trustee of the hospital fund. It contains four wards of ten beds each. On the first floor are the childrens' wards and the second floor contains the women and childrens' wards. On the third floor are additional quarters for the nurses who care for these wards, while the basement is devoted to special rooms for the isolation of doubtful cases.

APR 24 1897
PROJ. 30775

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of October 10, 1896. pp.121-122.

From the annual report of the United Hebrew Charities.

Hospital - - 1,073 Jewish patients treated

Dispensary - 10,099 " " "

The amount in the Hospital Endowment Fund is \$151,150, and in the Relief Endowment Fund \$10,400.

WPA (L.L.) 1901 30775

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JEWISH

MPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Aug. 8, 1896. p.505.

The will of Mrs. Henrietta Rosenfeld, who died July 24th, has been probated. Charitable bequests were left to various institutions, among them the following: Michael Reese Hospital, \$15,000, United Hebrew Charities, \$6,000, Home for Aged Jews, \$5,000, Jewish Training School, \$2,000, South Side Ladies' Sewing Society, \$1,000 and Chicago Aid and Relief Society, \$1,000.

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JEWISH

YPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of January 20, 1894. p.372.

A most valuable institution has been recently established in the poor district on the West Side. It is a free medical dispensary, located on the corner of Judd and Clinton streets, in one of the cottages belonging to the Jewish Training School. It is therefore in the thick of the Jewish poor settlement of the city. It was established through the efforts of a number of South Side Jewish physicians. These physicians met last fall, organized a staff, elected officers and secured, through the kindness of the trustees of the Jewish Training School, the free use of a large cottage at the above mentioned corner. They later enlisted the sympathies of the Y. M. Hebrew Charity Association on behalf of the enterprise, securing from them an immediate donation of quite a large sum with the promise of more in the future. For mutual benefit, and in order to unify and centralize the Jewish charities of the city, the United Hebrew Charities became the sponsors of the institution.

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The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Jan. 20, 1894. p.372.

That the dispensary was badly needed in that part of the city is shown by the large attendance since its opening, less than a month ago. Over one-hundred patients are treated daily. Great praise is due to the physicians in attendance, who sacrifice part of their valuable time to attend these poor people, free of charge.

The medical staff is composed of the following: Dr. Samuel Weber, (president of the staff), Drs. Boerne, Bettman, Lester E. Frankenthal, Jos. Zeisler, Morris Goodkind, Geo. Morgenthau, Rosa Engleman, Isabelle Taylor, Jno. Cary, Louis A. Greensfelder, Sol Eisenstaedt, Edwin B. Tuteur, J. F. Oaks, Sidney Kuh, and Edward Friend.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Mar. 19, 1892.

[TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES]

The new training school for nurses, which was built as an addition to the Michael Reese Hospital, was opened this week. It contains accommodations for forty nurses and six patients, besides having a lecture room and reception room. The present staff consists of a superintendent, an assistant, twenty-four nurses and two orderlies.

There are still accommodations for sixteen ladies, who may wish to become nurses. The Directors are especially desirous of obtaining applications from Jewish young ladies, as the schooling afforded would be of great benefit to them. The rules require applicants to be between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-five. The allowance for the first year is \$8.00 per month and \$12.00 for the second year. Board and lodging is furnished free.

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JEWISH

Chicago Tribune, June 20, 1892, 7:3.

The annual reception at the Michael Reese Hospital was held yesterday afternoon. The doors of the home for trained nurses were opened to the public for the first time. The home for nurses is a three-story brick structure standing just to the north of the hospital. A maternity ward occupies the west part. This ward is exclusively for the use of charity patients, and is fitted to accommodate twenty people.

APR 11 1901 PROJ. 3075

Chicago Tribune, Aug. 27, 1891.

MODEL NURSES SCHOOL.

By November 1st a model training school for nurses will be opened in connection with the Michael Reese Hospital. The contractors are now working on the first story of the building. Its name will be the Michael Reese Training School Building.

It is being erected 100 feet north of the hospital the size being 30 x 80. The style is Romanesque with small towers, three stories, an attic, and basement. The building will have two fronts of pressed brick and Bedford stone with ornamental brick trimmings and mansard roof. On the first floor there will be a large lecture hall and matron's office.

In order to make the instruction of the nurses more practical and complete there will be, in connection with the school, a hospital department. Obstetrical cases only will be taken in this department. Most of the first story and a portion of the basement will be used for the hospital department. There will be two general and two private wards, an operating and an isolating room, and large bath room to make the department complete.

MPA (111) 1001 2001

Chicago Tribune, Aug. 27, 1891.

The contracts call for the best scientific sanitary fittings and every room is to be plastered with cement so that the hose can be turned on them without damage. There will be separate entrances for the training school and the hospital department. The second and third stories are to be devoted entirely to sleeping rooms for the nurses and others. There are to be eighteen bedrooms with accommodation for **forty** nurses, but fifty persons can live comfortably in the building.

The basement is arranged so that it can be used in the future for a large dining room and kitchen. The school which will cost over \$15,000 will be paid for by the trustees of the Michael Reese estate and is expected to be self supporting.

Simon B. Fischelsohn, the architect, spent much time in this and other cities examining the arrangements of hospitals.

Chicago Tribune, Aug. 25, 1891.

JOSEPH ROSENBERG'S GIFT OF \$25,000 TO MICHAEL REESE HOSPITAL

Michael Reese Hospital is \$25,000 richer by the will of the late Joseph Rosenberg, a nephew of the hospital's founder and chief benefactor. The sum of \$10,000 is also given to the hospital for the purpose of erecting a shaft with the bust of the late Michael Reese thereon.

These provisions of the will, which had just been presented for probate in San Francisco, were known beforehand by Isaac Greensfelder, President of the Hebrew Relief Association, which controls the Michael Reese Hospital. "The bequest of \$25,000 will go into the hospital sinking fund," said Mr. Greensfelder. "Mr. Rosenberg also left bequests to Hebrew hospitals in New York. We will take care of that part of Mr. Rosenberg's will which relates to the statue of his uncle. The hospital has now received over \$150,000 from the estate of the late Michael Reese. We are now putting up a building just north of the hospital, but separate from it, to be used as a training school for hospital nurses. This will cost \$18,000 to \$20,000 and the trustees of the Michael Reese trust fund will pay for it. Just as soon as our benefactor's two brothers return from San Francisco, the hospital Board will take action in regard to the bequest and the statue."

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JEWISH

Chicago Tribune, Aug. 25, 1891.

Mr. Rosenberg also provided in his will for the erection of a \$10,000 drinking fountain in the heart of Chicago. Dr. Emil Mannheimer, one of the executors named in the will, is in Europe, but the testator's brother, Bernhard is authorized to act in his stead.

The Reform Advocate, June 19, 1891.

RECEPTION AT MICHAEL REESE

The annual public reception at the Michael Reese Hospital will take place on Sunday afternoon, the 21st of the month, from 2:30 to 5:30 o'clock. The entire institution will be open to visitors. A cordial invitation is extended to the public to be present and see the excellent manner in which the Hospital is conducted.

The Reform Advocate, June 26, 1891.

RECEPTION AT MICHAEL REESE HOSPITAL

The annual reception of the Michael Reese Hospital was held last Sunday afternoon from 2:30 to 5:30 o'clock. The officers and members of the board of directors were all in attendance and were cheerfully escorted about the building. On all sides could be heard words of praise and satisfaction over the neatness and cleanliness of every ward and room. Michael Reese Hospital is a model institution of its kind and a pride to the Jews of Chicago, who support it entirely, although it is non-sectarian in its character.

A number of donations were entered in the "Book of Life," by visitors.

MPA (IL) 7 PR01.30215

The Occident, May 2, 1890.

The Chicago West Side Hospital Association is the name of a recent organization comprising a number of prominent Jewish citizens who are energetic in soliciting aid in behalf of the proposed erection of a hospital for the West Side. Such an organization and under the name Independent Order Bikkur Sholim Ukadisha was heretofore known with the same end in view and it appears that the means and influence it possesses are to be devoted to the first named society, who solicits the cooperation of all Jewish citizens and Orders on the West Side to join them in the good work in hand. Among the projectors are Drs. Regentovitch and Klug, and Mrs. B. Davis, besides many other active West Side citizens, both ladies and gentlemen. In connection therewith we are also informed that the well-known Dr. Kadison has just received from the Secretary of State, the incorporation papers for organizing a hospital for the West Side. We are pleased to learn that our West Side friends are eager to establish such a laudable and praise-worthy institution, and trust that all of these organizations may find it practicable to join all their interests to make one grand success of the proposed new hospital.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, April 25, 1890.

A NEW JEWISH HOSPITAL.

A company was incorporated, yesterday, under the name, United Hebrew Hospital. This company is going to build a new Jewish hospital and dispensary on the West Side. The following are the ones who incorporated the company:

Dr. A. P. Kadison, Dr. Ginsburg, Mat Schwarz, Jakob Bergson, J. Lewis. Some of the best-known and eminent Jewish citizens of this city belong to the Board of Directors of this company.

This institution will not come in conflict with similar ones but, on the contrary, expects to achieve its purpose cooperatively.

The Occident, October 4, 1889.

A NEW HOSPITAL PROJECT.

Seems to develop itself among our Russo-Polish Israelites in this city. We have before us an open letter in the Jargon language from Dr. M. N. Regentowitch, 189 Maxwell Street, who in earnest and sincere language urges his countrymen and co-religionists, who owe it to themselves and the community at large to move at once in the erection of a hospital.

His brochure is replete with reasons why his people should have a hospital of their own and indicates with simple plans how such an institution could be inaugurated and maintained. He makes this plan the basis of the Alexian Brothers Hospital, which started in a small way and has become one of the foremost charity institutions of Chicago. He refers to a Chebra who once asked that all Jewish Lodges and Societies should send a delegate to a mass meeting for the purpose of establishing such a hospital, but that this project was never followed up.

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JEWISH

The Occident, October 4, 1889.

He lays considerable stress on the need of his Jewish patients, that they may not be contaminated with trefa (ritually unclean) food, and should receive attention from their co-religionists and so forth, when inmates of the hospital. We would suggest that the promoters of this hospital call their mass meeting during choul hamold next and we shall do all we can to aid them in perfecting their plans.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

United Hebrew Relief Association, Year 1882-83. p.18.

MICHAEL REESE HOSPITAL

NATIONALITY.

German and German Austrian	168
American	111
Russian and Polish*Russian	61
Irish	61
Swedish and Norwegian	15
Bohemian	12
English	10
Canadian	9
Hungarian	9
Total.....	<u>416</u>

Brought Forward	<u>416</u>
French	4
Hollander	4
Scotch	2
Danish	1
Swiss	1
Galician	1
Rumanian	1
Italian	1
Total.....	<u>431</u>

WPA (U) Project

United Hebrew Relief Association, Year 1882-83. Page 19.

(MICHAEL REEST HOSPITAL)

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS

Jewish	158
Protestants of all denomination	167
Roman Catholics	78
Belonging to no denomination	<u>28</u>
Total.....	431

Total.....158.

Total.....273.

Total.....431.

JEWISH

Paying patients	45
Charity patients	109
Paying in part, when admitted:	
then remaining as charity patients	<u>4</u>
Total.....	158

NON-JEWISH

170 Total.....215

91 Total.....200

<u>12</u>	Total..... <u>16</u>
273	431

II D 3

JEWISH

United Hebrew Relief Association, Year 1882-83. Page 19.

(MICHAEL REESE HOSPITAL)

DAYS IN HOSPITAL.

	Paying	Charitable	Total
Jewish patients	1,535	4,173	5,708
Non-Jewish patients	<u>4,191</u>	<u>2,922</u>	<u>7,113</u>
Total.....	5,726	7,095	12, 821

United Hebrew Relief Association, 1881-82.

THE HOSPITAL.

The Hospital has been in successful running order during more than eleven months and, we hope, shall continue to merit the growing good will of the Jewish and the general public. One of our chief difficulties, however, has been with our employees. We have been compelled to make some changes for which the government of the Hospital has been severely criticised.

The chief criticism has been that we have no Jewish employees. The Hospital being a Jewish institution, the Board has always preferred to employ competent Jewish help but has not been successful in the endeavor. In the selection of employees, competency, fidelity, and diligence have always been the only requirements. Jewish applicants would have been appointed but no religious bias could prevent us from selecting what appeared to be the best material for the good of the Hospital service.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Jewish Advance, October 1, 1880.

The Reese Hospital.

On last Tuesday (Sept. 28) ground was broken and work commenced on the Reese Hospital, which will be located on the corner of 29th St. and Cottage Pl. The establishment will consist of an executive building in the center, and wings on each flank. It will be built of red pressed brick (upon a stone base constituting the cellar) with stone trimmings and a slate roof. The heating and ventilation of the entire building will be, according to the opinion of experts and physicians, the most perfect of the kind.

The executive building will be three stories above the basement. The basement will contain a large dining room, a kitchen and pantries. On the first floor will be the main entrance, directors' and physicians' offices. Behind the offices will be a hall, running through the whole width of the building, with three private wards, and toilet rooms opening into it. On the second floor will be situated four private wards, bathrooms, operating room, medicated bath, inhaling room and library. On the third floor will be six private wards and bathrooms.

Jewish Advance, October 1, 1880.

The wings will contain the general wards, for female patients in the right, and for male patients in the left wing. Each of the wings will be two stories high, with a ward on each floor; fourteen beds will be placed in each ward. There will also be situated on each floor, three private wards, a nurses' room, a toilet room, and a closet with ready access from the ward. The two flights of stairs in the building will be cut off from the halls with glass partitions, thus keeping the halls in the same temperature with the rooms. On each of the wings, facing the east, between the stairs and the corner-tower, will be a spacious veranda, commanding a full view of the lake.

In the basement of the male department, the heater's, the engineer's and domestic rooms, and water closets, will be situated. In the basement of the female department there will be the physicians' room, waiting room, drug store, laboratory, three "strong wards" for unruly patients, store-rooms, water closets, etc. A cellar will run the entire building.

Forty feet back of the executive department will be situated the laundry and the morgue.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Jewish Advance, February 27, 1880.

The work on the building of the Reese Hospital will probably begin in the Spring. The U. H. R. Association has purchased for the purpose the lot between Lake Ave. Cottage Place and 29th st., with an area of 208 by 54 feet.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Jewish Advance, June 6, 1879.

As we have informed our readers some time ago, we will soon have a new Jewish hospital in this city. The sums which have been appropriated for that purpose by the Reese heirs of this city are \$50,000, by Mrs. Henrietta Rosenfeld and Mr. Jacob Rosenberg, and \$30,000 by Messrs. Joseph and Henry Frank.

The hospital fund of the U. H. R. A. amounts, besides this, to \$12,000 and a plot of ground on N. La Salle St. Thus the sum of \$192,000 is on hand for this, so greatly needed, benevolent institution.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 3, 1879.

JEWISH HOSPITAL

The Chicago fire destroyed the Jewish Hospital. Enough money is now available to reconstruct the institution. The proposed site is on North La Salle Street.

The Jewish millionaire, Michael Reese, of California, gave directions, in his will, that his Chicago heirs spend a portion of their inheritance from his estate for benevolent purposes in Chicago. In accordance with these instructions, Heinrich Frank of this city gave thirty thousand dollars (a part of the inheritance) toward the building fund of the Hospital; and Mrs. Henriette Rosenfeld and Jacob Rosenberg gave fifty thousand dollars to provide an amortization fund.

These sums have been given to the local United Hebrew Relief Association, and there is about \$12,000 in the treasury of the Association which is also available for the Hospital.

The only condition which was specified in the testament of Reese, was that the proposed institution should be called the "Reese Hospital."

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Jewish Advance, May 2, 1879.

The erection of a hospital in this city is now seriously discussed by the heirs of the Reese estate. There are two legacies, one of \$50,000, and the other of \$200,000, set apart by the will of Michael Reese for various charities. From both of these legacies the Chicago charities are to have their shares. It is estimated that about \$75,000 will be the portion allotted to the erection and maintenance of a Jewish hospital in this city. The Reese heirs and the "hospital committee" of the United Hebrew Relief Association, are busily at work deliberating and arguing on the subject. The U. H. R. A. owns a lot on N. La Salle St. for the erection of a hospital. It is proposed by some, that this lot should be sold, and another one be purchased outside of the city limits, where a larger ground can be had for laying out a garden and promenade for the invalids.

II D 3

JEWISH

The Jewish Advance, August 23, 1878

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

MICHAEL REESE

Chicago is going to have a Jewish Hospital. The heirs of Michael Reese will contribute a share of their inheritance toward this purpose.

The Jewish Advance, August 2, 1878

There are now 114 patients in the Mount Sinai Hospital. During the month of June there were admitted 120; discharged 119, and died, 9. Of the discharged 90 were cured, 27 improved, and 9 unimproved.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

D. Benevolent

and Protective Institutions

4. Orphanages and Creches

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30590

The Jewish Charities, Report Book, 1936.

[THE MARKS NATHAN ORPHANAGE]

The Marks Nathan Jewish Orphan Home was founded by the Orthodox Jewish community in the year 1905 to provide for the care, education and training of Jewish dependent children. It is conducted on the basis of a Kosher dietary.

The Home is equipped to serve children ranging in age generally from 6 to 17 who are physically, mentally and morally fit for group life.

The number of admissions since its inception to January 1, 1936 was 1,359 and the number of discharges 1,195. In 1935 an average of 168 children were under care.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3067

The Jewish Charities, Report Book for 1936.

[THE CHICAGO HOME FOR JEWISH ORPHANS]

The Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans was organized in 1894 and since that time has cared for 1,233 children. The Home is equipped to serve children ranging in age from 6 to 17, particularly such children as benefit from group life. In 1935 an average of 122 children were under its care.

II D 4

JEWISH

Jewish Forward, June 10, 1929.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

CEREMONIAL OPENING OF THE B'NAI ZION NURSERY.

The B'nai Zion Nursery officially opened yesterday afternoon the first two floors of their new home on the Northwest Side, corner California Avenue and Hirsch Street.

Over five thousand people came to the consecration of the nursery but as the inside capacity was only for two thousand people, more than three thousand people were forced to turn back disappointed.

The opening was a real celebration, after so many years of hardships and trouble, yet we were successful in opening the new home of the B'nai Zion Nursery, which building was completed over seven years ago, and standing idle due to a shortage of funds.

II D 4

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JEWISH

Jewish Forward, June 10, 1929.

WPA (U L) PROJ. 30275

The house warming ceremonies were celebrated in the largest hall in the basement of the nursery. The audience was in a holiday mood. The platform was covered with flowers and looked like a bed of roses.

The program of the nursery opening consisted of speeches, greetings, music, and money.

The program was announced by Mrs. Edwin Romberg, the president of the nursery, who was also the chairlady of the opening ceremonies. She was highly applauded. A thunder of applause was received by Mrs. Charna Riger, the founder of the nursery, who is now honorary president of this great and noble institution.

Jewish Forward, June 10, 1929.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Among those who touched the hearts of the audience with their speeches were Rabbi Silver, Rabbi Burzinsky, and the health commission, Dr. Kagel, who spoke of the devotion of a mother to a child, and of the necessity of a child to have a mother, even though a strange mother, when you have not your own. The president's husband, Colonel Romberg, also spoke and so did Attorney Louis Riger, the superintendant of the building, who also announced the names of those who donated cash, and those who pledged.

A musical program in which the soprano singer Marcia Shupak was very good also the thirteen year old boy, Herbert Shay, who sang theatrical songs, and his grandfather's Sabbath Hymns. This boy was raised in this nursery, and he explained it with great pride.

Jewish Forward, June 10, 1929.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Greetings were offered by many organizations who contributed thousands of dollars. All in all the sum raised at this opening was twenty thousand dollars.

Scenes of real happiness and joy were seen after the ceremonies when a mob of women hugged and kissed Mrs. Riger and congratulated her on this success. Then the people visited the children numbering over one hundred that were already transferred to their new home.

This afternoon our bazaar for the nursery opens and will continue throughout the week and will end with a banquet next Sunday night.

The Chicago Chronicle, Wk. of December 3, 1926. Vol. 9, p.4.

CONTINUE THE GOOD WORK. Editorial.

The Star Auxiliary of the Marks Nathan Jewish Orphan Home will celebrate the twentieth anniversary of its inception next Tuesday. It seems but a short time ago that this organization was founded to definitely assist the Home in coping with the many problems raised by the many needs of over 330 orphan children of all ages.

At the beginning, the functions of the Auxiliary were two-fold. The Home's constantly increasing budget had to be met, and so recourse was made to every possible source of revenue. The Star Auxiliary did yeoman service in this duty, and turned in thousands of dollars to the Home's treasury. But the founders of this organization had another aim in mind when they founded the Star Auxiliary. It was to help the orphan children in every possible way. Many of the members have acted as foster-mothers. Others have taken upon themselves the burden of supervising outings, of sewing circles, and the other activities of the Home.

An anniversary is always a period of stock-taking. It seems that one phase of the Auxiliary's activities is definitely ended. No longer is there a need of

The Chicago Chronicle, Wk. of December 3, 1926, Vol. 9, p.4.

a money-raising group, but there is a great and increasing need for a group that will help the children of the Home on their way to sound citizenship.

These Jewish mothers of Chicago, banded together in the Star Auxiliary, will be serving the Home and the Jewish community by continuing and expanding their present work. Many orphan children, babes in arms when the Auxiliary was first founded, now have grown to young men and women and are leaving the Home.

A young man or young woman needs the care of some Mother in Israel while finding himself or herself in new and strange surroundings. We are sure that the Star Auxiliary will rise to its new responsibility and new opportunity.

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JEWISH

The Jewish Daily Forward, December 15, 1926. WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

The Marks Nathan Orphan Home of Chicago, has announced that the by-laws of the institution have been changed, so that children of poor parents may be accepted.

Until now the institution has accepted orphans only. Now, non-orphans are eligible to enter the Home and will receive the same attention as the orphans.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Forward, November 25, 1926.**LARGE NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS JOIN THE \$50,000 DRIVE FOR THE NURSERY.**

The banquet, which was given by the Douglas Park Day and Night Nursery, with the object of opening the campaign for a fund to construct a new home for the children, was successful in all respects.

The large number of organizations which were represented at the banquet and the many workers and friends of the nursery have pledged themselves to do everything within their power to raise the required sum, in order to start the construction of the new home.

Speeches were made by Rabbi Elkin of the Labovitzer Synagogue; Mrs. Schaffner, Chairman of the Joint Executive Committee of the nursery; and Rabbi Budzinsky.

The following have contributed to the fund: Dr. Spiro, \$15; Mr. Plozitsky, \$5; Schochtim Union, \$25; Ladies Auxiliary, Branch 422, \$10; Broadway Bank, \$5; Isaac Cutter, \$10; Kiev Verein, \$25; Workmen's Circle, Branch 296, \$50; Bialstock, Branch 127, Workmen's Circle, \$25; Branch 552, Workmen's Circle, \$5; Levin, 1818 S. Kedzie Avenue, \$10; Branch 691, Workmen's Circle, \$10; United States Lodge, \$25; Mrs. Grossman, \$25; Mrs. King, \$5; Chicago City

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, November 23, 1926.

Lodge, \$25; Branch 542, Workmen's Circle, \$25; Chernobel Verein, \$25; S. S. Kolnick, \$10; Straussman, \$20; Dr. Rodin, \$25; Mr. and Mrs. Ziskind, \$10.

The following have pledged to the fund: Ponevezer Verein, \$25; Lady Montefiore Lodge, Sisters of Chicago; Branch 32, Workmen's Circle, \$25; Wagner, \$100; Furriers' Association, \$100; Horvitz, \$25; Butchers' Union, Local 596, \$50; Dr. Rodin, \$100; United Hebrew Trades, \$100; Traspolier Aid Society, \$300; Vilno Independent Verein, \$50; Wilno Brothers Verein, \$25; Mrs. Schaffner, \$50; Carl, \$15; Branch 162, Workmen's Circle, \$25; Bernard, \$100; Juniors of the nursery, \$2,500; Men's Aid, \$3,000.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 4, 1924.

[PUBLIC HEARING ON NURSERY PROBLEM]

by

Dr. S. M. Melamed

What is going to happen to the costly but still unfinished building of the Daughters of Zion Day and Night Nursery? The [Chicago Jewish] Charities are stubborn and insist that the Daughters of Zion should stop the work and give up the building. The women leaders of the Daughters of Zion want to go on with the work. One cannot blame them very much, when one considers the fact that they have put a lot of labor and money into the building. Wouldn't it be a good idea if a public hearing were heard on the affair? Let both sides lay their claim before an impartial committee of community workers.

II D 4

JEWISH

The Forward, December 30, 1923.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

DAUGHTERS OF JACOB SOUTH SIDE DAY AND NIGHT NURSERY

OPENS A DRIVE FOR FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Dear Friends:

We know that you faithfully trust in the aim for which this appeal is being made. We ask you, in the name of the homeless children, to read this appeal and contribute your share. You fully understand what it means for children who are without a mother or father, and are deprived of a home to be taken care of by some one who will provide them, as much as possible, with all necessities. This is one of the holiest and noblest things that a man can do.

You know the golden rule, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

Thus, we are in need of a larger place in order to accept the orphans that are waiting for a home.

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JEWISH

The Forward, December 30, 1923.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

We have, therefore, made arrangements to purchase the building at 6401 South Peoria Street. The building must be paid for. New things must be bought in order to enroll children in the nursery.

The Daughters of Jacob is an independent organization and is not connected with any other charity organization. We received a charter from the state in 1919 and the nursery was opened at 6320 S. Aberdeen Avenue, with ten children. Now there are always thirty children in the nursery and many more are taken care of during the day. The nursery is supported by dues and donations and proceeds from undertakings. Medical and dental services are rendered free by Drs. J. Greenberg and H. Semon.

We call your attention to the fact that no high salaries are paid. The officers give their services without pay.

Help the orphans. Send your contribution in promptly and see that your friends shall do the same. Lets make this drive successful.

Respectfully yours,
The Committee of the Drive,
Dr. J. Greenbert, chairman.

The Forward, December 10, 1923.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Approximately four-thousand women and men marched to the new home of the Douglas Park Day and Night Nursery yesterday and celebrated the grand opening, with music, donations and greetings from many labor organizations.

Thousands applauded the marching masses and trucks that conveyed the small children into their new home. The first speaker was Rabbi Budziński, who opened the nursery in a formal manner.

Mr. Sacks, chairman of the Building Fund, and Mr. Lerner, chairman of the executives, assisted the auctioneer, Mr. Rubin, in selling the keys to the doors of the building. Mrs. Ida Fink purchased the first key for one-hundred and fifty dollars; and Mrs. Abraham, the wife of a member of the Carpenters Union Local #504, gave one-hundred and twenty five dollars for the second key. The Bakers Union Local #237 contributed twenty five dollars and Sam Nachtingal, a delegate of the Bakers Union, gave twenty five dollars.

The Forward, December 10, 1923.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Comrade Hanock and Weinstein, secretary and president of the United Hebrew Trades, donated twenty five dollars each. Afterwards, they sold the opening of the electric lights and Mrs. Ida Fink paid fifty dollars for this privilege. Rooms were later sold, and Mr. Dolkin gave two-hundred dollars for a room; Mrs. Breindel two-hundred and twenty five dollars; and Mr. and Mrs. Rothenberg two-hundred dollars.

Mr. Socks introduced Mr. Holzman, president of the Carpenters Local #504, and Mr. Balanik, business agent of #504. Both extended greetings to the Nursery and promised, on behalf of their unions, to do everything possible for the nursery, because they recognize the necessity and importance of that institution.

Rabbi Budzinsky, made a warm appeal to those present for the support of the Douglas Park Day and Night Nursery.

Comrade Hanock greeted the Nursery on behalf of the United Hebrew Trades, and stated that the delegate of the United Hebrew Trades, Mrs. Erlich, of the Painters Union Local #521, did very much for the nursery.

The Forward, December 10, 1923.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The City Central Committee of the Workmen's Circle, was represented by Comrade Lambert extended greeting on behalf of the Workmen's Circle.

Comrade Morris Sickind, extended greetings on behalf of the Forward and stated that nobody knows, what the nursery does for the Working Class children, as does the Forward, where all the unfortunate mothers turn to for adjusting the very serious matter of providing a home for the children that they cannot take care of.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Forward, Nov. 20, 1923.

[CARPENTERS AND PAINTERS HELP JEWISH NURSERY]

The United Hebrew Trades listened to a report at its last meeting which told how the Carpenters Union, Local 504, and the Painters Union, Local 521, had helped remodel the home of the Douglas Park Day and Night Nursery.

The Carpenters Union, Local 504, responded to an appeal made by a committee of the Nursery. The Local determined to engage carpenters to make all the necessary alterations in the building on Fifteenth Street and Albany Avenue. The Carpenters Union appointed Hyman Zalanick, business agent of the Union, to take charge of the work, and the Union contributed \$1,000 from its treasury for carpentry work in the Nursery.

The Painters Union, Local 521, did the same. A committee of the Union, Messrs. Ehrlich and Green helped to obtain all the necessary materials from owners of paint stores, and a group of members has done the painting in the building without any remuneration.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Forward, Nov. 20, 1923.

The United Hebrew Trades has unanimously resolved to extend its gratitude to both unions for the good and noble work they have done for that institution.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, May 8, 1923.

COMPLETE WHAT YOU HAVE BEGUN

(Editorial)

Of the important communal buildings which should have long been opened for the purpose for which they have been built, the Infant Home of the Daughters of Zion Day and Night Nursery is the most important. For more than one year the building for this institution has been under construction and is still not completed, though the need is great and the number of applicants grows from day to day.

The position of the official Jewish charities as regards the Daughters of Zion Day and Night Nursery is a negative one. According to the argument of the Jewish Charities, Jewish orphans who cannot be admitted to the Marks Nathan Home because they are still too young, should be given away to private

Daily Jewish Courier, May 8, 1923.

families, and if suitable Jewish families cannot be secured, the infants should then be given away to Christian families. The reason for this procedure is purely a medical one to which the medical men, however, do not subscribe. The representatives of the official Jewish charities assert that it is hazardous to keep small children in a orphanage because in case of certain sicknesses all children are apt to be stricken, and, in order to prevent that, children must be separated in private families.

If this theory holds true, the Marks Nathan Orphanage would likewise be perilous for the children, for if a child of five years must not be in an orphanage, a child of six or seven years should not be there either, since the danger of contagion is the same. Doctors who have a certain opinion about this question make light of this theory, for, if it were correct, no children would be brought up in any institution. Yet, for the past seven

Daily Jewish Courier, May 8, 1923.

hundred years, children have been brought up in institutions. It is an established fact that children who are brought up in an institution are less exposed to danger than children who receive a normal upbringing at home. Child mortality is significantly lower in institutions than in private families.

During the many years in which Jewish day and night nurseries have existed in Chicago we have never heard that a number of children have fallen victims of contagious diseases, and we are almost certain that not one single death has occurred in these institutions.

Since the argument of the official Jewish charities against the Jewish day and night nurseries and the Infant Home is absolutely false, there is no reason why the Jewish community of Chicago should not finish the work that a group of charitable Jewish women have begun. There is no question that this institution is necessary.

Daily Jewish Courier, May 8, 1923.

If this institution were now completed, the construction of a new wing would soon have to begin, because the place would be overcrowded. No less than five hundred applications have already been made and in most cases living orphans are involved. ["Living orphans" is a term used in Yiddish, meaning children whose parents are alive but unable to provide for them.] On most applications either the father is a cripple, or the mother must go to work and cannot care for her child, or the mother is ill and the father cannot care for the child. In some cases there are orphans who just came from Europe and cannot find admission in Mark Nathan Home. We cannot and must not leave these unfortunate and helpless children to their own fate, and we cannot give them away to Christian families. Perhaps it is not a violation of the Jewish [religious] law to give infants of a year or two away to Christian families, but it is certainly a crime to give away children of four or five years to Christian families, because all educators agree that the first seven years of a person's life determines his religious character, and giving children of four or five years of age to Christian

Daily Jewish Courier, May 8, 1923.

families, that they should bring them up, means surrendering the children to apostasy. It is also not advisable to give children away to poor Jewish families, because such children will be unable to receive the sanitary conditions that an institution can offer. If a Jewish family wishes to adopt a child, it may do so, but without compensation. Only the very poor Jewish families, who themselves live in solitude and filth, wish to bring up a small child for compensation, and the conditions that prevail in a poor family are not the best guarantee for a sound physical development of the child.

The infant home which is now being built by the Daughters of Zion Day and Night Nursery is, therefore, an absolute necessity and it is the duty of the city to see that the building be completed as soon as possible and devoted to its objective: To provide a home for the orphans who are, for some reason or other, not admitted into the Marks Nathan Home.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, May 1, 1923.

OUR DREAM HAS AT LAST VISUALIZED IN REALITY.

After many years of striving and hoping to raise funds to build a Jewish infants home, we now live to see it in reality, and today we will have our first mass-meeting at 1 P. M. in our institution, Hirsch and California Ave.

In honor of this occasion a concert has been arranged with good talents, also of children of our nursery. Mme. Fannie Reinheart will open the concert with a vocal solo. Speeches will be made by Rabbi Budzinski, Louis Reingold and Mrs. Charna Rieger.

The chairladies will announce the program of the big bazaar which is to be opened Saturday night, May 5, on all three floors of the new infant home. Come to the first meeting and concert in the institution for baby orphans, that was built with your moral and financial help.

Daughters of Zion Nursery and Infants Home.
Mrs. Rieger - President.

IV

JEWISH

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DAUGHTERS OF ZION

(In English)

In 1922 unusual work was done toward the erection of the new Jewish infant home in Chicago.

With the aid of our devoted workers of the Daughters of Zion Nursery and of the Infant Home Society, who had given their time and money for this noble purpose, it became possible for the building committee to close contracts with builders who had, in the course of six months, constructed the large edifice on Hirsch Street and California Avenue.

According to a report from our finance chairlady, Mrs. Louis Katz, which was confirmed by a certified auditor, Mr. Andrew Quigley, our finances are as follows:

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 9, 1923.

Balance on hand January 1, 1922	\$26,087.86
Subscriptions and donations	12,858.09
Auxiliaries	19,314.05
Brick certificates	8,320.00
Tag day income	2,186.97
Concerts, theaters, dances, and picnics	23,037.08
	<u>65,716.19</u>
Total Income	\$91,804.05 (sic)

Expenses

Maintenance of nursery	\$18,024.96
Material and labor	<u>94,956.11</u>
Total Expenses	\$125,490.37 (sic)

WPA (U.I.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 9, 1923.

Resources

Foundation and lots	\$33,585.00
Building, 1441 Wicker Park Avenue	20,000.00
Furniture and fixtures	1,127.90
Subscribers' debts	15,743.40
Cash on hand and in banks	667.75
Material and labor	94,956.11
Total Resources	\$166,080.16
Debts	38,686.32

Last year's income from auxiliaries:

Almer Sigel	\$4,302.05
Logan Square	3,952.00
Central	2,510.00
Humboldt	1,800.00
Midwest	1,500.00

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 9, 1923.

Rebecca Fox	\$2,600.00
Wide Awake Worker	400.00
Albany Park	400.00
Junior Oak	<u>1,850.00</u>
Total Income	\$19,314.05

I am proud of the chairmanship of Mrs. H. Steinberg. The number of children that we have had last year was too much for our present institution. Yet, it is merely a small fraction of the number of children who are waiting for admission. With aching hearts, we must defer those on the waiting list from time to time. Each case presents a great tragedy in the lives of the lonely orphans. We have more than 200 applications on our waiting list. Every child that we accept is investigated by our admission committee, and only the helpless and destitute children are admitted.

With pride and joy, I can report that the children admitted to our small

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 9, 1923.

institution, 1441 Wicker Park Avenue, are given a good home. They are given motherly attention, both physically and spiritually. They are reared in a typically Jewish atmosphere. Nowhere else can a happier and healthier group of children be found.

We are also glad to report that our house has the best trained nurses who take care of the babies, and a competent physician, Dr. L. H. Block, who has been visiting the children daily for the last three years without any remuneration. A special thanks we owe to our superintendent, Mrs. W. Lewis, for her remarkable ability in keeping the nursery and the children in excellent condition.

In the course of the last year, 1,871 children were admitted each month. The general number of admission was seventy children a day, or fifteen more than a year ago.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 9, 1923.

Words are inadequate to express my respect and gratitude to Mrs. Charwey Rieger, founder and president of the Daughters of Zion Nursery, for her aid and support to the unfortunate infants in Chicago. May God grant her health, strength, and long life, so that she may live to see her wish fulfilled, and that is: To have a sanitary Jewish home for the Jewish orphans in Chicago. She has sacrificed her health and her own comforts for so many years, and had to overcome the many obstacles in her path. It is only through an act of God that she carried out her work.

Due to the fact that the reports are so lengthy, I regret that I am unable to give an account of each officer and chairman of each committee separately. But I assure all workers that we are grateful to the officers of the auxiliaries for their good work last year. We owe a special thanks to the building committee for its successful work.

At the present moment, we should like to make an appeal to the Chicago Jewry.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 9, 1923.

Our appeal cannot and must not be ignored. We are now campaigning for funds, so as to finish the inside work of the most beautiful and most indispensable institution in Illinois. We are now selling hospital rooms, and other "honorary" rooms, windows, and doors. By purchasing any of these honors, you will perpetuate your name in the beautiful temple on California Avenue.

Remember, friends, that this is the only Jewish infant home in the Middle West. Everyone should at least have mercy upon the motherless infants who cannot help themselves, and who are subject to the compassion of the good, but busy public. Your subscription, large or small, will help our lonely infants.

In behalf of all directors, I thank the Jewish public for what they have already done and for what they will continue to do for our home.

In conclusion, permit me to express gratitude to the board of directors

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 9, 1923.

for the services they have rendered last year for this sacred work, and it gives me honor, pride, and courage to be the presiding officer. It is certainly a great honor to work with a group of noble women who are in our society.

Respectfully,

Mrs. Samuel Sigel

WPA (U.L.) 1901 20276

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 29, 1923.

TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR MARKS NATHAN ORPHAN HOME
AT BANQUET IN HONOR OF CHARLES HERRON

At the banquet last night at the Marks Nathan Orphan Home, which was given in honor of Mr. Charles Herron, president of the institution, \$12,000 was raised. The institution is \$29,000 in debt.

Among the speakers there were: Judge [J.] David, Judge [H.] Fisher and Mr. C. Herron. S. J. Rosenblatt acted as toastmaster.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 25, 1923.

THE DOUGLAS PARK DAY AND NIGHT NURSERY

by

Ben Naftoli

The Lawndale District, which is at present the largest Jewish district in Chicago, has its own necessary cultural and philanthropic institutions, and, undoubtedly, one of these institutions is the Douglas Park Day and Night Nursery. In the large city of Chicago where there are more than 300,000 Jews such an institution is of inestimable importance. Years ago, before such Jewish nurseries had been established, an unfortunate Jewish child whom bitter fate had robbed of father or mother, or a child, whose mother was forced out of necessity to seek employment in order to earn the daily bread for her children, was surrendered into the hands of non-Jews, and entered an atmosphere which was remote from the Jewish spirit, from Jewish traditions, and from the Yiddish language. Such a child is punished in two ways. Besides being economically underprivileged, he is spiritually sundered from his people, and becomes estranged from his immediate family. When such a child grows up, he is lost to his people. The Jewish father or the Jewish mother who would have liked to have

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 25, 1923.

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his or her child remain a Jew and to have him follow the foot-
steps of his forebears, was, however, compelled to deliver the
child into non-Jewish hands, thereby causing the parents untold

misery. What could a father do when his wife died, leaving him with two, three,
or four children? What could an unfortunate mother do whose husband died,
thereby cutting off her economic support?

Frustrated by circumstances, exasperated by fate, with a pessimistic outlook
regarding the future, such unfortunates, with tears in their eyes and pain in
their hearts, gave their children into such hands--hands which they knew would
tear the children away from them.

Chicago Jewry finally became aware of, and understood its moral obligations,
and established these institutions--Jewish nurseries where a child found a
Jewish environment and atmosphere, where he is reared in the Jewish spirit and
under the supervision of devoted Jewish women.

The Douglas Park Day and Night Nursery was founded four years ago. The pioneer

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 25, 1923.

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workers did not find it easy to establish such an institution. It took a great deal of effort and hard work before this nursery was placed on a sound foundation, and much effort and hard work is still required to maintain it.

At present the Douglas Park Day and Night Nursery is taking care of eighty-one children from the age of three months to six years. Thirty-one of them are taken care of during the day, and the rest at night. The maintenance of the institution costs \$1,600 a month. The building cost about \$15,000.

Four years ago, when the Douglas Park Day and Night Nursery was first opened, the number of children was considerably smaller because the income did not permit the admission of large numbers. But with the increase in membership--at present the nursery has 2,500 members--the income also increased and so did the number of children admitted.

In view of the increase in the number of children and the children waiting to be admitted, the present building has become too small. A larger place is

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 25, 1923.

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required for all unfortunate children. Aware of its duties and responsibilities, the Douglas Park Day and Night Nursery has begun an intensive drive to erect a large building, where every Jewish child who is in need of such an institution will find refuge.

For this purpose the nursery has purchased a house and lot on the corner of 15th Street and Albany Avenue where the new building, which is expected to cost around \$15,000, will be erected if--if Chicago Jewry will help the nursery to carry through its plans.

There is no doubt but that the Jews of Chicago will understand and weigh the importance and the necessity of such a sacred enterprise and will respond generously to the call of the nursery and will help it carry through its great plan.

A grand concert will be given Sunday, February 4, at the Medinah Temple in which the Union of Chicago Cantors under the direction of the famous composer, Mr. Leo Leov, will participate. Other famous musicians will also participate.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 25, 1923.

The entire proceeds of this concert will go to the nursery. Large numbers of Chicago Jews are expected to attend in order to make this affair a success.

The officers of the nursery are as follows:

Mrs. B. J. Ruben, ex-president;
Mrs. Jessie Diskin, president;
Mrs. Solowaycheck and Mrs. Klassky, vice-presidents;
Mrs. Rosenberg, recording secretary;
Mrs. J. Goldberg, corresponding secretary;
Mrs. Rabitchov, treasurer;
Mrs. Blank, trustee;
Mrs. Sachs, chairman of the publicity committee;
Mrs. Shanen, chairman of the social committee;
Mrs. Fogel, chairman of the membership committee;
Mrs. Grossman, chairman of the house.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 18, 1923.

MARKS NATHAN JEWISH ORPHAN HOME

(In English)

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Marks Nathan Jewish Orphan Home took place last Sunday afternoon, January 14, 1923, at the Home.

The president, Charles I. Herron, submitted his report, as did the officers and chairmen of the various committees. Mr. Herron, in his report, referred at length to the recent amalgamation of the Associated and Federated Charities in one central organization "The Jewish Charities of Chicago", and pledged the new organization and its president, Mr. Julius Rosenwald, in behalf of the Home, its loyal support. He also regretted exceedingly, the resignation from the Home Directorate of Mr. S. J. Rosenblatt, who has been placed on the Board of Jewish Charities of Chicago.

The annual report, which was quite lengthy, outlined in detail the main features of the work of the Home during the year 1922 and pointed out the needs of the

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 18, 1923.

home for the coming year.

The following new directors were elected to fill vacancies for the ensuing year:

Messrs. Sam Levitetz, Isadore Growoig, Carles Levy, Louis M. Feder, Hyman N. Kohn, George B. Kurtzon, Nathan Gumbinsky, Max Korshak, Louis Gold. The annual meeting was followed by the first meeting of the 1923 Board, when the election of officers took place as follows:

President, Charles I. Herron, for the tenth consecutive year; Vice-presidents, I. Klawans and Sam Steiner; Recording Secretary, Mrs. H. Olenik; Financial Secretary, M. F. Wittele; Treasurer Leo Shafon. Trustees, Jacob Levy, David Kolb, M. Snower, E. Braude, Charles Mitchell. [Editor's note: This article is in English originally. It has not been edited in the usual manner.]

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 12, 1923.

TEN YEARS OF WORK BY MRS. CHARNEY RIEGER

"Dear Editor of the Courier: On Sunday evening, January 14, Mrs. Charney Rieger will be installed, for the tenth consecutive term, as president of the Bnoth Zion (Daughters of Zion), and for the seventh consecutive term, as president of the Nursery and Infant Home. Since I have been secretary of the Bnoth Zion since its inception, I trust you will permit me to review the work that Mrs. Rieger had done for the past ten years.

"This article was read to the members of the board of directors who confirmed everything herein written and I hope that you will publish this statement.

"Ten years ago, a society by the name of "Bnoth Zion" was organized on the Northwest Side and Mrs. Rieger was elected president. The aim of that Society was to revive and enlarge the small Talmud Torah of the Northwest Side. We

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 12, 1923.

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held a meeting in one of the synagogues, or what was then a Talmud Torah. The Parokheth (curtain in a synagogue that covers the ark) was torn, so we immediately purchased a new Parokheth, a new table for the pulpit, besides other miscellaneous items.

"This Society carried on its work in this manner, until a group of Jews of the Northwest Side purchased a Children's Home at Rockwell and Hirsch Streets from some gentiles. Then the Bnoth Zion Society, with Mrs. Rieger as president, swung into real work. Under the direction of Mrs. Rieger, the women worked tirelessly and turned that building into a beautiful Hebrew school. The Bnoth Zion Society spared neither money nor energy.

"At that time the American Jewish Congress was born. A woman once came to a meeting of the Bnoth Zion Society, weeping bitterly, and said that she was compelled to live on the mercy of charity, because she had no place to leave

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 12, 1923.

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her two children while she went out to earn a living respectably. She brought her children to a gentile day nursery on the Northwest Side and the matron told her that if the Jews could afford to have a Congress, then it was high time that they established a day nursery for their children. And she [the matron] refused to admit the children.

"This, and other similar cases, induced Mrs. Rieger to found a Jewish Day Nursery on the Northwest Side. Aided by her profound knowledge, she soon launched a large movement on the Northwest Side for a Jewish Day Nursery and the Bnoth Zion Society soon became engaged in the noble task of providing Jewish babies with a home, which enabled their mothers to go to work. This also prevented the Jewish children from entering Christian homes where they would be compelled to make the sign of the cross before each meal.

"The noble women of the Northwest Side did such splendid work that in a short

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 12, 1923.

period of eighteen months, they purchased a house at 1441 Wicker Park Avenue for \$11,000 and remodeled it into a Day Nursery. We declare proudly that in this nursery, the children are reared in a Jewish atmosphere, because the Society spares no money in their effort to maintain a Hebrew school where the children can learn to read, write, and speak Hebrew.

"In 1918, when the dreadful flu epidemic overwhelmed Chicago, many mothers were torn from their children by death. Poor, lonely fathers did not know what to do with their babies. The sad plight of the unfortunate babies broke the hearts of the members of the Bnoth Zion Society, and Mrs. Rieger, together with the officers, members, and friends of the Society, did unusually splendid work by establishing a home for infants in the Day Nursery.

"The wonderful work which was done for lonely babies caused the home to become overcrowded, and the home now lacks space to accommodate a number of

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 12, 1923.

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infants who are in need of a home. About 178 applications are lying in the desk but the lack of space does not permit the admission of these applicants.

"Under the supervision of Mrs. Rieger, who has been elected president of Bnoth Zion for the tenth consecutive term, a beautiful new infant home will soon be opened on California Avenue, where all the unfortunate motherless infants of Chicago and the vicinity will be housed.

"Ten years ago, when Mrs. Rieger was elected president, Mrs. Lena Riseberg, was elected vice-president; Mrs. Louis Shapiro, treasurer; Mr. Louis Finder, financial secretary; and the present writer of these lines--Mrs. Lena Ross--was elected recording secretary.

"The installation of officers will take place this Sunday evening in the Sabin

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 12, 1923.

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School, Hirsch and Leavitt Streets. The installation will be conducted by Louis Reingold.

"Yours truly,"

"Mrs. Lena Ross."

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 17, 1922.

[DAUGHTERS OF ZION CAMPAIGN]

by

Dr. S. M. Melamed

Today opens the campaign of the Daughters of Zion Day Nursery to raise a fund for the infant home that is being built. The building will cost about a quarter of a million dollars. Two floors of that building have already been completed. Now they want to raise sufficient funds to enable them to finish the building. The leaders of the institution have called a mass meeting today at the Sabin School, where the campaign to raise additional funds will begin. Our friend and sympathizer, Mr. S. B. Komaiko, who has devoted himself to community work, will be the chairman of the meeting. The speakers will consider the question of a Jewish infant home in Chicago from various angles.

The leaders of the institution also have a plan to raise the [necessary] money. They plan to sell "brick certificates" at ten dollars a certificate.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 17, 1922.

It would be easy to sell several thousand certificates in a well-organized campaign. Then, after the masses have done their duty, it would be easy to approach the well-to-do people and demand not ten- but one-hundred or one-thousand-dollar donations. The well-to-do will have to do their duty, if the masses lead the way.

The success of the campaign depends upon today's meeting at the Sabin School. If a great many Northwest Side Jews, who are particularly interested in this institution, attend the meeting and do their duty, then Chicago will soon have a Jewish infant home of which the community can be proud.

WPA (ILL.) FkuJ.36275

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 15, 1922.

ACTIVITIES OF DAUGHTERS OF SION

The Daughters of Zion Nursery and Infant Home has arranged a concert and mass meeting to be held this Sunday evening at the Sabin School. S. D. Monaike will be chairman. Dr. S. H. Melamed, Leonard Grossman, Louis Rheingold, and Mrs. Charny Rieger will address the meeting. Madeline Fann Reinhardt, Max Brodsky and Max Milner will participate in the concert. The children of the nursery will march. The Daughters of Zion also wish to inform the public that the picnic which could not be held last Sunday, because of rain, will be held this Sunday afternoon at Riverview Park.

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 12, 1922.

THE JEWISH INFANT HOME

by

Louis Rheingold

A home for Jewish orphans is being built in Chicago. The home will occupy an entire block on Hirsch Boulevard between Fairfield and California Avenues. The home, when it is completed, will consist of two floors and a basement, and will accommodate four hundred children, ranging from infancy to six years of age. The home will also have a separate division. [Translator's note: About three lines here have been cut out.]Dubin and Eisenberg are the architects for the home. It will cost three hundred thousand dollars. When it is completed, the home will be an ornament to the Jews of Chicago and a source of pride to the Jews of America.

It was not easy for a small group of women on the Northwest Side to found the first Jewish day nursery in Chicago, to pay up all the mortgages on their present nursery at 1441 Wicker Park Avenue, to raise money with which to begin

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Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 12, 1922.

to build the first infant home in the Western states.

About three or four years ago, during the flu epidemic, Mrs. Rieger was called to a house where a young woman had died in giving birth to a baby whose father was confined in a tubercular sanitarium. The baby lay amid dirt and filth and its body began to rot. A doctor said that the baby was too weak to be saved, but Mrs. Rieger took the baby to the nursery, called in the house physician, L. H. Block, and now little Sammy is a healthy, beautiful baby, who is a source of joy at the Daughters of Zion Nursery.

A few days later, Mrs. Rieger went to visit an orphan in a Catholic educational institution. It hurt her, as a Jewish mother, to see Jewish children make the sign of the cross. She politely asked the supervisor why Jewish children were taught such a ceremony. The supervisor answered: "If to make the sign of the cross is against the Jewish religion, let the Jews build their own institution."

This reply caused the board of directors of the Daughters of Zion Day Nursery to found a few auxiliaries located in various parts of the city, and to elect a

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 12, 1922.

building committee of twenty-five men and women to build a home for helpless Jewish babies.

An application for a state charter was sent to Springfield. Certain people opposed the granting of a charter by the state to the Daughters of Zion. These people claimed that the drives for funds which would be made in behalf of the nursery and infant home, would decrease the amount of money available to maintain other institutions. Dr. Charles Werden, a state official, was sent to investigate the claims of both sides, and a charter was granted upon his recommendation.

The building committee began to function. Many members were of the opinion that a small building, which could take care of one hundred babies, should be erected immediately, that in a few years, a larger building could be built. Other members claimed that it was impractical to have a drive each year for a new building and that there were many Jews in Chicago who would be willing to help build an institution of which the city could be proud. The opinion of the latter

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 12, 1922.

[group] prevailed and it was decided to erect a building which would accommodate four hundred babies.

Letters asking that plans [be submitted], were sent to many well-known architects. These plans were examined by state and city building experts, aided by a committee from the Architects' Association. The building committee decided to accept the plans of Dubin and Eisenberg, 14 West Washington Street.

A drive for funds began under the chairmanship of Meyer Teitelbaum, a member of the building committee. The drive brought in thirty thousand dollars. A tag day brought in eleven thousand dollars. With this forty-one thousand dollars, they began to build an infant home which will cost three hundred thousand dollars.

The committee had to decide whether a general contractor should be given the work of erecting the building. The question whether to build with or without the aid of building contractors was discussed for six months until it was decided that as there wasn't sufficient money in the bank to guarantee the general contractor

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 12, 1922.

one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, an executive board of seven should be appointed which would have full power to appoint subcontractors and to buy material. Meyer Teitelbaum, Louis Shapiro, I. Konigsberg, A. Epstein, S. Weinberg, Mrs. Rieger, and Mrs. I. Siegel, chairman of the board of directors, were appointed members of the executive board.

During the first part of June, the supervising contractors, Harry Kaplan and A. Woldman, put carpenters and bricklayers to work erecting the building. The first two floors are now finished. If the Chicago Jews would wake up and donate money, or buy gold-brick certificates, then we would be able to celebrate, in the near future, the opening of the biggest and most beautiful Jewish institution in Chicago.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, September 6, 1922.

The Sheltering Home announces to the worthy public that \$2,676.91 was collected from the tag day, Sunday August 27. From this, we donated to the following organizations for helping us that day in our work: Daughters of Zion Day and Night Nursery \$358.00 - Douglas Park Ladies Charity \$285.00 - Daughters of Jacob Englewood Nursery \$120.07 - West Side Charity \$112.00 - Mizrachi (Zionist organization) \$65.75 - Mrs. Sanders, for relief in Europe \$20.91 - Kovner Ladies Auxiliary \$20.91 - Mrs. Sulkin, for disabled soldiers \$17.93 - Expense \$300.00 - Total \$1,300.66. Income \$2,676.91, Expenses \$1,300.66 - Total balance \$1,376.25.

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 10, 1922.

A. J. ROSENBLATT, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, CHICAGO.

Edward Katziner, a well-known business-man and philanthropist, will pay for the land which is needed to erect a new home for the children of the late Nathan (Orshan) Katziner. Mr. Katziner, who is now in England for medical treatment, has advised this to A. J. Rosenblatt, chairman of the board. Mr. Rosenblatt informed Mr. Katziner of the need for such a home, of this offer of Mr. Katziner.

Mr. Katziner gave the matter to the care of his late wife. He told Mr. Rosenblatt that the latter, Charles Brown, Louis C. Brown, Louis Cohen, and Harry Goldstein should together select a few acres of land, right near Lake Michigan. Mr. Katziner expressed his hope that other Chicago Jews would be willing to shoulder the cost of erecting the building.

There will be a meeting of the Board of Directors of the late Nathan home as

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J.M.I.

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 10, 1935.

soon as Mr. Rosenberg returns to Chicago. It is very likely that the children of the institution will spend their next summer vacation in their own home on the shores of Lake Michigan.

PROJ. 30275

Daily Forward, Feb. 28, 1922.

VFA (11) 28 11.30275

FOR THE SAKE OF THE SMALL JEWISH CHILDREN

A drive is now being conducted in the Douglas Boulevard district to raise a \$50,000 fund with which to erect a new day and night nursery building for Jewish children in the Douglas Park neighborhood. The institution already, has a building, but it is becoming inadequate, for the number of applicants is getting larger and larger every day.

So have pity on these small children who have no fathers or mothers. Help us out in this fund-raising. Let us hurry and build this building as soon as possible, and let it be a home for the homeless children.

Daily Jewish Courier, July 9, 1922.

TODAY IS AN IMPORTANT TAG DAY

Jewish women and girls will tag you today. They will be found on every street corner. The tagging will be for the benefit of the new home for the Daughters of Zion Day and Night Nursery. Do not refuse them. Permit yourself to be tagged because we need such a home in our community. Give the good Jewish women a dime, a quarter, fifty cents, or more. Put the money you want to give in a separate pocket so that you will be sure to contribute. You will be blessed by the children for whom the men and women workers of the Daughters of Zion Day and Night Nursery are so deeply concerned.

May this tag day bring in a large sum of money for the building.

Forward, Mar. 3, 1922.

[THE DOUGLAS PARK NURSERY]

The Douglas Park Day-and-Night Nursery was compelled to refuse the applications of 83 orphans, being unable to accept them.

The orphans had to be enrolled, but due to unprecedented circumstances and limited space, their applications were turned down.

A new home must be constructed immediately on 15th Street.

At the completion of the Douglas Park Day-and-Night Nursery Home, all orphans will be accommodated who turn to the home.

A campaign of \$50,000, is carried on for the construction of a new home. Chicago Jewry is urged to support this campaign.

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 21, 1922.

[FUND-RAISING BANQUET FOR DAY NURSERY]

by

Dr. S. M. Melamed

Last Sunday night, a banquet was held in the Auditorium Hotel. The banquet was organized by the Jews of the Northwest Side, or, more correctly, by the Daughters of Zion Day Nursery, or still more correctly, by Mrs. [Charna] Rieger. The Daughters of Zion Day Nursery was founded by Mrs. Rieger. The organization's various auxiliaries were founded by Mrs. Rieger. The last drive for fifty thousand dollars, which sum of money was raised, was organized by Mrs. Rieger. The acquisition of the building and everything that belongs to it, the purchase of the lots, the building activity, the arguments with the contractors, the difficulties with the contractors and builders--[were] all the responsibilities of [Mrs. Rieger]. The banquet in the Auditorium Hotel for three hundred people was organized by Mrs. Rieger.

Mrs. Rieger is not a young woman and she is not an Americanized woman. Now

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 21, 1932.

you can imagine the amount of energy and stubbornness there is in that woman. She is what I would call an energetic lady.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 20, 1922.

CAMPAIGN TO RAISE A QUARTER OF A MILLION DOLLARS FOR THE
DAUGHTERS OF ZION NURSERY IN FULL SWING

The campaign to raise two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to build a new home for the Daughters of Zion Day Nursery opened last night with a banquet at the Auditorium Hotel. Over three hundred people were present at the banquet.

Mr. L. Rieger was chairman. The speakers were Dr. Charles Wirten and Rabbi [Nisan] Budzinski. Rabbi S. Cohen of Temple Mizpah made a moving appeal, and over twenty-five thousand dollars was collected in cash, while twenty-five thousand dollars was pledged.

Many committees will go out today all over the city in order to raise money for the fund.

At the banquet last night, Mr. Maury Rubini sang a few operatic arias. He was accompanied at the piano by Miss Sokonowsky.

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THURSDAY

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 19, 1922.

FOR THE SAKE OF THE INFANTS WHO ARE BLANKETED

An Appeal to the Chicago Jewish Public
by the Douglas Park Day and Night Nursery

(Advertisement)

"Jews of Chicago: Can you watch calmly and see Jewish children who were left poor orphans, being converted to Christianity every day because there is nobody to give them a home? Do you know that there are institutions which take in our poor orphans and give them a home--BUT THERE IS NO JEWISH HOME.

"This is done because we, the Jews of Chicago, are too much occupied with our own affairs; we pretend that we don't know that our poor orphans are being taken away from us. We are silent.

"BUT HOW LONG WILL WE REMAIN SILENT?

Do you Jews of Chicago know that the Douglas Park Day and Night Nursery is now conducting a drive for fifty thousand dollars to build a home for the unfortunate

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 19, 1922.

orphans? It is the duty of every Jew to help the Douglas Park Day and Night Nursery in its sacred work.

"Do not forget that every dollar you give, helps to abolish the plague of conversion which besets our poor orphans, who are forced to go to Christian institutions because we Jews have no home for them.

"HELP US, THEREFORE, TO BUILD A BEAUTIFUL HOME FOR OUR UNFORTUNATE ORPHANS."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 17, 1922.

AN INVITATION

(Advertisement)

We invite all honored rabbis, all honored presidents and officers of synagogues, lodges, societies, organizations and Workmen's Circle branches, to come on Sunday, February 19, at 6:30 P. M., to the Auditorium Hotel, Congress Street and Wabash Avenue, to a fish dinner and a mass meeting, at which we will open our campaign to build a new home. There will be prominent speakers and a beautiful program. We cordially ask all those who did not receive an invitation because we did not have their addresses, to accept this invitation and come and help the only Jewish Infant Home in Chicago. We solicit their advice and support in our attempt to give a real Jewish education to the helpless children. We also ask all our honored presidents of synagogues to inform the public from their pulpits this **Saturday morning**, of this great and sacred task.

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 17, 1922.

We hope that you will do your duty, and may the Father of the Orphans reward you by protecting you from trouble and suffering.

Daughters of Zion Day and Night Nursery,

Mrs. Rieger, president,

Edward Greenstone, chairman,

Joseph Rusnak, treasurer,

Max Hirsch, secretary.

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 6, 1922.

A MAGNIFICENT BANQUET FOR THE FRIENDS OF THE MARKS NATHAN ORPHAN HOME

About three hundred people, men and women from all sections of the city, supporters of the Jewish Federation of Orthodox Charities, attended the annual banquet of the Marks Nathan Orphan Home last night. The banquet was held in the great dining room of the institution, at Albany Avenue and Carlisle Place.

The toastmaster of the evening was Mr. S. J. Rosenblatt; Rabbi Saul Silber, Charles Herron, Judge Henry Horner and James Davis spoke. The speakers pointed out the importance of the institution and thanked the public for its support of the Federation, which also supports the orphans, boys and girls, who are in the Marks Nathan Orphan Home. •

The banquet, which was magnificent, was arranged by a committee headed by I. Klawans. Jacob Levy, Jacob Hadesman, Max Fishman and S. J. Rosenblatt assisted Mr. Klawans.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 6, 1922.

Superintendent Trotzky received the sincere compliments of the speakers for his earnest, faithful, and paternal care of the three hundred and ten children of the Home.

The directors of the Home presented Mr. Klawans with a beautiful set of table silver for his fine work in arranging the banquet.

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 5, 1922.

AN APPEAL FROM THE DOUGLAS PARK DAY AND NIGHT NURSERY TO ALL
JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS IN GENERAL, AND TO THE
JEWS OF CHICAGO IN PARTICULAR

Every Jew in Chicago knows of the excellent and noble work that the Douglas Park Day And Night Nursery is doing for unfortunate children, many of whom do not have a father or a mother. The institution accepts children of from one to seven years of age. There are about seventy-five children there now, and they all have a good home; they receive food, clothing and an education. All this is done lovingly and tenderly for those unfortunate children. Many new applications are received from children who have as much right to be admitted as those who are in the Home. Even with the best intentions of the management, however, it has been found impossible to admit additional children, because there is no room for them. The board of directors, with the help of noble men and women, has decided to build a bigger, more beautiful, and more convenient building for the institution.

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 5, 1922.

The plan was enthusiastically accepted by all the members, and it was decided to open a drive for fifty thousand dollars for a new building. The drive was opened with a magnificent banquet, at which many people were present, and a great sum of money was collected right then and there. Everyone present at the banquet pledged himself to help bring the drive to a successful conclusion.

The drive will last for thirty days. Committees will visit meetings of Chicago organizations and will explain in detail the needs of the institution.

We, therefore, appeal to you, Jews of Chicago, to welcome the committees, listen to their appeal, and help them to make the drive a success. Do not forget that the orphans are yours as well as ours, and that you have no right to refuse to give them a home. They have been sufficiently punished by having been robbed by cruel fate of their most precious possession, the tenderness of a father or a beloved mother. It is the duty of all of us to create for them a home with all of its comforts. This can be done only if all the Jewish organizations in general, and the Jews of Chicago in particular, will help the Douglas Park Day And Night Nursery to bring the drive to a successful conclusion.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 14, 1921.

[APPEAL FOR DOUGLAS PARK DAY NURSERY]

by

Dr. S. M. Melamed

Two ladies enter my office and say to me: "Do us a favor and print this in your paper. We represent the Douglas Park Day Nursery. We keep seventy infants in our institution during the day and thirty-five during the night. We have in our institution, at the present time, a six-weeks-old baby, and you can imagine what that means. Our weekly [sic] budget is between two thousand and twenty-two hundred dollars per month and we have a membership of one hundred and thirty-five--mostly women. We must continually fight, however, to maintain our institution. We need more financial support and more forces. We also need a home for our institution which does such brilliant work. We hope that the community will help us. Tonight we are having a mass meeting, at which our members and the public will receive a very pleasant surprise. Put all this in the paper and you will be doing us a favor."



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 14, 1921.

I have put it all in the paper, not because I want to do somebody a favor, but because Jewish women who do such important work should be supported. I wish that every Jewish woman in Chicago would become interested in some such philanthropic institution--there would be less misery and poverty on the Jewish streets in Chicago.



Forward. September 19, 1921.

The new home for Jewish helpless children of Chicago. The new infants home that is being built in Chicago will occupy an entire block in the most beautiful district of the Northwest Side and will cost a half-million dollars.

This is the first home for Jewish-orphans being built through the help of the Northwest Side Day-Nursery, and Infants' Home Organization. About five years ago there was a small ladies' society in existence whose aim was to keep up a Talmud Torah. Through the students this society became acquainted with widows and deserted women who were hindered from going out to look for work because they had no place to leave their children. The very thought that a fire might break out in the house, or that a child might go outdoors alone and get hurt by a street-car or automobile, would rob some mothers of the life and health of children while they were at work in the shop or store. It was clear that ways and means had to be provided to help these widows and orphans, and this Society founded the first Jewish Day Nursery in Chicago. Many of these women did not believe that it was possible to open and maintain a nursery without having funds on hand, but thanks to the energy of some of our devoted mothers, we managed to purchase not only the present home for the nursery, for \$12,000, but also ten lots in the Northwest Side's most beautiful spot, at the corner of Hirsch Street and California Avenue just across Humboldt Park, for a Jewish Infant Home.

Forward, September 19, 1921.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

According to the plan of the infant home architects, Dubin, and Isenberg, the building will have sufficient rooms to raise 500 babies. Two entire floors will be equipped for the babies, and one floor for the offices, meeting-rooms, and day-nursery; and the basement for the kitchen, dining-room, laundry, boiler-room, and coal-bins. It will cost one-half million dollars to build this home.

It is expected that the home will open about a year from now.

A short time ago, when the State Charter was received and the name was entered in the official State Journal, the Chicago Federation of Jewish charities wanted the Day Nursery and Infant Home to be placed under its supervision, but the ladies' society flatly refused to let the home become a part of the organized charity. The Jewish infant-home is and shall remain a people's institution. This home for workers' children is being built not by the benevolence of a few Jews but by the great masses of Jewish workers.

Last Sunday, the ceremony of the laying of the cornerstone of that great beautiful infant-home took place, and it was a joyous celebration. The children of the present home, for whom a new building is being erected, were parading in large automobiles and had a jolly good time. The women working for the institution paraded; here and there they appealed for funds and then they sold

Forward, Sept. 19, 1921.

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

bricks for the new building.

The workers are determined to make a success of their drive, in order that they may be able to open their new home at the earliest possible moment.

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JEWISH

Forward July 10, 1921

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

Bnai Zion Day Nursery

We have made for our friends and sympathizers gold brick certificates at \$10 each there are receipts to shareholders of home which we are beginning to build. The home will take care of 500 children, among them 200 war orphans.

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JEWISH

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Forward, July 6, 1921

[JEWISH ORPHANS]

The Jewish Orphans of Chicago will have a treat tomorrow. The United Photoplay Company has decided to show the children of the Marks Nathan Home and of the Home for Jewish Orphans, a new, as yet unreleased movie - The Film of Hate.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36275

Forward, June 27, 1921.

The Tag-Day sponsored by the Douglas Park Day and Night Nursery yesterday, met with great success. More than \$3,000 was collected for this noble institution.

Forward May 28, 1921

The Merk Nathan Home received twenty dollars, which was collection at the funeral of David Krupneck, son of Nathan and Anna Krupneck.

Forward, May 19, 1921

FOR A GOOD CAUSE

\$21.50 was contributed at the Surprise Party in honor of
Mrs. Rosen, 1432 N. Robey Street, for the Bnai Zion Nursery Home.

PHOTO 2015

Forward, December 21, 1920.

The children of Jacob South Side Day Nursery announce to everybody: "We have a beautiful home for those in distress. We accept children for night and day attention. The Superintendent is there constantly."

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 10, 1920.

JUNIOR AUXILIARY

The Junior Auxiliary of the Marks Nathan Orphan Home is one of the most interesting organizations in Chicago. It is an organization that has been steadily increasing in membership, in fact it has tripled its membership in the last twelve months. Organized eight years ago by a few active young men and women, the Auxiliary has steadily worked for the education and recreation of the children at the Home. Its activities in the past have all been on a large scale, but they have been successful. The social activities offered to its members and friends have been on a very high level. It has arranged dances, program meetings, and several big affairs, such as an annual dance, and the presentation of a musical comedy twice a year.

The monthly dances and monthly program meetings, at intervals of two weeks (sic), are always attended by the largest and finest gathering of congenial, wholesome, sociable Jewish young men and women. The membership now numbers

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Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 10, 1920.

about twelve hundred, and, if one can judge from the way in which applications are being turned in, the membership will probably reach the fifteen hundred mark by the end of the year.

The proceeds from all affairs and activities of the Junior Auxiliary are turned over to the Home for use in the recreational activities, etc., of the children at the Home.

The month of November is a gala month in the activities of the Junior Auxiliary, for some wonderful affairs have been arranged for this month. A delightful dancing party has been arranged for Sunday afternoon, November 14, at the beautiful Douglas Park Auditorium. There will be another dance on November 28.

A gigantic program of the best musical entertainment, including many novelties, as well as classical and popular numbers--in short, a program that would cost three dollars in any loop show--will be given on Sunday afternoon, November 21,

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Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 10, 1920.

in the Herzl School, Douglas Boulevard at Lawndale Avenue. Admission is free, and everybody is welcome.

The biggest affair of the Junior Auxiliary will take place on Saturday night, November 27, at the Second Regiment Armory, Madison Street and Washtenaw Avenue. The occasion is the tenth annual reception and ball. A twenty-piece orchestra, under the direction of Jack Fredenberg, will play the most wonderful dance music. Those who attend are promised a memorable evening.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, September 6, 1920.

The first annual Jubilee Banquet of the Douglas Park Day and Night Nursery, which was held Saturday evening in the large hall of the West Side Auditorium, was a moral and financial success.

Over 300 members, friends and sympathizers and representatives from unions and Workmen Circle branches were assembled. Mrs. L. Bernstein, President, declared that the purpose of the Jubilee was to stress the importance of the institutions, for fatherless or motherless children who are being cared for and for the fifty applicants who were refused because of lack of room.

She announced to the audience, the happy facts that the Nursery is in the process of purchasing a larger building in a good neighborhood; the new building would enable them to care for a larger number of children.

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Forward, August 19, 1920.

B'nai Zion Day Nursery Infant House.

We announce to the worthy public that we are opening our bazaar with a mass-meeting and concert on August 25th on our own grounds, Humboldt Pk. Blvd. and California.

The bazaar and carnival will continue until September 9th. In the last days of the bazaar, construction of the necessary infant house will begin. We beg of the public their support.

Forward, August 7, 1920.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

An Important Institution which is Day Nursery being Supported by the Pennies of Poor Women.
by Morris Ziskind.

It is an open secret that in Chicago, there are thousands of small children without mothers or fathers, who grow up to become non-productive citizens. In such a chaotic situation the children could not be educated. In this emergency, a group of women came to realize the necessity for a Day Nursery, where working mothers would be able to leave their children during the day, with the assurance that proper care would be given them.

These noble pioneers of the Douglas Park Day and Night Nursery did not rest until they had interested a larger number of women in the project. In a short time the necessary money was raised and a beautiful building, located at 13 St. and Independence Blvd. in the heart of the aristocratic neighborhood of the Douglas Park district, was purchased.

As soon as it became known that such an institution had been organized, great numbers of fathers and mothers applied for placement of their children.

Forward, August 7, 1920.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

[Day Nursery]

The first day of the Institution taught the founders two things: first, that there are very many children who deserve to be accepted, and secondly, that it will be a difficult matter both organizationally and financially to maintain such a nursery. After the Day Nursery had become established, it was seen that the tragedy of the poor helpless mothers or fathers, and that the tragic position of the helpless children was worse than had been imagined. In response to this problem, the Night Nursery project was developed as an adjunct to the Day Nursery.

At present there are 55 children in the Day Nursery, who are in attendance the entire day, but are taken home by the parents for the night. Also there are 35 infants, many at but 2 years of age, who remain at the Nursery, day and night. Many applications are on file, but cannot be accepted, due to lack of room.

As one passes through the building on an observation tour, one notes the sympathy and understanding which the children receive. The cleanliness and the sanitation is excellent. Each child has his own bed. The rooms present a clean appearance, with fresh linen on the beds.

Forward, August 7, 1920.

[Day Nursery]

Mrs. Berger is the superintendent. The doctors are Messrs Sarnoff, Feinstein, Kipnis, and Schaffner, the dentist. They give their services freely.

The expenses of the Day Nursery are about \$2,500 monthly. The income consists of contributions from various sources.

Forward, May 31, 1920.

Ten-thousand people in the parade of Northwest Side Infant Home.

The parade yesterday, arranged by the N. W. Side B'north Zion Day and Night Nursery, for the ground breaking of an infant home on Hirsch Blvd. and California was grand. Ten-thousand people marched from the nursery to the location of the infant's home on Hirsch Blvd. \$2,800 was raised from the people present.

Among the largest donors was Mrs. Geller, who donated \$300.00 to raise the Zion flag on the ground. The honor of digging up a shovel of dirt by each donor brought in \$1,000.

The following speakers addressed the assembly: Dr. Warden, from Springfield, Rabbi Goldstein, Louis Reingold, and Mrs. Reiger. Mrs. Reiger was chairman.

Forward, April 24, 1920.

Volunteers for a Tag Day.

Douglas Park Day and Night Nursery - Sunday, May 2nd.

All the Jewish women of Chicago, who are willing to help in this noble and sacred work, to raise a larger sum of money for the Douglas Park Day and Night Nursery on the Tag Day of Sunday, May 2nd, should volunteer and make it possible for the homeless and unfortunate children who are knocking at the doors of other institutions, to have a home.

Women, be prepared for volunteer work. Stations will be announced in the next issue.

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 2, 1920.

FULFILL YOUR PLEDGE

The Jewish Infant Home has received some four hundred applications seeking the admission of Jewish infants, but the home, at present, cannot admit more than sixty or seventy [of them]. To satisfy the needs of the community, a new home must be established as soon as possible. A drive for one hundred thousand dollars has been inaugurated by the Daughters of Zion Jewish Day Nursery, the representatives of which intend to establish a home. The public has responded generously to the appeal made by the rabbis and lay leaders of the drive, and a sum in the neighborhood of some forty thousand dollars has already been collected in cash and pledges.

We urge, however, that those who pledged money for the Jewish Infant Home should make their pledges good as soon as possible, because the establishment of the Home cannot be delayed much longer, and the Daughters of Zion Jewish Day Nursery cannot start to build the Home unless it has the necessary cash



Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 2, 1920.

funds at its disposal. No good service is rendered by pledging money and withholding it from the cause for which it is needed.

The community in Chicago is in dire need of a Jewish infant home and those who are ready and willing to take the responsibility for the establishment of such a home should be given all the aid and support needed to carry out their noble project.

We understand that out of the forty thousand dollars raised during the drive, fifteen thousand dollars are in pledges. The leaders of the drive should do their utmost to collect this money if they intend to live up to their program, and those who have made pledges, are asked to facilitate the task of the workers by sending in their pledges without delay.

When they have forty thousand dollars in cash, the representatives of the Daughters of Zion Day Nursery will be in a position to begin to build the home.



Sunday Jewish Courier, Mar. 2, 1920.

FOR THE LITTLE JEWISH ORPHANS OF CHICAGO

(Editorial)

The Jewish workers of Chicago cannot boast of having many philanthropic institutions. They also cannot brag about being as charitably inclined as the Jewish workers of New York, who respond with enthusiasm to every philanthropic appeal for aid and support for the masses. Now an appeal is being made in Chicago, to which our Jewish workers must respond, because the appeal is made for an institution which will benefit them more than anyone else. We mean the home for the little orphans, which the Daughters of Zion Day and Night Nursery is going to build. We might say that this home, which has been planned for the innocent orphans, should come first in the interests of the Jewish workers. Of the seventy-five orphans who are now being raised in the temporary home of the Daughters of Zion Day and Night Nursery, ninety per cent are children of working people. This will also be true in the future, when the new home, which the Daughters of Zion



Sunday Jewish Courier, Mar. 2, 1920.

Day and Night Nursery are planning to build, is completed. This home will be able to house four hundred children.

The Jewish workers of Chicago must support the one hundred thousand dollar drive for this home. Unfortunately, they have not shown, up to now, an adequate amount of interest in this institution, from which they, as a class, will benefit most. When one glances through the list of contributors, it becomes evident that there are very few workers represented. We would prefer to see twenty thousand Jewish workers donate one dollar each to the drive, than to see one rich person donate twenty thousand dollars. The largest part of the money which has come into the headquarters of the Daughters of Zion Day and Night Nursery was made up not of small donations by workers, but of large contributions from individuals. We do not say that Chicago's rich have done their duty toward this institution, which is such an elementary necessity. Far from it! If the rich did their duty, the one hundred thousand dollars would have been collected long ago. So far, only forty thousand dollars has been collected. We emphasize, therefore,



Sunday Jewish Courier, Mar. 2, 1920.

the fact that if the workers would show a greater interest in the institution, which basically concerns them, then the rich Jews would also respond more generously to the appeal.

The drive for one hundred thousand dollars to build a large and beautiful home for the Jewish orphans of Chicago, has been going on now for five weeks. Should the campaign continue to drag on for another five weeks, at its present tempo, then we don't know whether the one hundred thousand dollars will ever reach the treasury of the Daughters of Zion Day and Night Nursery. The campaign must end immediately, because in a few days, the Zionists and the Mizrachi open their drive for one million dollars, which is Chicago's quota to the restoration fund for the rebuilding of Palestine. The Jewish workers of Chicago must help to build a home for the Jewish orphans, and must participate at this eleventh hour, in the one hundred thousand dollar drive.

The leaders of the drive must now concentrate all their efforts on contacting



Sunday Jewish Courier, Mar. 2, 1920.

the working class and winning its sympathy for the noble enterprise. We cannot believe that the Jewish workers of Chicago do not want to support an institution from which they, themselves, will benefit. A home for Jewish orphans in Chicago means a home for the orphans of Jewish workers, and when the latter participate actively in founding this infants' home, then they will have their own institution and will be able to point with pride to their accomplishment.

Jewish workers of Chicago! It is your sacred duty to help build a home for the hundreds of Jewish orphans in Chicago, and to contribute to the one hundred thousand dollar drive for the Jewish Infant Home which has been planned.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 29, 1920.



GREAT CELEBRATION TODAY AT THE ORPHANAGE

The heavy mortgage of thirty-five thousand dollars, with which the Marks Nathan Orphan Home has been burdened since the institution was opened in 1912, has been cleared. To celebrate this event, a banquet and celebration will take place this evening when the mortgage will be burned.

The toastmaster will be Mr. S. J. Rosenblatt, who will call upon Rabbi Nisan Budzinsky, Rabbi Saul Silber, Charles Herron, Nicholas J. Pritzker and Judge Joseph David, for appropriate remarks. Several hundred persons are expected to attend the banquet.


Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 26, 1920.

TILL SIX YEARS OF AGE

(Editorial)

We are publishing in today's Courier an appeal made by the rabbis of Chicago for the \$100,000 drive to erect a home for the hundreds of small orphans who cannot be taken into the orphanage because they are too young. The appeal of the rabbis speaks for itself, and we are convinced that the Jews of Chicago will respond generously in order to make the drive a success.

There are elements in the city, especially on the South and North Sides, who believe that it would be better to have these little unfortunate orphans reared in Christian families, rather than in a Jewish institution and in a Jewish atmosphere. They believe that there are already sufficient Jews in the world, and that the less Jews there are, the better. We do not believe in the principle: the less Jews there are, the better. We believe the more Jews there are, the better, and we also believe that only those who do not care to be Jews and are ashamed of the Jewish name are opposed to Jewish orphans being reared in a Jewish atmosphere.



Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 26, 1920.

We have never been justified in letting Jewish children grow up as Goyim [Gentiles]--and now, when we have lost two million Jewish souls in five years, we certainly have no right to deliver Jewish orphans into the hands of Gentiles. It should not be forgotten that at present the Jewish people do not have an overly great number of children. According to travelers and correspondents who have visited many Jewish cities in Eastern Europe, no Jewish children are seen on the streets. Where are the Jewish children who have hitherto formed a colorful part of the Jewish scene in Eastern Europe? They have become the victims of hunger, the sword or of epidemics, and the number of Jewish children who were saved, are crippled, sick, pale and nervous, and God knows whether they will ever become productive forces.

America is the only country now where Jewish children are to be found in normal numbers. America is the only country in the world where the Jewish people can hope that the next Jewish generation will be a strong and healthy one. We in America must exert all our efforts to build a healthy Jewish generation



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and to save every Jewish child for the Jewish people. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that we should found a home for the Jewish infants and not let them fall into Gentile homes where they will grow up as Christians and will be lost to us. We must be frugal now with our human material and every Jewish child who can be saved for our people, must be saved.

If we allow the orphans to reach maturity in a Jewish atmosphere they will be Jews. Should we fail to build a home and let them fall into Christian hands, they will then reach adulthood as Goyim and we cannot imagine a greater crime or treason to our people at the present moment, than to place numbers of Jewish children into non-Jewish hands.

The obligation to build a home for the orphans is threefold: religious, national, and humanitarian. The great majority of the Jews of Chicago are still religiously inclined. We are depending upon their Jewish sense of duty for their generous response to the appeal of the Chicago rabbis, so that Chicago



Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 26, 1920.

may soon have a home for the hundreds of orphans. The latter will be cared for in a genuine Jewish spirit with scientific methods of modern child-education.

We also wish to say that the men and women who are directing this noble work--Mrs. Rieger, Mrs. Edwin Romberg, Mrs. Siegel, Mrs. Eisenberg, Mr. Louis Rieger, Mr. Meyer Titelbaum, Mr. Yacoboffsky, Rabbi Margolin and many others--are serious, idealistic, and responsible people, who all belong to the Jewish middle class of Chicago. They can be depended upon to carry out properly this great undertaking. They will see that the children's home is not administered in a bureaucratic spirit of "professional philanthropy" which makes dependent wards out of orphans and deadens every trace of personality in them. They will see that the home is administered in the spirit of a family atmosphere, where the infants will feel at home and will be reared in a happy frame of mind.

Such an institution is already functioning in New York and the experience of the New York institution is excellent and justifies the brightest hopes. The children there are strong and healthy and are developing in the finest manner. At the head



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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 26, 1920.

of the New York institution are no professional philanthropists, but persons representing the middle class, and this explains why the institution is such a great success.

When these lines reach the reader, representatives of the Daughters of Zion Day Nursery and Motherless Infants Home, who have undertaken to build the children's home, will already be directing the drive for the \$100,000. They will approach every Jewish man and woman in Chicago for a contribution. We trust that no one will fail to contribute his share and it is expected that everyone will give most liberally and generously--on this depends both the life and the Judaism of hundreds of unfortunate Jewish orphans for whose fate we are all responsible.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 5, 1920.

A GLORIOUS CELEBRATION AT THE ORPHANAGE



A large gathering of people from various parts of the city attended yesterday the dedication of the Marks Nathan Orphan Home in honor of the remodeling of the institution, thus increasing the accommodations for a larger number of orphans than are at present in the Home.

The friendship for and the interest in the institution were especially manifested by the audience when the different "honors" were auctioned off. About twenty-five thousand dollars was collected.....

A donation of fifty-one dollars was given by Mr. M. P. Ginsburg, publisher of the Courier, in honor of Mrs. Ginsburg, who became fifty-one years of age yesterday.

The following speakers addressed the gathering: President Charles Herron,

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 5, 1920.

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IV Rabbi Nisan Budzinsky and Judge Harry M. Fisher, Mrs. Jacob Malkes donated twenty-five dollars to the Home for the safe return of Judge Fisher from his journey to Eastern Europe as a relief representative.

Rabbi Budzinsky, in his address, emphasized Judge Fisher's mission and his interest in the war- and pogrom-sufferers. He offered him his blessings for a happy journey and a safe return. During the time of the blessing Judge Fisher stood with bowed head and cried softly.



The Reform Advocate, Jan. 3, 1920.

[CONCERNING THE MARKS NATHAN ORPHANAGE]

The new dormitories and other improvements of the Marks Nathan Jewish Orphan Home will be dedicated on January 4.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Forward, September 30, 1919.

The (Douglas Park Day and Night Nursery) children's home, 1300 Independence Blvd., has room for 40 children.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 88278

Forward, September 1, 1910

First Street in the City of Chicago will hold its
 night meeting this evening in the Hall,
 210 West 35th Street. We are going to have
 a fine time for the night.

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JEWISH
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Nov. 21, State Bar 1, 1910

Blasi Zia M... announces that for
the purpose of ... its ... criminal
on Division ... it is calling
... for ... at 5:30
... from
the ... 1911 ...
... ..

March 31, 1910

The evening of the 31st of March
I spent at the University of
Chicago, the institution of
the night.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 8, 1919.

FROM CITY NEWS

The Douglas Park Jewish Day Nursery is opening a new home at 1300 Independence Boulevard. The occasion warrants the holding of a meeting, which is to be next Monday at the Grenshaw Street Talmud Torah, 3242 Grenshaw Street. All members of the Douglas Park Jewish Day Nursery are requested to attend this meeting and to bring their friends to celebrate the opening of the new home.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30475

Daily Jewish Courier, July 7, 1919.

DAUGHTERS OF ZION DAY NURSERY CELEBRATES ITS FIRST YEAR OF EXISTENCE

Yesterday the Daughters of Zion Day Nursery celebrated its first year of existence at the Sabin School assembly hall. An address was delivered by Dr. S. M. Melamed who pointed out the need for such an institution and asked for greater activity. Another speaker was Rabbi Margolin. Then too there was a rich program of various amusements such as plays, songs, and dances which the audience greatly enjoyed.



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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, May 25, 1919.

ON THE COMMUNITY STAGE

By Z. Leibner

Great progress has been made in the movement to establish a home for unfortunate Jewish infants who lost their parents because of influenza. Leaders in this movement are Mrs. Berry and Mrs. Levin, who have organized the Motherless Infant Club. At this club's recent affair at the Empire Theater, which was a great success, Judge Harry M. Fisher addressed the audience. As a result, almost five hundred dollars in cash was collected, besides the money for the sales of tickets.

The leaders of this movement plan a huge mass meeting in which prominent speakers will participate. At this meeting, to be held soon, the first step will be taken to establish an orphanage.

Let every Jew, if he possesses a Jewish heart, help in this undertaking;



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Sunday Jewish Courier, May 25, 1919.

first, out of pity for the motherless or fatherless infants; secondly, that they may not be given to non-Jews and reared as such. Too many of the unfortunate Jewish babies in Chicago are in the homes of non-Jews, and although we cannot adjust this matter now, at least we should try to avoid such occurrence in the future.



WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Forward, May 16, 1919.

The Jewish women of Chicago, regardless of their political or social tenets, have united in a movement to create a Jewish day nursery in the Douglas district. This is a noble enterprise; the main principle of the organization is to give a motherly home to children, who are sadly in need of it.

A building has already been purchased. It contains 18 rooms. The total cost was \$15,000 of which \$6,000 has already been paid. The organization has 800 members, many of whom are in the radical movement, such as Mrs. Shore, secretary, Mrs. Bakal, Mrs. Rothblatt, Mrs. Strausman, Mrs. Schaffner, and others.

Daily Jewish Courier, May 16, 1919

THE DAUGHTERS OF ZION DAY NURSERY FOR INFANT ORPHANS

Through Mrs. Rose Cohen, the Daughters of Zion Day Nursery received \$40.56 in honor of the Bar Mitzva (confirmation) party at Mr. and Mrs. Lachman. The society and its small charges tender their thanks to the happy parents and their dear son, Max Lachman, for their good-heartedness in remembering at this time those in need.

Sunday a memorial meeting was held in the nursery. The following donations were received: Mrs. Faun, \$50; Mrs. L. Reager, Mrs. B. Geler, Mrs. L. Finder, Mr. Levinton, \$25; Mrs. Samuel Seagel, \$10; Mrs. R. Reager, Mrs. Cohen, Mrs. Miscum, Mrs. Solovay, Geler, Itzkovits, P. Horovitz, Iavilnock, \$5 each.

Forward, February 16, 1919.

The founders of the infant orphan home will meet Wednesday, February 19th, 2 P. M., at the Douglas Park Auditorium, corner Ogden and Kedzie Ave.

They invite the Jewish public to come and join them in the duty that lies on every Jew, to help the little unfortunate orphans who were left without parents as a result of the influenza epidemic.

Whoever wishes to join us will come and register at the following addresses:

Mrs. Mayman - - 1428 Clifton Park Ave.

Mrs. Ryder - - 1429 S. Millard Ave.

Mrs. Berry - - 1106 S. Ashland Blvd.

The committee, of the infant orphan home.

Forward, February 7, 1919.

Ladies organizing to found a home for small orphans.

A meeting of 200 women was held yesterday afternoon, at the Temple Judea, for the purpose of founding a home for little orphans under six years of age.

After visiting many homes and discovering the pitiful condition of young children left fatherless by the influenza epidemic, with no one to care for them while their mothers were at work, it was deemed imperative that some shelter be provided for these orphans.

The object is to receive such orphans, as the Marks Nathan Home will not admit because they are under six years of age. The women who have undertaken this noble work, deserve the sympathy and assistance of every right thinking person.

The Committee that is organizing the Society for the founding of the home are Mrs. S. Hayder, Mrs D. Maiman, Mrs. Notowitz, Mrs. Berry, Mrs. Malcum, Mrs. Eude, Mrs. Yudelovitz, Mrs. Schiffman, Mrs. Glikman, Mrs. Pritikin, Treasurer,

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Forward, February, 7, 1919.

Miss Minnie Guyel, Mrs. H. Kohn, Miss and Mrs. Gulab. All women wishing to join as members, or desiring information, may inquire of Mrs. Ryder, 1429 S. Millard St., Mrs. M. Berry, 1106 S. Ashland Blvd. and Mrs. Maiman, 1428 Clifton Park Ave.

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, June 9, 1918.

ARRANGING A GOOD TIME FOR THE ORPHANS

The Orphans automobile Day Association of Chicago has arranged a huge outing for the thirty-five hundred orphans of Chicago and their guardians. The children will be taken in automobiles to Lincoln Park where they will be given the best of food and entertained in the finest fashion. For the Jewish orphans kosher food will be prepared under the supervision of the officers of the Jewish orphanage. The outing will be held on June 15.

The Association needs automobiles for this day in order to make the orphans as comfortable as possible. It will be necessary to take them from the institutions and bring them back home. Those who wish to loan their automobiles for this great undertaking are requested to contact Mr. Nate Jacobs, chairman of the Grant Park Assigning Commission(sic), telephone, West 1246. For further information, contact Mr. Jacobs.



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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Sept. 3, 1916.

PSEUDO COLLECTORS FOR ORPHANAGE

The establishment of the Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities in Chicago brought on seven years of famine for the clique of nickel collectors. Recently, however, they have begun to increase and multiply and go about collecting nickels for all sorts of calamities. They have had tickets printed and sell them to tender-hearted Jewish women for a nickel a piece.

Several of these collectors go under the name of the "Ladies' Society for the Marks Nathan Orphanage," and collect nickels supposedly for the "Marks Nathan orphanage". Mr. Charles Herron has been forced to make the following announcement in order to put an end to this swindle.

"To the Jewish Public:

"I have found out that certain persons go about the city and solicit, either personally or through collectors, money for the 'Marks Nathan orphanage,' giving coupons on which is written: 'Ladies' Society for the Marks Nathan

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Sept. 3, 1916.

orphanage, 5 cents'. I, hereby, wish to announce that our institution has no collectors, does not issue any coupons, and that no one is authorized to collect money for our institution.

"Anyone who knows anything about these coupons and these irresponsible persons who use them, is asked to notify me.

"There are a few auxiliaries doing good work for the orphanage, but the 'Ladies' Society' is extinct.

"Respectfully yours,

"Charles I. Herron, president of the
Marks Nathan Orphan Home."

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, July 9, 1915.

STATE GOVERNMENT PRAISES ORPHANAGE'S SYSTEM.

The Curran Joint Committee of the Illinois Legislature, which visited yesterday the Marks Nathan Orphanage, expressed its admiration for the fine order and loving attitude which it found there.

Especially was the Committee impressed with the system, and the spirit of independence in which the children are being brought up. There is no loss of individuality either. Each child wears different clothes, according to its taste. Each child has its own locker and shelf on which his name is written in full.

The discipline in the institution is very good. The smaller children are under the supervision of the grown up ones. The girls of the ages eleven to seventeen are busy darning hosiery for the little ones. At meal time each table with eight children has a grown girl, who serves and supervises and upon whom the little tots look as a mother.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 27, 1913.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS NECESSARY AT THE ORPHANAGE

At the last meeting of the directors of the Orphans' Home, a report was read by the acting superintendent, Mr. Trotsky, in which he called attention to many necessary improvements.

The president, Mr. M. Stone, suggested they should give the committee, under the chairmanship of Rabbi Saul Silver, authority to control all matters pertaining to the Orthodox duties of the home. At present this committee directs the Jewish school only.

This recommendation was accepted. The motion that four Rabbis, chosen by the Rabbi Union, should be admitted to the educational committee and given a voice in everything pertaining to the Orthodox Jewish educational program for the orphans was also adopted.

Judge Fisher, as a representative of the Federation, informed the orphanage directors that according to Illinois law, the Marks Nathan Orphans'

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Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 27, 1913.

Home, is entitled to charge the county \$10 a month for each orphan boy and \$15 for every orphan girl. A committee was appointed to cooperate with Judge Fisher in preparing all the legal papers in this matter.



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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 4, 1913.

THE MARKS NATHAN ORPHANAGE.

We bring to the readers of the Courier the entire report of Mr. Trotsky, the superintendent of the Marks Nathan Orphanage. Many times before has the Courier written about this important institution, but now we are giving all the facts regarding the good and the bad in the orphanage. It presents to the reader a clear and concise picture of the conditions in the institution and the state of the orphans. Let the reader peruse carefully the superintendent's report with its rich information and he will get the same idea.

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"I wish to thank you for the confidence you have bestowed upon me in your choice for this important position and to assure you that I have accepted knowing all the difficult tasks thereof. May I point out that in so doing I have received not only the usual administration, the institution, but also, so to speak, the physical and spiritual well being of a large group of about 225 small children. Again, may I indicate, that in accomplishing my duties, I am responsible not only to you, but to the entire Jewish community of Chicago - perhaps to the city in general, because the children at present under my supervision will later be a part of the community and the general moral tone of that group, will, more or less, be influenced by the background that our children receive at present, by the ideas and ideals that are now being molded in their minds and in their hearts. Yes, with total understanding of my duties,

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 4, 1913.

I have begun, and wish to continue thus with hard work. This should be a sufficient guarantee of my future undertakings.

"It is not my intention to make a long flowery speech, because, first of all, I am a person of action, not of speech; secondly, in this present day practical era, one is judged not by his promises, not even by his efforts, but by the results that only the future can bring. What I want to say is that if earnestness, alertness, devotion, steadfastness, and a practical knowledge of the position makes a person's work successful, I see no reason why my administration should not be successful.

"Yet, honorably expended energies and constant decisions, although absolutely fundamental in bringing about success, can not

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 4, 1913.

and do not always assure and lead to this success. A good deal depends on cooperation, circumstances, and conditions. I am sorry to say that the circumstances and conditions existing at present in our home are, to say the least, far from elevating and encouraging. Our institution has physical shadows that are like rocks in the path of attaining a good administration, that hinder a good administration even more than just another obstacle. You must, therefore, accept it as natural and reasonable when I point to these dark clouds. Do not spare any energy to annihilate them as soon as possible. I well know that to do away with obstacles will require great sacrifices on your part. But I am also happy to know that the Executive is empowered to use all opportunities for improvement and I am a staunch supporter of the old saying, 'Where there is a will, there's a way.'

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"The main trouble in our institution lies in two factors. First, the unfinished building, and second, the bad partnerships. I will not dwell very long on the results of an unfinished building. This will, as I understand, be shown by skilled workmen in their report to the Medical Board with whom I have already spoken. I will say, in short, that broken walls make a good place for dust and that unpaved, muddy playgrounds with stagnant puddles after the rain make cleanliness and health impossible. Just imagine this scene of 225 pairs of little feet running back and forth from the building to the mud puddles and vice versa.

It might appear funny, but the white stones in the undecorated halls and the floors throughout the entire building bear proof that this is no laughing matter. Then too, the children's shoes are not waterproof

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 4, 1913.

and on a rainy day they become water soaked. This leads to colds and it is just short of a miracle that our hospital wards are not overcrowded with these sufferers. The sad appearing walls with broken plaster, although at present offering a broad field for the artistic abilities of the children, as their bold writings and engravings show, do not of course develop their refined or aesthetic abilities. The lack of furniture in the children's rooms has the same sad significance. A child should be made to feel as if he were in his own home, - not on some broken school bench, but in a comfortable, restful chair. The front of the house would also look better if there were trees and grass to relieve the striking contrast with the beautiful park across the street. All this means, naturally, money. But, it also means the making of the institution. It is an important matter and it should be worth your while to make this great sacrifice. Especially now when you are

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 4, 1913.

free from rent worries, you can and you must direct your activities in united efforts to raise the necessary funds.

"By bad partnerships I mean, of course, the public schools and the Schul. This institution as you understand is built on the 'Double Wing' plan. One side is for boys only, the other, for the girls with all the comforts that they need. But the girls' wing was taken over for public school purposes, and their rooms were erected on the same side as the boys. This, of course, has made it very inconvenient for the girls in many ways. For instance, they have to take their shower baths in the public school wing, and then, directly from their hot baths, must run across a stone floor, which easily exposes them to colds. Besides, half undressed, they pass through the front hall and the boys' hall. We have grown boys and girls - this, to say the least does not raise our morale.

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"Then again, to set aside eleven rooms, tends to crowd and inconvenience us. A dining room and dormitory are not sufficient rooms to rear children. They must also have study rooms, a recreation room, a gymnasium and an assembly room. All this they lack. The same is true of the Schul, which they must have to themselves for their own use without being disturbed by strangers. It should be definitely understood that our building has been constructed for the children and for them only. I hope that our present lease with the Board of Education will not be renewed. I am happy to know that our Executive is considering these matters earnestly and thoroughly, and I hope that you will give us your aid and approval in improving our condition. What we need at present is money, money, and money.

"Money to color their entire education, money to accomplish our work as it should be done, money to improve our playgrounds, and money to install play rooms. That, I cannot give you. No superintendent can do this, it is your task.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30271

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 4, 1913.

"It is my pleasure to report that our children are happy here. Our home, as far as possible, is very much like a private home in which the children, to this extent, receive a natural home life. I am endeavoring to find a happy medium by exerting a little discipline. By discipline I do not mean, as you understand, heavy, burdensome rules and regulations, but, what I would call a natural discipline. That is to teach and instill industrious and purposeful habits, economy, punctuality, etc. This is especially important since we have no large playgrounds and our children are under the influence of the "Street." As our president at one time so cleverly expressed it: "Our home is at present a large Ghetto home." We wish to transform it into a harmonious, well regulated home which, of course, will require a certain amount of discipline. The club activities that have been established by my predecessor cannot be tendered enough praise. It works miraculously. I wish you could see the eagerness and impatience with which the girls look forward to their Tuesday club evening. They have all sorts of clubs, a piano club,

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 4, 1913.

a violin club, a dancing club, social clubs, a club of "Truthful Friends," and others with appropriate names. The club work, without doubt, greatly increases our electric bills. But at the same time, they elevate and make the childish hearts happy. Amusements help to refine childish natures. We must give them as many indoor pleasures and entertainments as possible, especially in the ~~sad~~ winter days.

"All this was regarding the clubs of the girls only. Our boys are envious. I have, therefore, appealed to the Menorah Society of the Jewish students of the Chicago University, with the purpose of getting them to take up social club work with our boys every week-end. Our boys, we expect, will, thus, have their own athletic club shortly, as well as literary and debating societies which would be ^a huge step forward

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in developing their individualities and personal abilities that go into the making of the man. It also teaches self-control. Special attention will be given to physical culture. We Jews have devoted two thousand years to our minds. It is high time that we devoted some of our time to the development of good strong muscles. Our children, I am happy to say, love to read, so much so, that I found it necessary on my own accord to put deep green illumination in the dormitories. In the public school, they are diligent, attentive and ambitious, and are highly lauded by the principal. We have five boys and five girls in the high school, all of them are progressing well. The health of our children is quite satisfactory. In the last month, twenty-six were in the hospital, all suffering with light colds. This measure helps to prevent any further development of this malady. Please consider these colds that have developed due to the bad conditions of our playgrounds that I mentioned before, and yet you will find this number small.

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"When I accepted this position there were 204 children, (127 boys and 77 girls). During the month seven boys left and fourteen boys and three girls entered, making a total of 214 in the home. Eleven more will soon be entered, completing the sum of twenty-five that were voted upon at the last meeting.

"Regarding general management, much has been said and written about it recently. Many have criticised and condemned, others passed judgment on its good qualities. It was said that our expenses were too large compared with that of other institutions. That our household expenses are not dispensed in the most economical way. Naturally such reports are greatly exaggerated. As a newcomer, I know very little of the matter, but I can assure you that I shall study this problem thoroughly and bring

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expenses down to the most economic level, but not at any cost to the children. Our children use **twice** as much milk, butter and eggs as those at any other institution. Bless their little hearts! I believe in keeping them well fed. Feeding them well is one of the best investments for the children.

"One point I have intentionally left for the last. That is their Jewishness and their Jewish education. I am not a rabbi nor the son of one but I am for a strong national Jew. And my greatest ambition is to see that our children grow up to be good Jews, not simply Jews, but Jews that know all about Judaism, Jews with Jewish thoughts and Jewish hearts. I am not satisfied with Sunday or Sabbath school Jews. I will bring all my energies to bear on the fact that our children should learn and know Judaism. Naturally, in the school everything is taught in English, but I hope that in time our Hebrew School will be the model one for all Chicago.

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"I touched on many points. The rest I shall leave for some other time when I shall be more familiar with local affairs. I wish only to voice my hope that every member of the Board of Directors will cooperate and aid in this immense task that I have undertaken. Then and only then will my work be successful."

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 29, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

PEACE AT MARKS NATHAN ORPHANAGE.

They, who have sown with tears, have reaped with mirth.

Whoever witnessed the last meeting of the Board of Directors of the Marks Nathan Orphanage unconsciously reiterated the words of King David: "We rejoice when we see that the tears were not in vain; they made the soil so fertile that flowers grew."

The orphanage was on the the agenda for discussion every day, for the last two and one-half years. The readers of the Courier know how the movement to purify this institution began. Chicago Jewry built this asylum for the poor orphans and it was transformed into the property of the collectors and "welfare workers."

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Chicago Jewry intended to establish a home for the orphans, but instead it turned out to be a means of seeking honor and personal interests for the leaders.

A conflict between Truth and Falsehood arose, between light and darkness. From one side a cry was heard "more light; tear the masks off of those who control the orphanage, open up the gates and doors so that pure air and life may enter." From the other side, they pleaded, "God forbid! This should not be done. Light can harm the eyes of the orphans; if the windows and doors should be opened, the children would perhaps catch cold; to tear the masks off would be a shame and a disgrace to all Jews, and therefore, forget about everything."

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The controversy, which developed into a bitter struggle, lasted two and one-half years. It was a difficult and tenacious battle. Many innocent people have suffered, but all guilty ones fell in battle. When the Board of Directors called the meeting to order at the home of the president, Moses Stone, last Wednesday, the directors who were seeking honor and personal interests were not present to answer the roll call; those who brought in light, decency, responsibility and Jewish spirit in the home were present and listened to the various reports by the committees.

Mr. A. S. Roy, secretary of the admission committee, had a surprise for the directors. In an accurate report, he revealed that the admission committee - which was attacked by the "leaders" - had admitted eighty-six orphans in the last nine months.

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The report of the acting superintendent, Mr. E. Trotsky, was distinguished by its clearness. The superintendent did not attempt to obscure the facts. He had nothing to conceal. He pulled the curtain and each director saw the orphanage as it is with all its good qualities and all its faults.

It will cost them about \$7,000 to place the orphanage on a sound basis.

Dr. Gordon, chief of the medical staff, read a report written by Dr. Hirshfield of the medical sub-committee in which it urges remodelling of the building, so that it will be more sanitary.

Daily Jewish Courier, July 31, 1913

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

NEW RULE AT MARKS NATHAN HOME

At yesterday's meeting of the Marks Nathan Home, the report of the investigating and reorganizing committee was unanimously adopted.

The report dealt with four questions: 1) the building, 2) inner conduct, 3) the children, 4) the support of the Home. The report was written by a committee consisting of Samuel Phillipson, B. J. Schiff, B. Hurwitz, A. L. Stone, A. B. Zelffreund, Judge Harry M. Fisher and James Davis.

The report elucidates that the building stands as a monument to the arrogant neglect of those, "who built the home". The management of the directors is such that, "the greatest part of the Board is not enough interested and informed, following blindly the leadership of a few, whose ambition is to kill the influence of others, good or bad"; that the children are reared without discipline and order; that the expenses of the Home are nine thousand dollars more than they should be, and quick action must be taken up, if the home is to be preserved and not suffer.

On account of this the Committee recommended that a special committee of nine be immediately appointed. The committee shall have the full right to govern the home, without the interference of the officers and directors. The committee shall be in control of the home until election time when new directors will be

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

elected.

The new committee shall consist of: Samuel Phillipson, C. Harron, Rabbi Saul Silber, I. Klavons, J. Levy, A.L. Stone, Ike Biezark and M. Ruben.

The report and recommendations were unanimously adopted, and the new committee will take over the entire management of the home.

The resignations of Mr. Sol Druker, superintendent, and Mrs. Julia Stone, director, were also accepted at the meeting.

The report of the investigating committee is an acknowledgment of all attacks and criticisms, which were published in the COURIER for the last three years. In order to correct everything, the committee could do nothing else but remove the management from the present directors and officers.

Daily Jewish Courier, June 23, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

WHERE CAN WE GET FATHERS?

EDITORIAL.

The plan by the Admission Committee, that all children 14 years of age now in the Marks Nathan Orphan Asylum, should step out of the guidance of the Home and be transferred to the Home Finding Society, sounds good theoretically, but can not work, in practice, as the Admission Committee thinks.

One of the chief principles which justifies the existence of the Marks Nathan Orphan Asylum is the orthodox character of the institution, and with all the respect that we can have for the Home Finding Society, it is still not conducted in an orthodox manner, and the idea of recruiting children for the society from the Marks Nathan Orphanage is certainly not in harmony with the desire of the great masses who contribute to and support the orphan home.

Daily Jewish Courier, June 23, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The list of those waiting to be accepted in the Marks Nathan Home, who are now refused admittance by the Board of Directors' contract with certain persons specifying that the number of orphans should not exceed 225, contains children whose parents will approve this decree, and the well meaning people, can have more work than they can attend, if they will only take care of the children who have not even entered the home.

Why should the children, who have received a certain degree of orthodox training, be torn away from their surroundings, from their customs and from everything which they have been taught to hold sacred and dear?

The claim is that a contract was made and must be lived up to. The contract reads that the Admission Committee, composed of these members of the Board of Directors and three from some where else, has the full right to reject applications and exclude children regardless of the approval of the directors. If this is true who granted permission to the contract makers to sign such stipulations? Who can undertake to act like that with the welfare of the orphans?

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The Board of Directors is authorized, by those who support the home to rear the orphans and exert all efforts to make them men and Jews, but the Board is not authorized to turn the orphan home into a recruiting station for the Home Finding Society.

The framing of such a contract was, in principle, un-Jewish and un-manly. Children are not nations, which can be designed according to a model. Every child is a world in himself as parents with children know well. One child becomes mature and competent at the age of thirteen while another must still cling to his mother's apron at the age of sixteen.

The issuance of an order, specifying that children of a certain age should go out to earn a livelihood for themselves, shows that the orphans' guardians, regardless of how devoted they are to their work, are still far from being fathers.

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

What the Marks Nathan Orphanage should have is fathers who should not practice their theoretical ideas, but should allow the children to grow up as Jews and men in the home, which was built for them by Chicago Jewry.

The Marks Nathan Home can, itself, be compared to an orphan - parentless. Everyone thinks that it should be run as he sees fit. Poor orphans, poor Marks Nathan Orphanage!

Daily Jewish Courier, June 22, 1913.

Anarchy now prevails in the Marks Nathan Orphanage. Scenes, which only the Russian Jews have undergone while persecuted in Russia when they were driven from villages to towns and from towns to cities, are now appearing in the great orthodox institution, the Marks Nathan Orphan Asylum, and the welfare of the orphans is imperiled.

The Admission Committee has suddenly issued a decree whereby one hundred and twelve orphans will be forced to leave the home. The decree maintains that several will go to the German-Jewish Home for Boys; others will turn to the Home Finding Society. The rest are sentenced to exile and may find whatever home they like; but all must vacate from the home; give up their education and seek a livelihood in the factories, without regarding the many who longed for careers and hoped to accomplish things.

Daily Jewish Courier, June 22, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

It was disclosed yesterday that the order by the Admission Committee is somewhat similar to the Russian laws, which cannot be appealed. An order was given to the superintendent, Mr. Sol Druker, to send out the children and when Mr. Druker refused to obey the order before the Board of Directors' approval, they told him that the Admission Committee is supreme in its order and that the Board of Directors has no right to interfere with it.

In the meantime, Mr. Druker did not carry out the order and this matter will be taken up at the next meeting of the Board of Directors which will be held Wednesday evening, January 25.

The orphans, for whom the edict was meant, are the most able and best children of the home. Several are sophomores in high school, other are students of the Chicago Musical School, while others are attending the Chicago Art School and have only two years to complete their studies.

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JEWISH
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027.

Daily Jewish Courier, June 22, 1913.

The news of the Admission Committee's decision stirred up a great part of the Chicago orthodox Jewry and many directors determined to fight this order at the next meeting. A movement also began which demands the resignation of the present Admission Committee and election of another in its place.

The Reform Advocate, Nov. 2, 1912.

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[ORPHANS' HOME TO BE DEDICATED]

The dedication of the Marks Nathan Jewish Orphan Home will take place beginning the week of November 17.

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JEWISH

The Daily Jewish Courier, July 9, 1912.

WPA (ILL.) PROC. 30275

ASSAILS THE CHILDREN'S HOMES.

Many faults were found with the children's institutions, and the bad sides were severely criticized in a report to Cook County Judge Owens, by the Board of Visitors which was appointed last April to investigate these institutions.

Among the thirteen which are assailed there are two Jewish institutions: The Jewish Home Finding Society with offices in the Schiff Building - at 720 W. 12th Street, which was criticized for keeping their records in a very negligent manner. The Home for the Friendless Jewish Children - at 53rd Street and Ellis Avenue, is criticized for assuming no responsibility for the children after they leave the institution.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, April 21, 1912.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

DR. HIRSCH APPEALS FOR ORPHANS.

We read an editorial of Dr. Hirsch in the last number of the Reform Advocate, in which he discussed the question of homes for the Jewish orphans in Chicago. He expressed his views on that subject very frankly, that private homes for the orphans is the best solution for the general welfare of the Jewish orphans. Of course, no one will dispute Dr. Hirsch or disagree with him from the standpoint of humanity, but nevertheless, he will admit that a move of this kind would be impossible to carry through for there are not enough homes to accommodate the great numbers of orphans. The Home Finding Society, which secures homes for orphans, is far from being able to accommodate all the orphans, hence, the home on the South Side, which is looked after by the German Jews of Chicago and is filled with orphans to its capacity. Also the Marks Nathan Orphans Home, which takes care of 180 inmates.

Daily Jewish Courier, April 21, 1912.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The Marks Nathan Orthodox Jewish Orphans Home, is a building which is far from being a suitable place for an orphan asylum. That is why Dr. Hirsch is making this appeal to the Associated Jewish Charities, to see to it that the orthodox Jews get the assistance for building a new suitable home for their orphans.

The non-orthodox orphans home, says Dr. Hirsch, is full of orphans, the Home Finding Society is doing all it possibly can for their orphans. So it is up to us orthodox Jews of Chicago to get busy and not sit with our hands folded when we see the 180 orphans in an overcrowded building, who are begging for more room and more sanitary quarters. We, the orthodox Jews of Chicago, heartily endorse Dr. Hirsch's appeal. We are aware of the fact that it is utterly impossible for us to build a new home, we have not the means to build enough rooms for the 180

Daily Jewish Courier, April 21, 1912.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

orphans and for other orphans who constantly knock at our doors for admittance. So we hope that our German Jewish brethren will respond to the appeal of their Rabbi Hirsch, their religious and moral teacher. His words, which come from a Jewish heart, will enter into all Jewish hearts and must make a true and proper impression on his listeners.

We also hope that all our Russian Jews will cooperate in assisting with the building of a new home for our orthodox Jewish orphans.

Courier Dec. 24, 1911

Today is the Jewish Orphan's Home Ball, at the Big Coliseum. This is the Orphan's Home ball to which all Jews of Chicago will come with their wives and children, to enjoy the evening and at the same time, help the Jewish Orphan's Home. The ball committee did everything possible to make this ball a success and assures the public that it will surpass all other balls held previously. Arrangements were made with the street car company to have special cars ready from 12 midnight to 3:00 a.m. to take the big crowds to home. These special street cars are mostly intended for Wabash Ave., 12th St. and Milwaukee Ave. When everything is ready the young folks will begin with a dance and as for the elderly folks, a splendid buffet has been arranged with all kinds of good eats and drinks and at the same time an opportunity to chat of events of the past in Chicago. Among the prominent guests who will be in the boxes are: Mrs. Marks Nathan, Mr & Mrs. Baumgarten, N. Benzork, H. R. Mish, L. Bornash, B. Hurwitz, D. Steinberg, H. I. Hurwitz, Max Goodman, Samuel Polakow, I. Briskin, Jacob Levy, M. Stone, Charles I. Heron, and many more. Mr. & Mrs. L. Bornash will lead the grand march. Mr. Charles I. Heron is chairman of the entertainment committee and assures us that the Ball will be a big success.

Courier, November 6, 1911.

President Jacob Levy answers the Courier's accusations with reference to the Orphan's Home in Chicago.

To the Editors of the Jewish Courier: I am writing in answer to your charges against the mismanagement and mishandling of finances in the Orphan's Home. It seems to me that the handling of this accusation in your newspaper is not exactly right. A newspaper with your reputation ought to use more diplomacy and discretion in writing of mismanagement in the Orphan's Home. With your reputation at stake and your looking after the welfare and interest of our Jewish people here in Chicago, you should have been more careful, before accepting these accusations as coming from reliable sources. You should not have made any accusation until you thoroughly investigated the sources of these complaints. These accusations are absolutely without foundation and you as a newspaper having the Jewish interest at heart should have displayed more judgment before using your worthy columns. The books and records of the Orphan's Home are always open to the public for inspection, and in case of mismanagement, it could have been very easily detected

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 5, 1911.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

PUBLIC THANKS

Rabbi Moses Finkel of Milwaukee Avenue added his wonderful voice to the High Holiday services that were chanted at the Beth Mahasa Yesomin Orphan Home. Everyone was delighted with the way he chanted in the style of the old Jewish tradition, since Rabbi Finkel is an Orthodox and pious Jew.

In addition to contributing his voice, he also bought tickets for his children, his son-in-law, and his brother, who were all very liberal in their donations to the Orphans Home. We thank all who participated in our Orthodox observance of our religious holiday.

Above all, we wish to thank Mr. Weinschenker and his children, Mr. Laurentz, Mr. M. Stein, and all the others for their liberal donations. We wish every-

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 5, 1911.

one of you and all our Jewish brothers throughout the world, success.

Jacob Levy, president.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

The Jewish Daily Courier, October 1, 1911.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

HEARD AND SEEN

A SHORT EDITORIAL ON THE JEWISH ORPHANS

HOME IN CHICAGO.

We Jews in Chicago are proud of our orphans home. This is strictly an orthodox institution where our Jewish orphaned children are being raised. They are trained and being prepared on a permanent orthodox Jewish religious foundation.

This orphans home is sponsored by orthodox Jews, who would not contribute one cent if they thought or even suspected that there was a single item left out which was not strictly orthodox. Our contention is, and we can assure the citizens of Chicago that our Jewish Orphans Home is strictly an orthodox institution.

The Reform Advocate Vol. 39 July 9, 1910.

Vol. 30275

[A NEW BUILDING FOR THE HELEN DAY NURSERY]

The erection of a new building for the Helen Day Nursery at Union and Barber streets, has been made possible by a gift of \$15,000 by Mrs. Levi Mayer. The new structure will accommodate seventy children and will contain about ten rooms. The nursery will be maintained by A. J. C. The institution was established for the purpose of caring for the children of working Jewish women. It was founded about five years ago through the efforts of Miss Helen Solomon, after whom it was named.

The present officers of the Nursery are., Mrs. Herman Landauer, president, Mrs. Julius Rosenwald, vice-president, Mrs. Percy G. Ullman, treasurer, and Mrs. Julius E. Weil, secretary.

Abendpost, June 5, 1911.

THE NEW JEWISH ORPHANAGE

Contributions by our Jewish population toward the erection of a new Jewish Orphanage changed the dream of several years into a realization today. Thus, the management of the Marks Nathan Orphanage 1243-1249 North Wood Street celebrated the laying of the foundation stone for a new building at Ogden and Albany Avenues. The new structure will be large enough to accommodate several hundred Jewish orphans of both sexes. A synagogue with a sitting capacity of 1000, a large hall for social activities, and a hospital, a section of which will be used for isolation cases, rooms for physicians and dentists, an operating room, etc., will also be erected on the same building grounds. Plans for playgrounds have also been made.

Mr. Louis Bomasch, the second vice-president of the directorate of the orphanage, was highly honored, he being selected to lay the foundation stone in appreciation of his \$600 endowment fund.

Yesterday's gifts of money enriched the building fund by about \$10,000.



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Abendpost, June 5, 1911.

Festive addresses were given by the following: Messrs. Samuel Alschuler, N. J. Pritzler, A. L. Stone, Chairman of the Building Committee; J. Levy, president of the institution; the Jewish priests: Epstein, Silver, and Budzinski, and Senator Lorimer.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Courier, May 20, 1910.

The Public Cook-Pot

B.M.L. Auxiliary in Maywood.

When people have an ideal before them and energy to achieve that ideal, no community is too small for them. Our small Jewish Community in Maywood has already established a Marks Nathan Orphan Home Auxiliary with no other end in view but to raise funds for the Home. This should be an incentive to the Jewish Community in Melrose Park and other outlying districts, to establish similar organizations.

Courier, May 9, 1910.

Reception of the Orphan Home's Sewing Circle.

The first annual reception of the South Side Marks Nathan Orphan Home Sewing Circle will take place tomorrow afternoon, 2:15 P. M. at the Isaiah Temple, 45th and Vincennes Ave. A very interesting program has been arranged. The following will participate in the program:

Dr. Joseph Stolz - Address, Mr. Harold John - Violin Solo, Mrs. M. Mozler - Recitation, Mrs. N. Rosenthal - Vocal Solo, Mr. Ralph Ginzburg of Los Angeles, Cal. - Violin Solo.

We hope many will take advantage of this very fine program. Admission Fee is nominal - Refreshments will be served.

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JEWISH

WFA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, April 1, 1910.

The Ladies Society Beth Mecbsar Orphan Home - thanks all those present at the entertainment last Saturday evening and wishes to apologize to all those unable to gain entrance to the ball because of the capacity crowd. We shall at an early date stage another entertainment at which time all unused tickets for last Saturday's entertainment will be honored. The time and pkace of the entertainment will be wnnounced in the "Jewish Courier"

Leah Lasdin
President.

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JEWISH

The Jewish Courier, December 25, 1909.

WPA (JUL) PROC 50275

A GREAT SUCCESS OF LAST NIGHT'S BALL OF THE JEWISH ORPHAN HOME.

The ball of the Jewish Orphan Home last night at the Coliseum was without doubt, the biggest and the most successful that was ever gotten up before. The crowd was enormous and ever past of the ball was a success.

The president, Mr. Jacob Levy, figured out that the ball will have a net profit of between \$4,000 and \$5,000.

Jewish Courier, December 30, 1907.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CHICAGO JEWISH INSTITUTIONS.

The Daily Jewish Courier has published several articles in reference to the outstanding Jewish institutions in Chicago. In this article, we will write of the Marks Nathan Orphans Home. The founder is the prominent charitable gentleman, Mr. Marcus Nathan. It is located on N. Wood street, and was founded in 1906. At the beginning the Home had only nineteen children. Two of these nineteen were taken out of a Catholic asylum in which they had been taught the Christian religion. If they had not been removed from the asylum, they certainly would have remained Christians. As a matter of fact, one of the two children was already so far advanced in Christianity that it took several months to reconvert her to the Jewish religion. She is now again a Jewish daughter who is proud to be one of us. This example will convince the Jews of Chicago how important it is to have an orphan home for Jewish children. It is not right to take innocent Jewish orphans and turn them over to a Christian asylum. We should care for our own unfortunate orphans. Most of all they need the proper training in Judaism according to the wishes of their parents who passed on before their time.

Jewish Courier, December 30, 1907.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Training.

Children between the ages of four and twelve are eligible for the Jewish Orphan Home. They get a real Jewish training. They are taught everything Jewish as any pious Jewish family teaches their own children. However, it is not the Jewish religion alone that is being taught. Competent teachers instruct the children in morality and honesty in order to make of them upright American citizens. Their training and studies are divided into two parts. In the morning the children are sent to public schools and kindergarten. After school hours they are instructed in the Hebrew language and the Jewish religion, the institution has two separate schools with four teachers. Mr. Saul Druker is the superintendent of these schools and an educational committee looks after their management. An hour and a half is devoted to art and craft training. The older girls are given instructions in piano, violin, sewing, knitting, short-hand and typing. The purpose is to provide them with a profession after they leave the institution. The older boys are also instructed in music. No child in the institution is compelled to take up music or any kind of a trade. It is left entirely to their own desires. In other words, voluntarily, and usually, eagerly do they acquire a trade which they intend to follow when they are grown and ready to leave the Orphans Home.

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 34, Wk. of Dec. 14, 1907.--Pp.539-540.

The Clara Schwab-Kuppenheimer Memorial Hall, a new annex to the Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans, at Drexel A ve., and Sixty-second Street, was dedicated on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 8.

A gift of \$20,000, later increased to \$24,000 by Mr. Louis B. Kuppenheimer, made possible the construction of the Hall in memory of his wife. The donor announced his original gift for a Memorial Hall on Nov. 13, 1905.

Beside the Assembly Hall, which seats 500 persons the new structure contains manual training quarters, a gymnasium and a few other rooms.

Mr. Joseph Harris donated \$1,500 toward the furnishing of opera chairs and carpets for the Hall. A pipe organ was furnished by Mr. Louis B Kuppenheimer.

[JEWISH ORPHAN SOCIETY MEETS]

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The annual meeting of the Jewish Orphan Society was held at the Standard Club on Oct. 27, 1907. The president, Mr. Henry D Frank, submitted the annual report.

For the maintenance of eighteen orphans in the past year \$2,090.00 was expended or about \$116.00 for each child.

The Corcoran property has been disposed of for \$2,300.00. Deducting commission and attorneys' fees a profit of several hundred dollars was realized on the original investment.

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The Reform Advocate, Vol.34,Wk. of Oct. 19, 1907, Pp.281--282.

The newly completed annex to Marks Nathan Jewish Orphans' Home, 592 N. Wood St., was dedicated Sunday afternoon. \$2,500. was subscribed towards its maintenance by Jews who witnessed the ceremony.

The annex doubles the capacity of the orphanage, allowing accommodations for 250 children. The home was founded by a bequest of \$15,000, by Marks Nathan. The children are sent to public schools and are taught music, sewing, and stenography at the home. The institution will endeavor to care for them until they are 16 years old, and then send them forth equipped to earn a living.

Jacob Levy is president of the institution. The trustees are Dr. H. Meyerovitz, A.J. Harris, H. Grossman, M. Stone, and Joseph Rothschild. Saul Drucker is the Superintendent.

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JEWISH

Courier, October 6, 1907.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

We feel it our duty to announce at this time that there will be a Chanukath Ha-Baith (House-Warming) celebration at the Marks Nathan Orphan Home next Sunday afternoon. The approaching celebration makes it an appropriate time to appeal to the Jews of Chicago to take a greater interest in the affairs of our institutions. This institution in particular is rendering invaluable services to our community and these services should not be limited in any way because of a lack of funds to further its activities. We appeal now for you to become members of the institution and to become regular donors.

As for the coming celebration, bring your wives and your children. Let our orphans know who their friends are. Every Chicago Jew should visit the Orphan Home and become acquainted with its activities. We owe it as a duty to ourselves and the rest of Chicago Jewry.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, Feb. 10, 1907.

Ladies Society of the Orphan's Home.

This is in the form of a letter in the Daily Jewish Courier to the members of the Ladies Society of the Orphan's Home.

Honored Sisters:

We herewith publish the report of our Society which is as follows:
We are getting along in excellent fashion. Our collections are fine. We have taken in quite a lot of money. We handed over \$300.00 to the Orphan's Home, January 24.

We can inform you that the orphans are in excellent health, thank God, and are treated with kindness and are well taken care of. From March 5 to January 24, of last year, we have turned over \$2,500 in cash to the Orphan's Home, and besides that amount we furnished everything, and clothed the

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Courier, Feb. 10, 1907.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

children with necessary clothing. The extra cash which was made at a new Torah celebration, by Mr. Hirsch and his wife, Annie Hirsch, was donated to the Society for the sole purpose of buying new clothing for the orphans for the Passover holidays.

Leah Lodgin, Pres., Necha Adelshon, Vice-Pres., Rebecca Epstein, Treas., Sarah Sheresewsky, First Trustee, Jennie Fisher, Sec'y., other Trustees: Mrs. Cohen, Mrs. Nathan, and Mrs. Greenberg.

WPA-(ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, January 23, 1907.

MARKS NATHAN ORPHAN HOME.

Merchandise donations for the month of September - Mrs. J. Fine 17 boxes of crackers, other donations as follows: 2 dozen mufflers, 2 dozen shirts, 17 boy's suits, 17 dresses, 30 boy's jackets, 4 dozen handkerchiefs, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen hose, 44 caps, 62 pairs of stockings, 2 suits, 56 caps, 17 dresses, 32 boy's suits, 6 pairs of shoes, 2 bolts of cloth, 6 coats, 4 fur caps, 3 scarfs, 6 caps, 5 dozen handkerchiefs, cold drinks for every Friday night, 52 pairs of shoes, 50 overcoats, 1 case of pan-cake flour, 18 girl's caps, 2 dozen knee pants, 1 bolt of toweling, 1 dozen rubber shoes, 6 pairs pants, 2 pairs socks, 5 dresses, 3 caps, 3 pairs of shoes, 4 pairs of drawers, 3 suits and 1 barrel of flour.

Courier, January 27, 1907

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30...

Heard and Seen

There were several matters of importance published recently in the Daily Jewish Courier, concerning some vital problems of the Jewish Orphans' Home. The first problem was shown of the shortage of funds to take care of the big mortgage that is hanging over the Orphans' Home. This mortgage needs to be paid, and there are no funds with which to satisfy the mortgage. There is not enough money to continue the support of the Home. Now, you Jews in Chicago, instead of making your donations direct to the Home, you are continually bothering yourselves and the officers about theatre benefits, etc. It seems that it is just as Mr. Jacob Levy, the president, reminded you: that you are ever ready to help the Home with your sighs and sympathy, but when it comes to sending money, you leave it entirely to the "Heavens Above". However, you of a certain class are not to be blamed much, if any. This class has never visited the Orphans' Home to see what we have accomplished in the Home. You just simply do not know nor realize the noble work that is done in the Institution. We teach the Jewish Orphans Yiddish. We have a Sabbath school, and school every other day in the week. Good, wholesome food, lots of good warm clothes, and a good place to sleep, etc. are provided. So now we inform the Jewish Public of the annual meeting of the Home, which will

Courier, January 27, 1907

be held today at 2 PM, at the Fraternity Hall, #70 E. Adams Street. All Jews of Chicago who have paid their last year's dues will be entitled to a vote in the election of Directors of the Orphans' Home for next year. Every other Jewish person can pay the annual dues at this meeting.

It is useless to write in these columns, of the necessity of this Temple of Mercy here in Chicago. This is only to remind you at this meeting, to raise enough money to pay off the mortgage on the Orphans' Home, for it is against the laws of God to mortgage a Holy Temple of Mercy of this kind. So we repeat this appeal to the Jews of Chicago - to the members present, especially, to pay their annual dues at this meeting. Those who are not members are requested to come to this meeting and become members of this worthy cause. We want you all to come with your minds made up that this mortgage on the Jewish Orphans' Home must be paid off. Do not put this off for another day. Today is the day to free the Home of its mortgage.

Courier, January 13, 1907.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Marks Nathan Orphans Home.

Donations for the month of December, 1906, to the Jewish Orphans Home are as follows:

B. Shapiro, \$400.00; Anshe Kneses Congregation, \$71.00; West Side Auxiliary, \$50.00; Isaac Briskin, \$60.00; Benjamin Weil, \$25.00; Karl Kaufman, \$25.00; J. Hecht, \$20.00; Abel Davis, \$10.00; Rose Stein Goldstein, \$10.00; Klee Bros. \$10.00; S. H. Cohen, \$10.00; H. Krulevitz, \$10.00; A. Levy by Mr. Wolf, \$8.50; B. M. Siegel, \$7.50; J. Freshman, \$7.00; Dr. Abel Lane, \$7.00; and donations from \$6.00 down to 25¢, making a total of \$206.70.

Courier, January 6, 1907.

Ladies Aid Society of the Orphan's Home.

The following is a report of the Ladies Aid Society concerning its disposition of the cash and clothes collected by the Orphan's Home.

The second anniversary of our organization was on Dec. 25, last, on which date we turned over \$3,500 to the Jewish Orphan's Home. Since that time, we have refurnished the entire Synagogue of the Orphan's Home with the following articles: curtains for the holy Ark and all other necessities in the Synagogue. New furniture in the reception room; seventy pillows for almost all the beds, as well as 350 slips and spreads; towels and table covers. For the holidays we presented the boys with new suits and white vests. To the girls we presented woolen dresses. In the Summer we furnished them with suitable summer clothes.

We often visit the Home to find out the necessities of the orphans, which are soon supplied. We supplied the refreshments for the ball, which was a great

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Courier, January 6, 1907.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

success.

We, the members of the Aid Society, thank the public for cooperating with us by helping with good food, drink, and donations. Also, in the name of the Society, we thank our officers, Mrs. Adelson, Mrs. Seresevsky, Mrs. Nathan, Mrs. Cohn, Miss Sophie Hurwitz, and Mrs. Greenberg, who helped us with the work for the ball.

Respectfully,

Leah Lazdin, Pres.

Neche Adelson, Vice-Pres.

Rebecca Epstein, Treas.

Miss Jennie Fisher, Sec'y.

Courier, May 13, 1906.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 50273

The New Home is Open.

To-day is the Grand Opening of new Marks Nathan Orphan Home. Hereafter, Chicago will no longer witness young Jewish orphans wandering the streets. No longer will you see little orphans selling matches and papers in order to eke out a living when they should be playing and enjoying themselves. These poor orphans who through no fault of their own were left either motherless or fatherless will now be provided with an institution which will cater to their young needs and enable them to grow up to be healthy young citizens.

The Marks Nathan Home is not the only orphan home in Chicago, but it is the only orphan home in the United States which caters only to Jewish children and will assure these Jewish youngsters a thorough Jewish and Hebrew education. It is the only Jewish institution of its kind which has undertaken to care for the spiritual needs as well as the existence of its occupants.

The Dedication Ceremonies this afternoon promise to be great and very interesting. Many civic notables are expected to be present. The city mayor Edward F. Dunne and the Governor of Illinois will be present. Everybody is invited to attend the ceremonies. The Home is located on Albany near sixteenth street.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of October 25, 1902. p.203.

The annual meeting of the Jewish Orphan Society was held on Saturday, October 19th. The cost of maintenance of 18 orphans in the past year has been \$2,165.55, or an average of over \$120 for each child. At present 13 orphans are cared for, all in the custody of their mothers.

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The Jewish Labor Society held its annual meeting on Oct. 27. Harry I. Frank stated in his report that the organization had expended \$2250 for the maintenance of 18 children in its care during the year.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of September 22, 1900. p.114.

Ground for the proposed Beth Moshav Z'Kenim, the Home for Aged Orthodox Jews, will be broken, one week from next Sunday. The site is at Ogden and Albany avenues, and the cost will be \$40,000.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of February 3, 1900. pp.708-709.

A well-attended meeting of delegates from congregations and societies of the South Side, who favor a Kosher Home for the Aged on the West Side, took place at the South Side Turner Hall, Sunday afternoon, January 28th. Six directors were elected, S. Lewinsohn, L. Ziv, Sol Lewis, M. Kreeger, A. L. Stone, and W. Goldstein. It will be their duty to serve on the executive board of the Home in conjunction with the directors of the West and North Sides of the city.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of January 13, 1900. p.626.

From the annual report of the Home for Aged Jews.

The financial report showed that receipts amounted to \$22,000.51. The expenditures were \$13,100 plus \$7,800 added to the Endowment Fund, leaving a balance of \$1,145.45.

The Reform Advocate, Oct. 28, 1899.

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LADIES AID FOR JEWISH ORPHANS

A new sewing society was formed at a meeting at the Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans on Friday afternoon, October 20th. The object of this society is the sewing of garments for the children and other sewing that may be needed by the institution. The sewing is to be done at the Home on Friday afternoon of each week during the winter. The name of the society is, "The Sewing Circle of the Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans." The following officers were elected - Mrs. Nat A Mayer-president, Mrs. H. Ash, vice-president, Mrs. R. Ratzek, recording secretary, Mrs. A. Rheinstron, financial secretary and treasurer.

The Reform Advocate, Aug. 5, 1899.

! [A SUMMER HOME FOR THE CHILDREN OF THE GHETTO] .698.

A summer home for the children of Chicago's ghetto has been opened in Evanston at 1322 Hinnan avenue, under the auspices of the National Council of Jewish Women. Twelve girls are enjoying the comforts and luxuries of the Evanston Home under the guardianship of Mrs. Lena K. Stein, who has been placed in charge of the house for the summer.

The Reform Advocate, Oct. 28, 1899.

[JEWISH ORPHAN SOCIETY]

The annual meeting of the Jewish Orphan Society, which places Jewish orphans in private families, was held on October 22nd. Mr. Frank presented his annual report. The cost of maintaining orphans in their charge during the past year was \$2,407.77. At present, they take care of eighteen orphans. The average annual cost per child is \$135.

The treasurer's report showed that the institution holds \$39,600 in interest-bearing securities, and \$1,000 in foreclosures.

The Reform Advocate, Oct. 28, 1899.

WPA (ULL) PROJ 30375

[THE JEWISH ORPHANAGE]

.317.

The J. O. H. Society, composed of young men and women will hold its first public meeting at the Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans, Drexel Ave. and 62nd St., on Sunday, November 5, at 2 P. M. The J. O. H. Society has been organized by young people who take a great interest in the children of the Home. The officers are: president, Annie S. Grondinsky, assistant secretary, Lily G. Ohrenstein, treasurer, Hattie Norden.

The Reform Advocate, Oct. 15, 1898.

[JEWISH ORPHANS HOME GIVES REPORT]

At the annual meeting of the Jewish Orphan Society, the president, Mr. Frank stated in his report that the expenditures for the maintenance of their orphans the past year had amounted to \$2,392. He mentioned also that the wards in their keeping numbered fifteen.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of August 6, 1898. p.405.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans held on June 7th, it was stated that the resolution should be published in the Reform Advocate and the Chicago Israelite.

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The Reform Advocate, Wk. of July 23, 1898. p.373.

[NEW HOME FOR ORPHANS]

The laying of the cornerstone of the Home for Jewish Orphans will take place on Sunday afternoon, July 24, at 2:30 o'clock, at the S. W. corner of Drexel Ave. and 62nd St.

The Reform Advocate, May 21, 1898.

[A NEW HOME FOR ORPHANS]

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Ground was broken for the new building of the Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans, corner 62nd St. and Drexel Ave., Thursday afternoon.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of April 30, 1898. p.181.

The fourth annual meeting of the members of the Home for Jewish Orphans was held last Sunday afternoon at the Covenant Culture Club. The reports submitted showed the institution to be in a flourishing condition. The building lot on Drexel Ave. and 62nd St. has been paid for.

The report of the financial secretary showed that the receipts for the past year were \$12,568.32. The disbursements were \$12,158.44.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Apr. 23, 1898.p. 168

[New Home For Jewish Orphans]

The new structure of the Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans will consist of three stories, basement and attic. In addition to the main building, there will be a small hospital annex. In the basement, in addition to the usual kitchen, laundry and accessory rooms, there will be a gymnasium and playrooms, also a natatorium. Rooms are provided in the basement for instruction in manual training for the boys, and an industrial kitchen for the girls.

On the first story are the administration rooms, including the director's room parlors, physicians' office and superintendent's office. On the main floor is also located a large library and study-room, and a room for instruction in sewing, etc., for girls. On this floor is the main dining room. The second and third stories are devoted to large and well-lighted dormitories, the necessary toilet rooms, clothes, linen, mending rooms, etc.

The hospital annex consists of two stories in the rear of the main building.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Apr. 23, 1898. p. 168

[New Home For Jewish Orphans]

The lower story contains wards for the ordinary sick, and the upper story, wards for contagious diseases only. The hospital annex is equipped with the necessary nurses' rooms, physicians' office and dispensary, diet kitchen and other essential accessories, including a separate small laundry for hospital use only.

One of the important features in connection with the proposed building is the division of the dormitory rooms in such a manner that no room shall contain more than twelve children. Another feature is the fact that all rooms, corridors and other spaces, however unimportant, are provided with direct windows, affording abundant outside light and air.

APR 11 1897

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of October 9, 1897. p.556.

At the last meeting of the directors of the Jewish Orphan's Home, final steps were taken to comply with the condition under which Mr. Slimmer of Waverly, the well known benefactor, has donated \$25,000 for the purpose of erecting a home large enough to shelter all the Chicago Jewish orphans. This stipulation was that an equal sum be raised among the Jews of our city. A committee has been appointed to do the soliciting.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of May 1, 1897. p.176.

The annual meeting of the members of the Jewish Orphan Home Association was held at the American Express Building, Sunday afternoon. The annual report was read, showing an increase in the Home's surplus. The receipts were \$6,992.26, with expenditures of \$4,686.47. The medical and dental work of the Home was done by Jewish physicians without any cost. The association has now \$35,675.80 in its surplus fund, and an effort will soon be made to build a permanent Home.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of October 31, 1896. p.170.

The question of building a new home for Jewish orphans was discussed by the board at its meeting. The society owns a building site at 62nd and Drexel Boul. and the present crowded condition of the Home makes it almost imperative that better facilities be secured for caring for the orphans. It was decided not to make any definite plans until after the election, when efforts to raise the money will begin in earnest.

APR 19 1896

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of April 18, 1896. p.187.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans was held Sunday afternoon, the 12th, at Sinai Temple. The reports were read and accepted. The most important announcement was that a site for the new home had been secured at a cost of \$37,000. This is at the southwest corner of Drexel Ave. and 62nd st. The purchase of this site was made possible through the kindness of Mr. Henry Siegel, who himself donated \$12,500, and raised \$7,500 among his friends for this purpose. Besides this \$20,000, the society paid \$7,000 on this site and the balance of \$10,000 is secured by a mortgage, payable on or before five years, with interest at the rate of 5% per annum.

The financial reports showed that the expenses for the year were \$4,234.80. There is a cash balance on hand of \$179.74, and a sum of \$6,400 is invested and bearing interest to the society of 6% per year.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of April 30, 1895. p.142.

The Sheltering Home, conducted under the auspices of the U. H. C., was opened Wednesday at 134 W. 12th St. The purpose of the Home is to provide shelter for children under 12 years of age, whose mothers are employed during the day. Fifty names are enrolled. In a free dispensary, all children were examined before being permitted to enter the Home.

Among the names of the committee in charge are B. Cahn, I. Greensfelder, H. Elkan, A. Loeb and J. W. Mack.

It is intended eventually to have three departments in the Home, a creche, a shelter and a labor bureau.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of October 6, 1894. p110.

The Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans will be formally opened tomorrow. The institution is a four-story brick structure at 3601 Vernon avenue, and has accomodations for fifty children. The house contains eighteen rooms. The plumbing is of the latest sanitary design. The house is steam-heated, and is in every way convenient for the purpose required.

WPA (11-11-1901) 30275

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The Reform Advocate, Wk. of August, 4, 1894. p.442.

Articles of incorporation have been granted by the Secretary of State to the Jewish Orphan Society. The incorporators are Henry L. Frank, Dr. Hirsch and Julius Rosenthal. The formation of the society effects the legal establishment of a private charity that has been the source of considerable good in reclaiming homeless Jewish children in this city.

The charity has up to the present been known as the Elise Frank Orphan Fund. The purpose in transposing the institution from a private to a public organization is to enlarge the scope of its work and increase the endowment. Some years ago Mrs. Frank gave \$30,000 for the purpose of ameliorating the condition of the Jewish children of Chicago. The money was put in the care of trustees and the income from the fund was to be employed in finding homes for orphans and placing them in positions of comfort.

The merits of the plan became apparent and many philanthropic Jews were enlisted among the sympathizers of the project. Gradually the original

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The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Aug. 4, 1894. p.442.

sum of \$30,000 grew and each additional donation made it more imperative to arrange the affairs of the fund to invite more public bequests. This need resulted in the incorporation last week.

Mrs. Elise Frank, to whose generosity the Jewish Orphan Society owes its existence, was an old resident of Chicago. Her fortune was a large one and her gifts to the hospital and poor were many. She was one of the chief heirs of Michael Reese's property and her real estate holdings in this city alone were estimated at \$300,000. She died Nov. 6, 1893, at the age of eighty. Her will detailed bequests amounting to \$1,800,000. The Michael Reese Hospital, the United Charities and the orphans fund were among the beneficiaries.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of March 18, 1893.

[TO ESTABLISH ORPHAN ASYLUM]

The ladies and gentlemen advocating the establishment of a Jewish Orphan Asylum in this city have organized and incorporated a society under the name of "Chicago Jewish Orphan Asylum." The papers of incorporation and application for a charter have been forwarded to Springfield and the members of the new society are working hard to bring about a speedy realization of the proposed Orphan's Home.

The first impetus was given to this movement by the Deborah Verein and the Baron De Hirsch Ladies Aid Society. The incorporators are Mesdames E. C. Hamburger, D. Yondorf, M. Hecht, Lena Radinsky, L. Newberger, M. Baer, and M. Dessauer.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Feb. 22, 1893.

[SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN FORMED]

An auxiliary society to the Home for Destitute Crippled Children has been formed on the West Side. The officers are Mr. L. Oberndorf, president, Mrs. Jos. Stolz, vice-president, Mrs. Leon Hartman, secretary, and Mrs. M. Haber, treasurer.

Another auxiliary society to the same institution has been started on the North Side.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, July 3, 1891, p.333.

[JEWISH ORPHAN ASYLUM NOTES]

The twenty-third anniversary of the Jewish Orphan Asylum, and the public examination of the inmates, will commence on Saturday, July 11th and continue three days. The annual meeting of the Directors and the election of officers will be held on the 13th of the month. Among those who will attend from this city will be the President, Mr. A. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kozminski, Mr. Julius Rosenthal and Mr. Lucius Weinschenk.

The Manual Training School being built as an adjunct to the Asylum, will be under the roof by the middle of this month. Teachers are now being engaged and it is expected that the school will be in operation by the first of September.

Jewish Advance, December 5, 1873.

The Rev. David Cahn, Rabbi of the Jewish Congregation Adas Israel, took to the 19th St. precinct station house, last Thursday, two children who had been abandoned by their father. Mr. Cahn had the children properly cared for during the night and next day they were placed in charge of the Hebrew Guardian and Sheltering Arms Society, at 57th St. and 5th Ave.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

D. Benevolent and
Protective Institutions

5. Homes for the Aged

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The Daily Jewish Courier, January 31, 1928.

WDZ (JLL) PROJ. 30275

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE JEWISH
OLD PEOPLE'S HOME,
1927

Mr. President and Directors of the Board of the Beth Moshav Z'Klinim:

In our report for the year 1926 we were rather hesitant in the choice of words, that would adequately describe the conditions prevailing in the Home and the achievements of the administration and management for that year. We were afraid to paint too rosy a picture as we didn't wish to appear boastful of our own success, or flattering to the president and vice president and the other members of the Board for their splendid achievements.

The Daily Jewish Courier, January 31, 1928.

Now, however, that Mrs. Dickman and I have gotten a firmer grasp of matters pertaining to the Home, we feel that it is plainly our duty properly to inform all who take an interest in our sacred institution, of the things that are being done for our old people, and of the deeds of self-sacrifice and generosity on the part of the noble-hearted men and women, who, with their practical idealism and humanitarianism, have made of the Home the paradise for old people that it is today.

Let the actions of these public-spirited benefactors serve as an example and incentive to others of our fellow Jews, who have the ability and the means, but not the will to do something for their less fortunate brethren.

The Daily Jewish Courier, January 31, 1928. WOL (JL) PROJ. 30275

ADMISSION COMMITTEE.

Practically no committee demands so much self-sacrifice and devotion than does the Admission Committee. Day and night, in good and bad weather, its members are called upon to visit the poorest of homes, located in all parts of the city, and investigate the applicants and their relations. Though more than a dozen applications are disposed of at every meeting, the flow of new applications never ceases. On the contrary, it seems to be ever on the increase.

Surely, the way the chairman, Herman Elenbogen, performs his most arduous task in behalf of our Home is nothing short of a miracle. There is no doubt that he devotes more time to the Home than any one else on the Board.

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Twenty applicants were admitted to the Home last year, and we now have one hundred and forty-one residents.

HOUSE COMMITTEE.

In order to manage successfully an institution of this size and of this peculiar character, it is primarily necessary to have a strong House Committee whose members are staunch supporters of the cause, and, who possess a combination of keen observation and mature judgment on the economics of the Home, as well as an unquestioned loyalty and love for its aged inmates.

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The Daily Jewish Courier, January 31, 1928.

This is exactly the kind of committee we have, and added zest to its many sided activities was surely given by that patron of our Home, Barnett Farroll, by his chairmanship during the past year.

BUILDING GROUNDS.

Though we have spent on our building this year \$1,600. less than last year, and much less than in previous years, the physical condition of the Home has been splendidly looked after. Nothing pertaining to the building ever escapes the expert and watchful eye of the chairman of the Building Committee, Joseph Bayer.

The Daily Jewish Courier, January 31, 1928.

As a physician looks after his patients, so does he look after the building. If the Home is in the good condition that it is, we have much for which to thank Mr. Bayer. Also S. B. Komaiko gave us valuable aid by having a good deal of our garden work done for us gratis.

SYNAGOGUE.

Though financially our synagogue may be said to be on a downward course, due to the changed character of the neighborhood, spiritually it is probably more powerful than ever. Under the benign chairmanship of S. P. Platt, and the fatherly guidance of our venerable Rabbi Budzinsky, our synagogue is serving its purpose in a very marked degree.

The Daily Jewish Courier, January 31, 1928.

Besides the soul-stirring as well as comforting lectures that the good rabbi is giving our old folks every week, they are also often given the pleasure of leaving well known cantors "daliven" for them.

HEALTH

To attempt to preserve the health and the lives of the aged broken-down men and women, who have passed through a life of poverty and misery, requires nothing less than heroic service. And that kind of service is being liberally lavished on our old people by our excellent physician, Dr. I. Singer, by the exceptionally fine nurses, who shirk no duty, no matter how unpleasant, by our dentist, Dr. Berman, and the specialists, Dr. Schoolman, Dr. Kaplan and Dr. Gordon. As to Dr. Lebensohn, mere words cannot give you even an approximate idea of the wonderful work he is doing among our suffering aged inmates.

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The Daily Jewish Courier, January 31, 1928.

But also our sister institutions, the Michael Reese and the Mt. Sinai hospitals deserve our most sincere thanks for the very gratifying way in which they have cooperated with us in the care of the more acute cases, that required special treatment, especially major operations performed in these two wonderful hospitals. The result of all these combined efforts in behalf of our old people shows up well in our mortality list.

As to our plans for the future we will endeavor, as in the past, to attain our ideal of making this a real home for our old people, and at the same time manage it as economically as possible without impairment to the welfare of our old folks, to have the loyalty of our employees, the respect and the love of the aged inmates, and the friendship and confidence of the members of our Board of Directors.

Respectfully submitted,
Adolph Dickman, superintendent.

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The Forward, December 30, 1923.

FOUR IMPORTANT INSTITUTIONS

THE FORTIFICATION OF JEWISH CHARITY IN CHICAGO.

by
Yonah Spivak.

It is barely fifty years, since there began a mass migration of Jews to Chicago, where they have congregated around the district of Canal and 12th Streets., (Roosevelt Road now).

With the same impetus with which the city in general grew, so also the local Jewish life grew. The greater the colonization became, the more Jewish fortifications were built.....Jewish Charitable Institutions, which are an honor to the Jews of our city.

Several such organizations, religious, social and cultural, were constructed by the Jewish masses in our city. However, we shall only pause upon four, that best express the sentiment toward those who were mistreated by fate and must be provided by their fellow citizens.

The Forward, December 30, 1923.

These mercy-institutions are:-

1. The Home for the Aged.
2. The Marks Nathan Orphan Home.
3. The Daughters of Zion Day and Night Nursery.
4. The Douglas Park Day and Night Nursery.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED

Twenty five years ago, when newly migrated Chicago Jews began to feel old age creeping upon them, they began to consider the construction of an old home. At that time, the Jewish population was already quite large.

The Forward, December 30, 1923.

The Russo-Polish Jew, who had until then turned to the institutions of the German Jews, began feeling a certain amount of independence and also meditating upon social problems.

A group of Jews assembled in the summer of 1899 to consider the problem of constructing a home for the aged Jews, where they could prolong the Orthodox traditions and on September of that year a charter was granted for the same institution.

A meeting was promptly called by delegates from all synagogues, societies and lodges and the following officers were elected for the forth coming year:- President, Harris Cohen; Vice-President, Jacob Berkson; Treasurer, Joseph Phillipson; Recording Secretary, William Cohen; Financial Secretary, S.E. Newberger.

Chicago Jewry became very active in the work for the old home. In January of the following year, a North West Side Branch was organized by Mr. Finkel and May, a branch was opened on the South Side by Mrs. Benjamin Davis.

The Forward, December 30, 1923.

The branches were privileged to elect directors, who contributed a part of the main body.

A mass character was reflected in the growth of this institution. In 1902, the organization already numbered 1700 members, and had a beautiful edifice on Albany Avenue near Ogden, where ample space was provided for hundreds of aged people.

It should, also, be stated here that the greatest contributor to the building fund was the late philanthropist, Abraham Slimmer, of Ververly, Iowa., who contributed \$20,000, then considered a great sum. However, the greatest portion of money was contributed by the membership and by the various undertakings that were arranged for the institution from time to time.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Davis consented to be superintendent and matron for the first year and demonstrated that it was possible to conduct an orthodox institution in an orderly system, and disciplined manner.

The Forward, December 30, 1923.

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In 1912, when the Federation of Orthodox Charity was organized under the direction of Mr. T. Hurvitz, the Aged Home was placed under its supervision. Until then, funds had been coming in very poorly; canvassing for contributions had to be done from house to house.

At present, there are fifty nine men in the institution, between the ages of sixty five and one hundred and five, and sixty five women of similar ages. A hospital is located at one end of the building, and a synagogue at another end, where services are conducted every day in a strictly orthodox manner.

THE MARKS NATHAN ORPHANAGE

At 1550 South Albany Avenue, not far from the aged home is found the beautiful structure of the Marks Nathan Orphanage, the second great institution built by the Russian and Polish Jews of Chicago. This institution, which is the pride of the Jewish population of Chicago, was founded in 1905 with the fund of \$15,000 left by Marks Nathan.

The Forward, December 30, 1923.

Mr. and Mrs. Marks Nathan, were childless, and their principle philosophy in life was to provide a home for the orphans. Throughout their life, they supported and educated many orphans until they became independent men and women.

In his will, Mr. Nathan bequeathed \$30,000 to institutions, of which \$15,000 were to go for a Jewish hospital or orphanage, providing that the Jewish community of Chicago would raise \$15,000 more.

Rabbi Lasser, of the Beth Midrash Hagodol, where Marks was a member, called a meeting to discuss the provisions of the will. The meeting consisted of the late Joseph Phillipson, the late Bernard Baumgarten, B. J. Schiff, Jacob Levy, Nicholas Jr., Fritsker, Dr. M. Meyerovitz, M. Peadstein, Rabbi Ezriel Epstein, Jacob Pivionski, and the late Louis Steinberg.

The sentiment of the meeting was for a Jewish hospital, but the sentiment changed later to an orphanage. Thanks to Mr. Levy.

The Forward, December 30, 1923.

Mr. Levy, was at that time president of the Northwest Side Sick Benevolent Verein, an organization with approximately seven hundred members, which was directed by the late Rachel Lifshutz.

This women's organization, had given a benefit performance in Glickman's Theater, which netted a profit of \$5,000. This sum was added to the fund of the Orphan home.

On September 27, 1905, the orphanage, which bears the name of Mr. Marks Nathan, was established. The first officers of the institution were Rabbi Lasser, president; Jacob Levy, acting president; Jacob Rothschild, vice-president; Louis Steinberg, treasurer; Jacob Cantor, financial secretary; S. Berger, recording secretary.

The officers, who had raised the requisite sum of \$15,000, immediately bought the three story building at North Wood and Blotches Streets, which was remodeled for a children's home and the first thirty children were accepted.

The Forward, December 30, 1923.

The New Marks Nathan Home opened on Albany Avenue, November 24, 1912, and in 1913, this institution founded the Federation. Many members were, at first, not satisfied with the alliance with the Federation. This created many quarrels and factions.

The federationists, however, succeeded in slowly capturing the orthodox institutions, and in time, the disputes vanished.

Mr. S. J. Rosenblatt, is one of the most active members of this institution and a play ground was built on his own initiative, by a donation, which he received from Mrs. Sarah Bernard, in memory of her husband. Mr. Rosenblatt, also established a summer home fund for the children, to which he, himself, contributed \$5,000.

The institution is now complete with all convenient arrangements for the children. There can be found a Hebrew school, a gym, various classes, an orchestra and a play ground, for the benefit of the children.

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The Forward, December 30, 1923.

When the children graduate from public school, they are provided with various jobs according to their ability and even then they are taken care of by the institution, which acts as parents to them.

The principle feature of the institution is that in spite of the enforced discipline, the children feel as though they would be in the home of devoted mothers.

Sunday Jewish Courier, Feb. 4, 1923.

FROM THE PUBLIC ROSTRUM

by

J. Loebner

At the annual meeting of officers and directors of the Home for the Aged, which was held last Wednesday evening in the hall of that institution, a few important reports were delivered. The most important of these reports was the one of Superintendent Otto Felton. Mr. Felton is a new man in the institution, and at the beginning, he encountered opposition to his management. But President Barnett Faroll contends that he [Felton] overcame every obstacle. He adapted himself immediately to the aged inmates. He easily adjusted himself to the officers and chairmen of the various committees, and he is--all right. So is the matron, Mrs. Felton. She is very diplomatic with the female employees.

Mr. Felton's report is very clear and timely, and it is one of the most constructive reports ever read by a superintendent at an annual meeting. The report is a mirror in which the complete internal activity of the institution can be

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seen. Only a person with a broad vision, a tender heart and a good mind, would have been able to present such a picture. It appears that Mr. Felton is such a person. Facts and figures, problems from different angles, the life of the individual men and women, and their life as a whole, were reflected in Mr. Felton's report. You will gain a great deal of knowledge from this report. You will learn the functions of the Home for the Aged, which has been in existence for twenty years, and which has had Mr. Harris Cohen as its first president and Mrs. Benjamin Davis as its secretary.

The greatest tragedy in a home for the aged--the inevitable tragedy--is the constant loss of those for whom so much is done to make their lives more comfortable. "May our reward," said Mr. Felton, "consist in the comforting knowledge that we have fulfilled our duty to those who rely upon us." He listed twenty-seven deaths in 1922. In this institution, there are at present one hundred and twelve inmates: fifty men and sixty-two women.

Old people are not active--on the one hand, feebleness does not permit them to be

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active, and on the other hand, they have little, or no worries. "With the co-operation of the house committee, of which Mr. Paul Lakritz is chairman," said Mr. Felton, "we serve large portions of the best meat and the finest fish, and anyone can have a second helping."

Mr. Felton read a full list of the different foods which are served in the institution. The menus are changed daily. Special menus are served on Saturdays and holidays, in which wine is included for Kidush [ceremony of blessing the wine]. There are Jews in Chicago who donate a gallon of wine regularly to the institution, and Mr. Felton is very grateful to them.

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The medical staff of this institution consists of twenty-four physicians. Two doctors pay regular visits to the institution twice a month. The medical staff is under the chairmanship of Dr. A. B. Yudelson, a physician of high standing and a brilliant student in his profession. In the institution there are patients who are gravely ill. For those who need daily attention, the institution was compelled

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to hire a paid physician. This doctor is also in charge of the hospital adjoining the institution. He is Dr. I. Singer.

Mr. Felton stated that there are patients suffering from diabetes and that specially prepared food is served to them. He also said that the hospital is too small and must be enlarged.

Old people complain that they are unable to chew their food or that their teeth are always aching. For this reason, a room has been equipped, thanks to Dr. M. L. Oren, with all sorts of dental instruments, the equal of any dental office in Chicago. Besides Dr. Henry Honoroff, many other dentists offer their services gratis each week.

Mr. Felton takes pride in the fact that all the necessary supplies for the office are purchased at cost price and for this, he is grateful to Dr. M. L. Oren.

Mr. Felton then followed with a report of the religious services which are observed there. He emphasized the typically Jewish conduct which is observed. For the

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well-established religious services, Mr. Felton gives credit to Mr. S. P. Platt. For introducing a spiritual atmosphere and for teaching the inmates the Talmud, he credits Rabbi [N.] Budzinsky. Mr. S. D. Goodman is also commended for his services.

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Throughout the year, the old people enjoy the fresh air in Douglas Park, which is directly opposite the institution. In summer they are given automobile rides. They also hold picnics in Lincoln Park and in Desplaines Forest Preserve. At these picnics, food is taken along and refreshments are served. Those who are unable to attend, receive refreshments at the Home.

Mr. Felton speaks highly of the entertainment committee of the Home for the Aged Women's Club, of which Mrs. Joseph Lewis is president. "This women's club raises a lot of money for the Home. It also helps make the lives of the aged more pleasant."

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Sixty thousand dollars was needed to maintain the institution last year. More money will probably be needed this year because Mr. Felton and others have proposed a list of improvements: improvements in the institution proper and improvements on the beautiful grounds. Mr. Joseph Bauer, chairman of the building and grounds committee, will see that these proposals are soon put into effect.

Mr. Felton studied the financial report submitted by Mr. J. Panes, financial secretary of the Home. This report shows the assets of the Home for the Aged, and will interest you.

The wealth of the Home for the Aged, in buildings, grounds, and various funds, amounts to \$236,047.56, of which they owe \$20,000.

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An institution like the Home for the Aged, is run on the same principles, and, to a certain degree, has to contend with the same elements and problems that are found in a hotel, hospital, or synagogue. An institution like the Home for the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 5001

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Aged also has distinct social problems.

"Most of us," said Mr. Felton, "are under the impression that institutions for the aged are merely hostelries, or boarding houses, and we fail to see the social elements which are involved. From the brief study that I have made, I have come to the conclusion that when an applicant is admitted, two questions should be taken into consideration: 1. Is the applicant in need of a home? 2. Is he the type for the Home?"

Analyzing the first question, Mr. Felton contends that the fact that an applicant is dissatisfied with his children, or that he is displeased with their environment, is no justification for his admission into the institution. The children or relatives must, if their earnings permit, care for the aged. It is their duty to themselves and to society.

Analyzing the second question, Mr. Felton contends that an applicant must be thoroughly examined before he is admitted. He must be well mentally, so that

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he will not become a burden upon the other inmates.

Mr. Felton understands the grief of applicants, whose children surround themselves with a non-Jewish environment. He recommends the acceptance of such applicants into the Home for the Aged. He also considers the fact that some aged people are somewhat eccentric and recommends that, in such cases, the doctors should not be so rigid in their examinations.

In conclusion, Mr. Felton reported that all inmates of the Home are amiable and friendly toward each other.

Mr. and Mrs. Felton really deserve the ovations they received at the annual meeting.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 23, 1922.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SECRETARY OF B. M. Z., SUBMITTED BY
DR. M. L. AREN, JANUARY 15, 1922.

(In English)

Ladies and Gentlemen:-

Two years ago the men and women long tried in and devoted to the interests of the B. M. Z. chose to retire from executive offices and you placed at the head a new set of officers and several directors.

In my last annual report I ventured the assertion that we have cause to congratulate ourselves upon the spirit of complete Harmony and co-operation displayed by all officers, chairmen of various committees and other departmental executives.

The present administration has been on trial before you now for a sufficient length of time and your verdict as to its fitness and degree of ac-

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IV accomplishment will be rendered within the coming ten days when you will be asked to elect new officers to succeed those whose term of offices expire.

It was my privilege, during these past two years, to be present at many meetings of the House and Admission Committees; I observed and analyzed the methods, the intense interest, the keen perception of every member of these committees in the process of handling the difficult often very intricate problems and the conclusion I reached is: that the interests of the Home and inmates could not by any stretch of imagination have been entrusted to better, more competent men and women than comprise these committees who are of the B. M. Z.

I can not emphasize this particular point too strongly and trust it will leave with you a lasting impression.

Activities For the Year 1921.

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Meetings--During the year we had 17 meetings; 10 regular, 1 annual, 1 adjourned, 3 special and 2 executive.

Election of Directors--At the annual meeting held January 16, 1921, Director George S. Pines, chairman of the Nominating Committee, placed in nomination the names of the following Directors to be elected to membership of the Board:

For Three Years: M. L. Aren, Barnett Farell, H. Elenbogen, Rabbi M. Fisher, Mrs. L. Etahcken, Samuel Shuster, Joseph Bayer, Adolph Blonder, Nathan Fox. For Two Years: Judge Harry M. Fisher, Harry H. Blum.

Election of Officers: At the special meeting held January 23, 1921, Mrs. Benjamin Davis, on behalf of the Nominating Committee, placed in nomination the names of the following Directors to be elected to office. President, Barnett Faroll; First Vice-President, Paul N. Lackritz; Second Vice-President, Mrs. H. Grossfeld; Recording Secretary, M. L. Aren; Financial Secretary, George S. Pines; Treasurer, Adolph Blonder. Trustees:

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IV Harris Cohn, A. Margolis, Mrs. Benjamin Davis. There having been no other nominees, the above mentioned were unanimously elected.

Standing Committees--At the meeting of February 27, 1921, the regular standing committees were appointed: House Committee, Paul Lackritz, chairman; Admission Committee, Mrs. J. Ginsburg, chairman; Auditing Committee, Isidore Segal, Chairman; Building and Grounds Committee, Adolph Blonder, Chairman; Synagogue Committee, S. P. Platt, Chairman; Entertainment Committee, Mr. Benj. Davis, Chairman.

Resignations. In the course of the year Director Ralph Goldberg resigned because of some misunderstanding, Director Jacob Turner resigned pleading pressure of business. In both instances they were prevailed upon to reconsider their decisions. Directors S. A. Kahn and A. J. Harris resigned owing to ill health.

Later on the Nominating Committee will submit the names when it recommends

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IV for election.

B. M. Z. Women's Club. In view of the fact that the annual report will be presented by the president, Mrs. Lewis, I shall not attempt to enumerate their detailed activities. Yet I cannot refrain from mentioning at least one fact which illustrates its untiring devotion to the cause of the B. M. Z. A contribution of twenty five hundred dollars was made towards defraying the expenses of the Home. I trust Mrs. Lewis will not deem my singling out this particular item an usurpation of her prerogatives.

Medical Staff--At its last annual meeting the Medical Staff increased its membership from nineteen to twenty nine. As at present constituted there are twenty four attendants, four consultants and one dentist. Of the attending men, two are assigned to service each month, one regular and one alternate. The present officers are, President, Dr. Charles Newberger; Vice-President, Dr. Samuel Springwater; Secretary, Dr. E. L. Freilich. The Medical Staff, as in former years, deserves our earnest

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IV appreciation for its unselfish and loyal aid. Our gratitude is thus heartily and readily acknowledged.

Auditing Committee. At the meeting held in November, 1921, Director Isidore Segal submitted a detailed report of assets and liabilities and all accounts of the Home. With this usual precision and skill in matters of finance, as in all other services rendered, the report is explicit to the minutest figure. I quote the main items:

Assets.	\$175,124.41
Liabilities.	41,461.36
Net Assets.	133,663.05

The Chairman and Committee deserve special recognition for their painstaking labors which is hereby duly recorded.

Finance and Administration. The reports of the Financial Secretary,

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IV Treasurer, Trustees, Superintendent, Chairmen of Standing Committees, will be presented to you shortly. With that in view I deem it unnecessary to particularize. Useless repetition is therefore omitted.

Summary of Events. A brief synopsis of events that occurred during the year may not be out of place and is hereby concisely enumerated.

Directors' attendance at meetings in the majority of instances was highly satisfactory. In very few cases it fell short of normal. I have in mind the record of two members who are very irregular at Board meetings, yet their work on the admission Committee is perfect and cannot be duplicated; again there are several who, in addition to Board meetings, do not fail to perform all other duties imposed upon them. In fact, their earnestness and zeal serve as an inspiration to those of us who at times are apt to misinterpret the meaning of a membership on a charitable Board.

The recommendation of the Medical Staff that a Bronze tablet be placed in

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IV the Home in memory of its deceased members has been approved by the Board. The Committee in charge of this has completed its work and the tablet will be dedicated at the annual meeting of the Staff.

The date for breaking ground for the new building, owing to unsettled conditions of finance, labor and building materials, has been postponed until such time as conditions will assume a normal aspect.

The Physicians Dinner, due to the efforts of Mrs. Switton, and the Purim Dinner, due to the efforts of Vice-President Lackritz, have been very successfully carried out.

President Faroll donated the sum of three hundred fifty dollars toward the deficiency in connection with the twentieth anniversary booklet.

Superintendent's salary increased to five thousand dollars.

Resolutions of congratulations to Dr. Emil G. Hirsh [sic] on the occasion

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IV of his seventieth birthday anniversary were presented to him by the President on behalf of the Home.

A farewell dinner was given in honor of President and Mrs. Faroll before their leaving for Europe.

In connection with the campaign of the Federated for increased subscriptions, the B. M. Z. secured nearly seventeen thousand dollars. The major part of this sum was obtained by B. M. Z. Woman's Club, Judge Harry M. Fisher, and, with the valuable help of Vice-President Lackritz, a handsome sum is credited to the Directors.

Thus another chapter in the history of B. M. Z. is concluded.

Conclusion. Our appreciation is hereby expressed to the Jewish and English press for the many courtesies extended to us during the past year; to the Medical Staff for its prompt response to the call of charity; to the

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IV B. M. Z. Woman's Club for its whole-hearted co-operation on behalf of the Home and inmates; to the Junior Auxiliary for its splendid spirit in following the footsteps of the parent organization; and to everyone who was instrumental in doing his or her share for the betterment of conditions in the Home and its dependents.

For myself I wish to say that my work was more of a pleasure than a duty. My close association with all of you, in a social and official capacity, was, to me, a source of incalculable joy and gladness.

If I have even in a small measure succeeded in the performance of my duties, it is chiefly due to the uniform courtesy, the helpful co-operation and useful suggestions of the entire Board and all associates. My sincere gratitude is hereby most earnestly rendered.

May we continue in the future to bring sunshine and happiness to those who are entrusted to our care. Let us use our efforts in the coming years as in the past in perfect candor and frankness; let us avoid friction and

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IV discord; let us give the best there is in us for the cause which is as yet so essential in our present state of civilization; the millennium is not yet in sight, for, in the final analysis, there is more happiness in giving than in receiving.

[Translator's note.--B. M. Z.--Beth Moshev Zkeinim--(Home for the Aged).]